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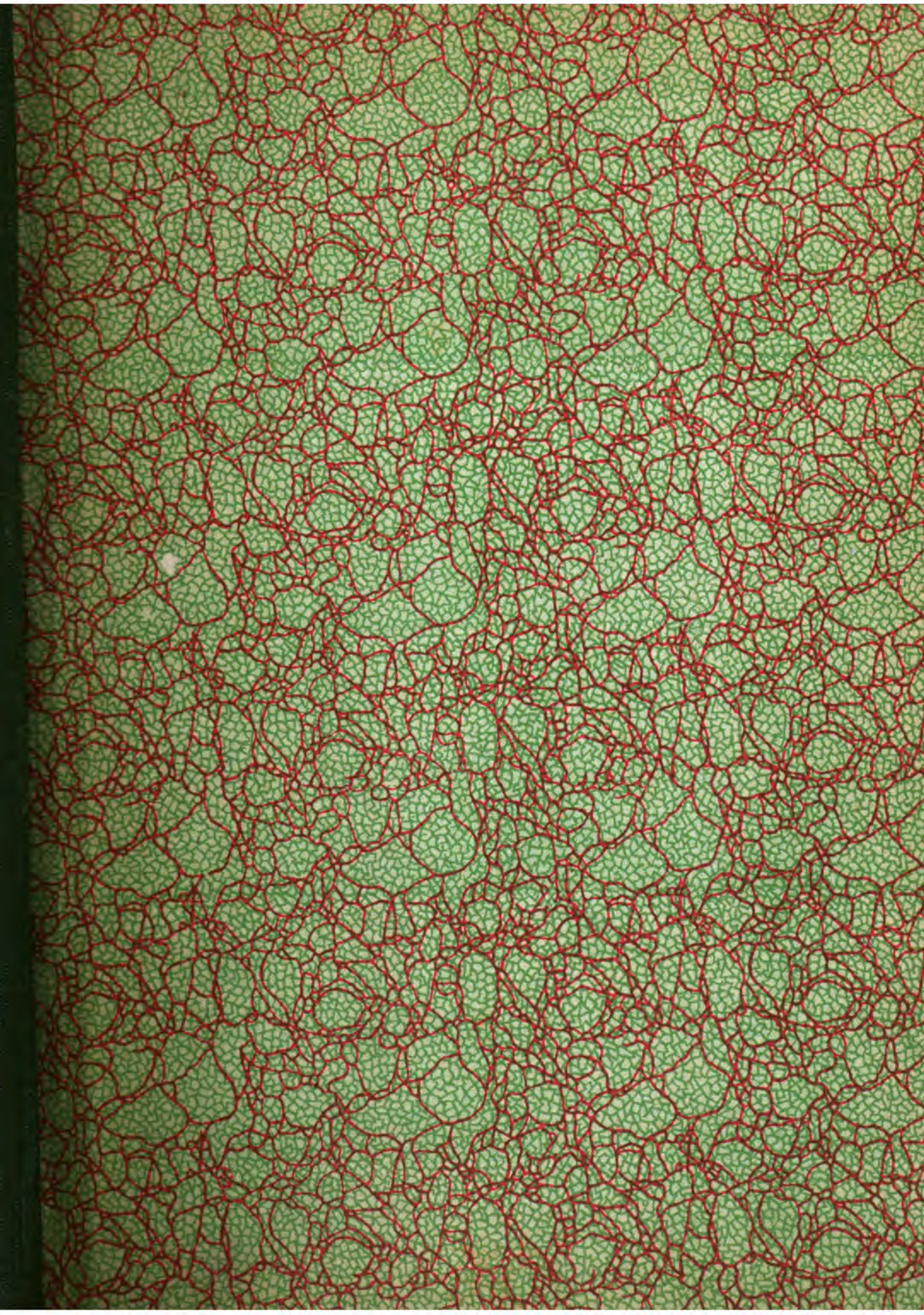


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HISTORY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA



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*and an Editorial Advisory Board including
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History of South Carolina

NARCISO GENER GONZALES, who with his brother, Ambrose E., founded and established "The State," inherited from his Cuban ancestors the consuming Southern fire for political and intellectual independence, and added to it such a remarkable degree of persistence and practical judgment as to weld his character into a great force which permeated South Carolina, and territory and peoples far outside its limits. He was born at Edingsville, Edisto Island, South Carolina, on August 5, 1858, being the second son of Ambrosio José Gonzales, a native of Matanzas, Cuba.

The father of Narciso G. was a co-patriot and military leader with Narciso Lopez, who began the struggle for Cuban independence ten years before the birth of the future South Carolina journalist. The elder Gonzales was also one of the historic junta of five members who declared for the independence of Cuba in 1848 and adopted the present flag of the southern republic. He organized the first filibustering expedition, and, as brigadier-general, was only exceeded in rank and authority by Lopez himself.

Ambrosio J. Gonzales was the first Cuban wounded in the fight for independence, at Cardenas, May 20, 1850. When the Spaniards crushed the rebellion he was one of its leaders marked for death. An exile in South Carolina, with a price upon his head, in 1856 he married Harriett Rutledge, youngest daughter of Hon. William Elliott, of Beaufort. At the outbreak of the Confederate war, General Gonzales in the Cuban service became Colonel Gonzales in the cause of the Confederacy, and was chief of artillery for the military department embracing South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. In that capacity he served under Beauregard, Hardee and Pendleton, and at the surrender of Johnston's army, at Greenboro, North Carolina, in 1865, was also in charge of the Confederate artillery. He was a brilliant, able and determined man, and planted the seeds of such traits in the character of his son.

N. G. Gonzales was taught at home until he was fifteen years of age. He then enjoyed one year of schooling in Virginia; and these statements indicate the basis of his scholastic education. Otherwise the superb mental equipment for which he was noted became his by virtue of his own persistent reading and healthful intellectual digestion, and the hardening and broadening experiences of his daily life. In 1875-76 he served as a telegraphic operator in Hampton County, South Carolina, organized a Democratic Club along the line of the Port Royal Railroad and

became campaign correspondent for the Charleston Journal of Commerce. Still a youth, in 1877-78, he was a telegraphic operator at Savannah and Valdosta, Georgia, and in August, 1880, regularly entered South Carolina journalism as a reporter on the Greenville Daily News, resigning a few months later to become regular Columbia correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier. In the succeeding fall he was sent to Washington as the correspondent of that paper. He had the painful duty of writing of the death of Garfield and reporting the Guiteau trial.

In August, 1882, Mr. Gonzales was advanced to the editorial staff of the News and Courier, at Charleston, but in the following year returned to Columbia and organized a regular bureau for that paper, which is still maintained. He remained in charge of it until the outbreak of the political revolution of 1890, resigning his position at the close of Governor Richardson's administration.

Mr. Gonzales was planning a trip as newspaper correspondent to the Hawaiian Islands, but at the insistence of friends and admirers throughout South Carolina was induced to remain in Columbia and establish a daily paper which should be opposed to the Tillman policies. Accordingly, with his brother, Ambrose E., he started The State, the first number of which, with himself as editor and manager, was issued February 18, 1891. For two years he was thus actively engaged, although, with Ambrose E., he controlled the editorial policy of the paper as long as he lived.

In 1895 Mr. Gonzales offered his services to the Cuban insurgents. They were declined, on the ground that he could best serve the cause of their independence through the columns of The State. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he repaired to Tampa, Florida, and accepted a first lieutenancy on the staff of General Emilio Nuñez, of the Cuban army, who was then organizing an expedition for the relief of General Maximo Gomez in Central Cuba. Although the expedition was first repulsed by the Spaniards, it finally (July 3, 1898) effected a landing at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba, and on the following day Gomez was relieved. Mr. Gonzales saw several weeks of hard campaigning and participated in the attack on the town of Maron, in the central trocha or military district of Cuba, and was discharged from the service at the end of the war. He landed at Key West, September 1, 1898.

From the period of the Spanish-American war until he received his fatal wound, January 15, 1903,

Mr. Gonzales was an active figure in the newspaper and political world of South Carolina. The State continued the policy upon which it was founded—of unflinching opposition to the Tillman regime. Its editorials were especially severe during the period of the August primaries of 1902, when Lieutenant-Governor James H. Tillman, nephew of Benjamin R., and himself a candidate for the governorship, was the central figure at which the shafts of The State were directed. The city and the state were shocked beyond expression when Mr. Gonzales was shot down by Lieutenant Governor Tillman within sight of the State House, and expired four days afterwards, January 19, 1903. Mr. Tillman was tried during the following summer and acquitted.

This is no place and no fitting publication in which to express an opinion as to culpability or judicial justice. Suffice it to say that journalism and South Carolina suffered a great loss in the tragic death of Narciso Gener Gonzales.

AMBROSE ELLIOTT GONZALES. If any marked distinction were to be made between the two Gonzales brothers who founded The State nearly thirty years ago, Narciso Gener Gonzales might be called the steering wheel of the great newspaper, and Ambrose Elliott, its balance. Since March, 1893, the latter has been its president, treasurer and general manager, and since the death of his brother in January, 1903, he has ably borne unusual burdens and responsibilities.

While N. G. Gonzales was in close personal contact with politicians, statesmen and public men, his ardent nature ever responding, unless principle was involved, to the throbbing of the public pulse, and transferring it to the columns of the newspaper which they both loved, Ambrose E., with his jaws set, was straining in the managerial harness, and supervising a thousand and one mechanical and financial details involved in the publication of a growing and progressive journal far too ambitious for its field,—its very existence for years depending upon the ability of this one man to "take punishment." While one was adventuring in Cuba as a lieutenant of the native Army of Liberation, the other was serving with his usual energy and ability as captain and quartermaster in the armies of the United States at Santiago, their paper being turned over to the management of trusted friends, until Cuba had been freed.

It was an ideal combination—that of the brothers Gonzales—and made The State a powerful newspaper. And when the steering wheel was stilled by death, it devolved upon the balance wheel of The State to largely assume the functions of both.

Ambrose Elliott Gonzales was born in Colleton County, South Carolina, May 29, 1857, the eldest son of General Ambrosio José Gonzales, the Cuban patriot, and colonel of artillery in the Confederate army, and Harriett Rutledge Elliott, of Beaufort, that state. His main education was not derived from books. As a boy, he was instructed at home and received a brief year of schooling at a private institution in Virginia. Then, at the age of sixteen, he learned telegraphy and entered the employ of the Charleston & Savannah Railway Company, as agent and telegrapher at Grahamville.

The four years which he spent at that lonely rail-

way station, in the middle 70's, were not free from danger and responsibility. The negroes in the community,—many of them turbulent and desperate fellows, full of their new-found freedom, outnumbered the whites nearly a hundred to one, and the boy in charge of large sums of railway and express money, working in an office without a safe and sleeping in a railway shack without locks on doors or windows, soon developed fortitude and self-reliance, invaluable training for the years to follow. (During his service at Grahamville he was an enthusiastic member of the Beaufort County Red Shirt-Riders.)

Leaving the railroad in 1879, young Gonzales returned to the plantation where he spent two years farming.

Two years later, he went to New York to seek his fortune,—and found it, in the opportunity afforded him to get 17 to 18 hours' work each day, and here, save for a few months' similar service in New Orleans, he worked for the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, always, to meet the elder brother's obligations, holding down two positions, one on the heavy press wires at the main offices through the night, the other on the Stock, Produce, or Petroleum Exchanges by day.

After four years of double work, impaired health forced him to seek outdoor employment and in 1885 he began his connection with South Carolina newspaperdom as general traveling agent for The Charleston News and Courier. He came to Columbia in 1890, as secretary of the State Department of Agriculture, and in January, of the following year, joined his brother in the establishment and development of The State. In this work, with the co-operation of a large and harmonious body of fellow editors and business associates, he is still engaged.

Mr. Gonzales has, off and on, in the few idle moments of a very busy life of fifty years—for, as shown, he has been a hard worker since boyhood—written many stories in the Gullah dialect of negroes in tide-water Carolina. It is a fallow field which few have cultivated.

The dialect of the South Carolina coast negro differs greatly from that of his fellow black in the interior of the state; from the Georgia negro, as immortalized by Joel Chandler Harris; from the negroes of Louisiana and the Gulf States; from the negroes north of Mason and Dixon's line—and, necessarily, from the negro of the minstrel shows, a darkey that "never was on sea or land." The charm of Mr. Gonzales' negro stories, their psychological and philological value, consist in the fact that he not only talks, but thinks as the negro. A master of English and an ardent devotee of nature study, he writes with exquisite charm and scientific accuracy of "all out of doors"; the changes of the seasons, the songs of birds, the ebb and flow of the tides and "the glory of the sunlight on the broad marshes" of Beaufort River and the Combahee—all are given in the English of the sea-coast planter of the old regime, and sometimes in the observations of Pompey, or Quakoo, in unadulterated Gullah. When Mr. Gonzales' book of Gullah stories appears, the philologist, the lover of negro folklore, the sociologist and the lover of wholesome humor, will find something really worth reading in the wilderness of modern bookdom.—Yates Snowden.



Willie Jones

WILLIAM E. GONZALES. When the completion of the Panama Canal brought the Pacific coast of South America so near to our own shores, it was natural that the great Northern Republic, seeking closer relations with her South American sisters, should raise Peru, so interesting historically, so full of promise industrially, from a mission to an embassy, putting her on a diplomatic footing with Chile, Brazil and Argentina.

It was natural too that in seeking for its first Ambassador to a proud and sensitive republic, the administration should have selected one who not only had behind him a record of fine achievement during seven years of difficult service as minister to Cuba but who, by inheritance, and a life of newspaper training in service to the public, was eminently fitted for the task. And so William E. Gonzales was honored by the first Ambassadorship to the land of the once mighty Incas.

William E. Gonzales is a native of Charleston where he was born April 24, 1866, the son of Ambrosio José and Harriett Rutledge (Elliott) Gonzales. The career of his father, distinguished Cuban patriot and artillery officer of the Confederacy, is developed in the biography of N. G. Gonzales, one of the founders of The State newspaper. William E. Gonzales was educated at Kings Mountain Military School, Yorkville, South Carolina, and at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, and during 1884-88 he was identified with the Charleston News and Courier as correspondent and assistant to his brother, N. G. Gonzales, at the Columbia bureau of that newspaper. He then became private secretary to Governor J. P. Richardson and retained that position for two years. A year or two after the establishment of The State, he joined his brothers on the paper, serving as its telegraph and news editor until 1903, when after the death of his brother, N. G. Gonzales, he was appointed editor.

In June, 1913, he was appointed minister to Cuba, where he served with distinction for seven years, cementing more closely the already cordial relations existing between his country and the Island Republic.

Mr. Gonzales' appointment as Ambassador to Peru was confirmed by the Senate in September, 1919. He took the oath of office on the 5th of January, 1920, and sailed for his new post on the 7th of April.

ROBERT ELLIOTT GONZALES. One of the brilliant young men which South Carolina has given to literature passed beyond, when in December, 1916, Robert E. Gonzales, the son of William E., the ambassador to Peru, laid down his life on the Mexican border in line with his soldierly duties. He was born at Columbia in April, 1888, and was therefore in his twenty-ninth year, when pneumonia claimed him as its victim at El Paso, Texas. Without previous military training, he had volunteered his services to the American army and with his usual aptitude for rapidly absorbing the duties of any task in hand had already been advanced from the ranks to a sergeancy, when the end came to one of the most promising newspaper men in the South. Although his connection with The State had commenced only in 1911, the five years of his editorial connection therewith had placed him in the front

rank of metropolitan paragraphers; and those who know the strong qualities of the modern journalist realize that where many may make a reputation as forceful writers of long and finished editorials, it is the rare exception for one to excel in pithy, striking and varied condensation. A good editorial writer may be made; the gifted paragrapher, who is of such importance to the development of the newspaper of today, must be born with a certain instinct to grasp the fine and vital piths of world matters and convey them, like flashes of lightning, to the people.

Robert E. Gonzales graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1909 with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was a brilliant and popular student, but when he joined the staff of The State two years later he seemed, without apparent effort, to grasp matters of politics, of state and society, which those of mature years had been years in mastering. With the pungent paragraphs which were shot from his active mind also flowed into the columns of The State graceful and classical word-songs, which were born of his university education. Two years after his death, Ambrose E. Gonzales, his uncle and president and publisher of the newspaper on which the younger man had made his mark, prepared an introduction to the posthumous volume, "Poems and Paragraphs," of Robert E. Gonzales. In the introduction is the following worthy introduction to the deceased; "In these poems and paragraphs are revealed the versatile attainments of a mind which leaped in an instant from graceful poetic imagery to the current slang of the ball field; from classic forum to the arena of modern politics; from the mythical love of the shadowy past to the insistent realities of today. The quaint and kindly philosophy, the spontaneous humor, the shrewd and subtle wit and the rare gift of epigrammatic expression, were tempered by an infinite human sympathy which sought to cheer and help rather than hurt his fellows—a generous nature which so controlled and directed the keen shafts of the mind that, with the power to wound and often the provocation, yet touched so charitably the follies and foibles of mankind that he left no sting. In this fine chivalric spirit he volunteered as a private soldier, and in his country's service, faithfully performed, laid down his young life on the Mexican border, ending at twenty-eight an earthly career so full of achievement that its promise was immeasurable."

GEN. WILIE JONES. There is, in the intensified energy of the business man fighting the every day battle of existence, but little to attract the attention of the idle observer, but to the mind fully awake to the reality and true meaning of human existence there are noble and impressive lessons in the story of the life of the man who without other means than a strong heart and a clear head conquers adversity, and who, toiling on through the years of an arduous career, approaches the sunset of life with an honorable competence and rich in the respect and esteem of his fellow men. The record of such men, who influence and mould events, is always interesting and instructive, and become even more so when such lives present in combined view the elements of material success harmoniously blended

with completeness of moral attribute and the attraction of, unblemished reputation. Such characters stand forth as the proof of human progress; the illustrations of human dignity and worth.

In point of continuous service General Jones is one of the oldest bankers in the State of South Carolina, a half century having intervened since he first entered the employ of the Carolina National Bank at Columbia. Aside from his career as a banker, his citizenship has been perhaps most noteworthy through his interest and active participation in military affairs.

General Jones was born at Hillsboro, North Carolina, October 17, 1850, a son of Cadwallader and Annie Isabella (Iredell) Jones. The Jones family is of Welsh ancestry, the progenitors having come to America many generations ago. On the maternal side General Jones is a great-grandson of the distinguished James Iredell, who served as one of the early associate justices of the United States Supreme Court. His mother was a daughter of James Iredell, Jr., who served as governor of North Carolina, and also represented that state in the United States Senate.

Cadwallader Jones, his father, served with distinction as colonel of the Twelfth South Carolina Regiment in the Confederate army. He was a farmer and lawyer and for thirty years held the office of circuit solicitor in North Carolina, and after moving to South Carolina he represented York County in the State Senate.

Gen. Willie Jones spent his early boyhood days on his father's plantation near Rock Hill in York County, surrounded by the environment common to the youth of that period, but his vision was fixed upon a wider horizon than that which encompassed the farm. He pursued the curriculum of the common school, though for his success in life he has always felt a deep debt of gratitude to his mother, a gentlewoman of rare refinement and charm of manner, who supervised his early moral and intellectual training. His father was a wealthy planter and slave owner, as indeed the family had been for generations, but with the coming of the Civil war, the freeing of the slaves and the subsequent and disastrous period of reconstruction, the family fortune was swept away and it became necessary for the boy to lay aside all dreams of a college course and provide for himself. His early business experience was acquired as a clerk in a general store at Rock Hill, where he was given his board and a wage of \$2.50 per week.

In 1869, when a lad of nineteen years, he came to Columbia, where he has since made his home. His first occupation in the capitol city was as a clerk in the offices of the railroad company, a position he shortly resigned to accept employment with the Carolina National Bank, and there began his career in the banking business. He served as cashier of the Carolina National Bank for twenty-three years, and also for a number of years as vice president. He later became associated with the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia, and in January, 1906, was made president, serving as such for eleven years, when he was made chairman of the board of directors, in which capacity he still continues to exercise that careful supervision and guidance of the bank's affairs which have been

potent factors in making the Palmetto National one of the sound financial institutions of the South.

While still a young man General Jones became interested in the State Militia, and he enlisted in the National Guard in 1874. For fifteen years he was captain of the Governor's Guards at Columbia, and for twelve years served as colonel of the Second South Carolina Regiment, and later became brigade commander of the South Carolina troops.

His great-grandfather, Cadwallader Jones, of Virginia, served as a major on the staff of General LaFayette. His grandfather, Cadwallader Jones, of North Carolina, was a midshipman after the close of the Revolutionary war and was later commissioned a captain in the United States army. He later made his home in Hillsboro, North Carolina, where he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits, and where he conducted a large plantation, owning as many as 600 slaves. General Jones had four brothers in the Confederate army, three of whom were wounded in action. He also had three uncles, one brother of his father and two brothers of his mother, killed while serving as members of the Confederate army. There are five counties in North Carolina named in honor of his kinsmen, namely: Jones County, Iredell County, Johnstone County, Dare County and Polk County.

June 27, 1898, he was appointed by Governor Ellerbe, colonel of the Second Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to service as a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, United States army, under command of Gen. FitzHugh Lee. Orders having been received to proceed to Cuba, the regiment under command of Colonel Jones embarked from Savannah, January 3d, arriving at Havana without accident on the morning of January 6, 1899. Colonel Jones was the first of his command to go ashore, and he refers to this fact in his official report to the adjutant general as follows: "As I came down the long rope ladder alone the Regiment were all looking at me, and when I put my foot on Cuban soil a cheer from a thousand throats went up—It seemed loud enough to shake the old boat. I was very proud to be the first man of the Second Regiment to step on Cuban soil." The details of the career of the regiment during its service in Cuba is best told in the annals of the War Department, and reflects glory and credit upon our nation's history. An evidence of the esteem and admiration the men of the Second Regiment had for their colonel and the ties of love that had been borne of his vigilance for their comfort and welfare, is manifested through the presentation to him of a beautiful gold-mounted, embossed sword by the enlisted men of the regiment. Inscribed upon the scabbard were the words:

"Presented to
Col. Willie Jones
Second South Carolina, U. S. V. I.
by the
Enlisted Men of His Regiment
April 17th, 1899."

Upon his return home after the closing of the war Colonel Jones continued actively in the military affairs of his state until 1915, when he retired with the rank of major general.

General Jones has always taken an active interest in political affairs, though not himself an office seeker. He was chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1898 to 1912, and also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895. From December 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902, he was a member of the board of directors of the South Carolina, Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston. His interest in municipal affairs is indicated, in part, by his service as president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and for nearly fifty years has been a member of the time honored Masonic fraternity, having been initiated into the mysteries of the craft in Richland Lodge No. 39 at Columbia in 1874. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

May 20, 1886, General Jones married Annie Reaux Caldwell, and to this union have been born a son and a daughter: Caldwell Jones, now a prominent and successful farmer in Lexington County, and Annie Reaux Jones, now Mrs. R. A. Childs of Columbia.

In addition to his other interests General Jones is extensively engaged in farming, and is numbered among the successful planters of the state. He owns and operates one of the largest plantations of this section—a valuable tract of land in Lexington County, just across the Congaree River from Columbia, and it is there that he finds his greatest diversion and relaxation from the more exacting cares of strenuous business. He possesses to a marked degree the vitality and vigor of his younger years, and an activity that comes to him as a heritage from his years of military training. His life has ever been an active one and his efforts have been contributing factors towards the betterment of the community in which he has lived.

WILLIAM ASHMEAD COURTENAY. Because of his many indispensable services to the city, Charleston might properly claim William Ashmead Courtenay as one of its most useful figures, though the later years of his life were spent in a village and town which he founded, Newry in Oconee County, where some of his children and where many of his interests still remain.

Mr. Courtenay was born in Charleston, February 4, 1831. He died while temporarily residing at Columbia March 23, 1908. He was descended from Edward Courtenay, Sr., who married Jane, a daughter of James Carlile of Newry, a prominent town in the north of Ireland. Edward Courtenay, Jr., grandfather of William A. Courtenay, was born at Newry September 9, 1770. In 1791 he and his brother John left Ireland for Charleston, South Carolina, but John subsequently settled at Savannah, Georgia. Edward Courtenay possessed exceptional scholarship and for many years conducted a widely known school of the higher grade at Charleston.

William A. Courtenay, whose father was Edward F. Courtenay, passed his boyhood at a time when the circumstances of his family were greatly reduced. Up to his twelfth year he depended upon a member of the household for his education and afterward acknowledged a lasting debt to the three years he spent in the Classical and English Academy of Dr.

J. C. Faber. In his fifteenth year he had to leave school and earn his own living. From 1850 to 1860 he was in the publishing and book selling business at Charleston, in association with his older brother, S. Gilman Courtenay. He had a great natural fondness for books, and he has served in many important ways the cause of culture in his native state. As a book seller he had the opportunity which he improved of regular intercourse with such literary leaders as William Gilmore Simms, Henry Timrod, William J. Grayson, and others. In the fall of 1860 he accepted a position as business manager of the Charleston Mercury, then the leading political journal of the cotton states. He surrendered that important post at the outbreak of the war, responding to the first call to arms. He was with the Confederate armies in many of the greatest campaigns in his native state and Virginia and became a captain.

The close of the war found him without means and with limited opportunities of starting life anew. For many years he was active in the shipping and commission business, and for a man whose tastes ran so strongly in the direction of literature he showed remarkable ability in practical business. For twenty-two years he handled his shipping and commission business at Charleston and was also identified with the management of steamship lines to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. During this time he served three years as president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

There is probably no more distinctive epoch in the history of Charleston than the period of eight years beginning in 1879 when William A. Courtenay was mayor. Toward the close of his administration occurred the earthquake of August 31, 1886, when the city was all but destroyed. So disastrous a calamity had never occurred up to that time in the United States. The present generation has few reminders of that disaster. Charleston was rebuilt anew and on a sounder foundation than ever. The wisdom of its reconstruction was largely supplied by Mayor Courtenay, whose plans were not carried out without considerable opposition, but eventually were approved by all. He substituted granite blocks and flagging for plank and cobblestone roadways and brick pavements; caused heavy flagging to be placed on the high battery to resist the force of cyclones and storm tides; converted the undesirable and neglected location at the west end of Broad and Beaufain streets into the "Colonial Lake"; caused the public station to be removed to a better location; criminals to be more humanely cared for; renovated the City Hall Building and improved City Hall Park; effected a 2 per cent reduction in the interest on the ante-bellum 6 per cent bonds; changed the fire department from a political to a non-partisan force; and he also established the William Euston Home, an institution designed in accordance with the will of William Euston "to make old age comfortable" and laid out the attractive village which became the home of many men and women who in earlier life had lived in homes of their own. These were some of the larger features in the constructive work which Mr. Courtenay performed while mayor of Charleston and brief as it is the list is a striking testimonial to his vigor as an executive and his broad-minded vision and public spirit.

It was at the suggestion of Mr. Courtenay that the

Legislature founded the "Historical Commission of South Carolina," of which he was chairman for years. In spite of the heavy demand made upon him by his business affairs he was untiring in his devotion to Southern literature and history and he prepared and published many historical documents. He was primarily responsible for publishing the definitive edition of the poems of his friend, Henry Timrod; also the Life of William Lowndes, the Poems of Carlyl McKinley, Lederer's Travels, and a number of biographies. He published in a de luxe edition Early Voyages to Carolina. In 1906 he presented to the Charleston Library 400 volumes, relating chiefly to South Carolina history.

South Carolina education had no more devoted friend than the late Mr. Courtenay. He represented the state on the Peabody education trust, and while mayor of Charleston studied the needs of the city schools as carefully as the larger problems of public administration and construction. He was school commissioner and in later years one of the city school buildings was named for him. It was in recognition of his many constructive efforts in behalf of education that the University of Tennessee awarded him the honorary degree LL. D.

After 1893 Mr. Courtenay's business interests were in Oconee County. In that year he established the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, purchasing a water power on the Little River and building the company's plant and naming the town Newry in honor of the original family seat in Ireland. This mill was notable for many reasons. It was the first projected in the South for the manufacture of prints cloth. It was also the first to install a complete sewage and water system in every house in the mill village. Mr. Courtenay acquired 3,000 acres of land which he and his sons have developed to a high degree for building sites and as farms. On a prominent hill near the village stands the handsome Courtenay residence, where Mr. Courtenay lived from 1893 until 1907. In the latter year he moved to Columbia.

Mrs. Courtenay survived him until January 1, 1918. At present there are six living children. Campbell Courtenay is president and treasurer of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company and lives at Newry. Carlile Courtenay is traveling solicitor for the Rescue Orphanage at Columbia. Ashmead Courtenay is retired and resides at Charleston. St. John Courtenay is vice president and general manager of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company. Edith is the wife of John M. Bateman of Columbia, while Julia is the widow of Henry B. Richardson of Columbia.

Some of the personal characteristics of the late Mr. Courtenay have been described in a previous publication and may properly be quoted here: "Of a nervous temperament, his was an impetuous and in some respects aggressive nature, involving constant effort to restrain impulses and check too hasty action. He possessed quick perceptive power, tireless energy, strong facility for organization, wonderful capacity for work and marked executive ability. In what he did he looked rather to the best permanent results than mere transient success, and ever aimed for the highest and best achievements. His thoughts and actions in public life were marked throughout by force of expression and vigor of

action. Impatient of unnecessary delays, this with some, left the impression of needless austerity and impulsiveness, but under all this seeming brusqueness there was a genial disposition, as well in social life as in all intercourse for the dispatch of business. He was thoroughly patriotic, a constant friend, a devoted husband and kind father."

HON. NATHANIEL BARKSDALE DIAL. While the honors of politics have been strangely bestowed on some conspicuous occasions, the choice by the South Carolina Commonwealth and people of Nathaniel Barksdale Dial as junior United States senator is consistent with all the finest political traditions of the old Palmetto State. Senator Dial, whose term in the United States Senate began March 4, 1919, has some interesting points of contrast with old time political leaders. He is hardly a politician at all, but a business man, and one who represents in the broadest degree the productive interests of his home state. He is a lawyer by profession, a farmer by occupation, a manufacturer and for years has been a constructive leader in the development of the financial, manufacturing, and the varied resources of South Carolina.

He was born on his father's farm near Laurens April 24, 1862, a son of Capt. Albert and Martha Rebecca (Barksdale) Dial. Capt. Albert Dial who gained the title by service as captain of a company of militia before the war, was born in Laurens County September 10, 1825, a son of Hastings Dial, a native of Abbeville County, and a grandson of James Dial, a native of North Carolina. The Dial family on coming from England settled in Pennsylvania and about the time of the American Revolution moved to North Carolina. Hastings Dial married Mary Hudgens, a daughter of Capt. Ambrose Hudgens, who was a revolutionary patriot. The Hudgens is one of the oldest and most historic families of Laurens County. Albert Dial devoted his time to farming until 1870 and in that year became a merchant at Laurens, building one of the largest commercial enterprises of the city. In 1887 he was made president of the People's Loan and Exchange Bank and held that office until his death. Doctor Dial married Martha Rebecca Barksdale in 1847. She died in 1866, the mother of two sons and three daughters. Captain Dial married Mattie S. Drummond in 1887.

Nathaniel Barksdale Dial received a common school education, attended Richmond College and Vanderbilt University, and during 1882-83 was a student of law in the University of Virginia. He began practice at his home town, and for seven years was a member of the firm Haskell & Dial and for the past fifteen years has been senior partner of Dial & Todd.

His political record can be told in a few words. When he was a young man he served three terms as mayor of Laurens. For several terms he was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and in 1888 a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the second time. He declined in 1903 the office of consul at Zurich, Switzerland. Twice Senator Dial contested the nomination for United States Senate with the late Senator B. R. Tillman. He was first

a candidate for the office in 1912, receiving over 30,000 votes. In 1918 he was one of four candidates for the nomination. Senator Tillman died before the primaries, and that left the contest between Mr. Dial, Mr. Rice and former Governor Blease. With Senator Tillman eliminated there was no question as to Mr. Dial's success. He carried forty-two out of the forty-five counties of the state and had a liberal majority over both his rivals. He had no opposition in the general election.

Senator Dial entered the Senate with a wide diversity of experience and association. His knowledge of the law is of course important, and from earliest manhood he has been identified with the agricultural element in his state. In 1887 he was one of the promoters of the People's Loan and Exchange Bank of Laurens, of which his father was president. Later he organized the Enterprise National Bank and the Home Trust Company, is president of both these institutions, and has been an officer and stock holder in other banks. He organized, built and was president of the Laurens Cotton Seed Oil Mill and the Laurens Glass Works. He is a cotton manufacturer, having aided in building several mills and is president of the Laurens Cotton Mills, and president of the Laurens Bonded Warehouse Company which he organized in 1897. A great deal of his time and enthusiasm has been expended in promoting the splendid natural resources of his state. He organized the Georgia-Carolina Power Company near Augusta, of which he was the first president, he organized and built, and was president of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, a combined hydro-electric plant and cotton mill, and with two associates organized and built the Reedy River Power Company and Sullivan Power Company, being president of both these corporations. Through this intimate and diversified connection with the life and affairs of his home state Senator Dial is truly a leader in the new South and the nation.

November 4, 1883, he married Miss Ruth Mitchell of Lexington County. She died in 1903, and four of her six children are living. Haskell, Wessie Lee, Frances Rebecca and Laura Emily. Wessie Lee is the wife of N. G. Williams. In 1906 Mr. Dial married Miss Josephine Minter, daughter of Capt. J. R. Minter of Laurens. They have four children: Fannie D., Dorothy, Nathaniel and Joseph D.

JOSEPH A. McCULLOUGH, now chief attorney for the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, a position of great responsibility and distinction recognized as such by lawyers everywhere, is a native of South Carolina, and achieved prominence in this state. Because of his many pleasant social, professional and other connections with Greenville, it was with much reluctance that he transferred his residence from that city to Baltimore in the fall of 1918.

Mr. McCullough was born in Dunklin Township, Greenville County, September 9, 1865, a son of Rev. A. C. and Anne Rebecca (McCullough) Stepp. His father was a prominent Baptist minister, was born in the extreme upper part of Greenville County, and for many years did a valuable work in his vocation in this section of South Carolina.

Mr. McCullough's family name was therefore Stepp. When he was an infant he was adopted by his maternal uncle, Col. James McCullough, and by act of the Legislature his name was changed to Joseph A. McCullough. The principal reasons for this were: The child's mother was in very frail health at the time and was not expected to live, though she did live for several years; his uncle having no children of his own wished to perpetuate through him his name and possessions.

This uncle, Col. James McCullough, was one of the notable men of his day. His father Joseph McCullough, a Scotchman, came from County Antrim, Ireland, in the early part of the last century, and was distinguished in Greenville County as a man of large affairs, a planter, stockman, merchant and lover and owner of noted race horses. His plantation was a famous center of old time hospitality in Greenville County. The late Col. James McCullough commanded the Sixteenth South Carolina Infantry in the war between the states.

Joseph A. McCullough attended the country schools in the neighborhood of Colonel McCullough's plantation, spent two sessions in Wofford College at Spartanburg, and four years in the University of South Carolina. He graduated from the latter with the degree of A. B. and LL. B. in 1887. He was prominent in college fraternities, literary clubs, and editor in chief of the South Carolinian, the college paper.

His long and active experience as a lawyer began at Greenville in 1887. His first law partner was Capt. A. Blythe, later he formed a co-partnership with Louis W. Parker, subsequently with W. C. Benet of Abbeville, the firm becoming Benet, McCullough & Parker. W. G. Sirrine was a member of the firm McCullough & Sirrine until 1898. Then for a number of years Mr. McCullough was affiliated with J. P. Carey of Pickens under the firm name of Carey & McCullough. Following this partnership John J. McSwain and later E. M. Blythe were associated with Mr. McCullough, and finally B. F. Martin came into the firm. When Mr. McCullough left Greenville to go to Baltimore, the firm name was McCullough, Martin & Blythe.

Several times at different periods Mr. McCullough was a member of the South Carolina Legislature and as such was instrumental in having enacted many useful laws. For several years he was chairman of the South Carolina Child Labor Commission, and secured the enactment of the first Child Labor Law in the state. He was also one of those responsible for the first compulsory education law. Mr. McCullough served on the Greenville delegation that secured the \$1,000,000 appropriation for the present system of good roads in Greenville County. This was the first large bond issue of this kind in the state, and Greenville County's pre-eminence in that respect set an example that has been followed by a number of other counties. By appointment of the governor Mr. McCullough acted as special judge in courts throughout the state and is generally known as Judge McCullough.

For several years he was a member of the South Carolina Historical Commission and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Sociological Congress for several years and is now in its

Board of Governors. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the present Child Labor Committee, and a member of its Executive Committee and as such is working for more beneficent laws affecting juvenile offenders.

Judge McCullough represents a family notable for strong religious convictions and principles, and nothing in his own career has afforded him more satisfaction than the time and energies he has devoted to his church, the Methodist Episcopal South. For several years he has been recognized as one of the most useful laymen of that church not only in his home state but throughout the Conference. At Greenville he was a member and official of the Buncombe Street Methodist Church, where one of the associations that brought him the greatest pleasure was as teacher of the Baraca class for several years. In the litigation over the affairs of the Vanderbilt University he was a member of the commission appointed by the General Conference to represent the church's interests. Following the ending of this contention a committee was appointed by the General Conference to investigate and report upon the validity and legal standing of the church's various institutions, including schools, colleges, benevolent institutions, boards, in order to prevent further cases similar to that at Vanderbilt and to prepare charters for the institutions that would forestall similar difficulty. Mr. McCullough was a member of this commission. He is now a member of the Board of Trustees of Emory University at Atlanta, the new denominational institution which with millions of dollars of endowments is being made one of the great universities of the country. Since 1910 Judge McCullough has been a member of the Court of Appeals of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This court meets annually to decide upon appeals from the various conferences of the church. Prior to his removal to Baltimore he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Wofford College. During his last term in the Legislature he was a member of the committee on education and as such was ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of Winthrop College and the University of South Carolina. The university, his alma mater, has honored him with the degree LL. D. For a number of years he was also a member of the South Carolina Historical Commission.

Through a series of quite accidental and in a measure providential circumstances, Mr. McCullough removed from Greenville to Baltimore, where he had been offered and assumed the position of chief attorney for the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, a position of such importance that it might well be prized by any lawyer. He took up his residence in Baltimore in October, 1918. Since then he has been paid some unusual honors in business and church life at Baltimore, having been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce of Baltimore and having been made a member of the Board of Stewards of the Wilson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the Building Committee having in charge the erection of a beautiful new church home. He has also been made a member of the Church Board of Education of the Baltimore Conference.

With so many exacting duties and interests filling his life, it seems hardly possible that Mr. McCullough would have time to devote to a hobby. Nevertheless he has a well deserved distinction as a connoisseur and collector of books, both of rare volumes and of modern books of handsome bindings. He has in fact been mentioned in the Public Library Index as one of the few notable collectors in the South. On leaving Greenville he loaned his library to Furman University. He has also received notice as an orator and lecturer, specific mention of him being made in "Oratory of the South since the War," and "American Oratory of Today."

Judge McCullough's home in Baltimore is No. 7 Overhill Road, Roland Park. He has been twice married. His first wife whose maiden name was Miss Maud d'Avigny of Atlanta, Georgia, died in 1914. Two of her sons are living, Mr. C. F. McCullough of Greenville and Lieutenant McCullough. Lieutenant McCullough was a member of the Butler Guards of Greenville, served in the Mexican border troubles, later volunteered in the National army, and participates in the record of the Thirtieth Division in France. He has since made application for a commission in the regular army.

In January, 1916, Judge McCullough married Mrs. Emma (Lumpkin) Clark, member of the prominent Georgia Lumpkin family and widow of the late James Clark, president of the Drovers & Mechanics National Bank of Baltimore.

HUGH LAWSON OLIVER has been a resident of Georgetown since 1890 and has been acquiring an increasing part and responsibility in local business and civic affairs.

He was born at Madison, Georgia, April 9, 1873, a son of Rev. Hugh F. and Elizabeth Matilda (Smith) Oliver. His mother was a daughter of David Henry Smith of Georgetown and a descendant of the historic character Landgrave Thomas Smith, one of the early governors of the Province of the Carolinas. Rev. Hugh F. Oliver was a son of Thaddeus Oliver who was killed at Johns Island as captain of a Georgia company in the Confederate army. Thaddeus Oliver was well known in Southern literature as author of "All Quiet Along the Potomac." A brother of Rev. Hugh Oliver was James H. Oliver, a rear admiral in the United States Navy and first governor of the Virgin Islands formerly the Danish West Indies.

Hugh Lawson Oliver attended public school in South Carolina and Georgia and for two years was a student in Furman University and in 1892 took a commercial course in Kentucky University. In his early years he engaged in lumber manufacture and for six years was teller of the People's Bank of Georgetown. Since 1910 he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business and is president of the Mutual Building and Loan Association. Mr. Oliver served as a member of the Legislature in 1919-20 and was a local magistrate in 1915-16. In 1915 he was appointed aide de camp on the staff of Governor Richard I. Manning with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is chancellor commander of his lodge of Knights of Pythias and is also affiliated with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective



W. L. Oliver

Order of Elks. He is superintendent of the Sunday school of the Prince George Winyah Episcopal Church.

November 17, 1897, Mr. Oliver married Etta White Bourke, daughter of William O. and Ida C. (Jeannerette) Bourke. Her father was a prominent Georgetown merchant. They have three children, Hugh Lawson, Jr., Henrietta Hunt and Virginia Bourke. The son was educated in the Winyah High School at Georgetown and during the late war served as a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Transport Headquarters and Military Police in the Thirtieth Division under Col. H. B. Springs.

ANDREW COMSTOCK DIBBLE has been a member of the South Carolina bar for forty-nine years. The greater part of that time he has spent at Orangeburg. Many honors, dignities and responsibilities have been interwoven with his routine work as a lawyer.

He was born in the City of Charleston, August 13, 1849, a son of Philander Virgil and Frances (Evans) Dibble. His father was a hat merchant. In 1862 the family removed to Orangeburg. Andrew C. Dibble acquired his education in the public schools of Charleston and in the Whilden School at Orangeburg, and after the war of the '60s as a youth was employed in a general store until 1868. Then, at the age of nineteen, he entered the law office of Izlar & Dibble as their office clerk. His brother, Samuel Dibble, whose sketch appears elsewhere, was a member of that firm. The subject of the sketch was qualified and admitted to practice law in 1871. The following nine years he practiced at Bamberg, but in April, 1880, returned to Orangeburg. Soon after, when his brother Samuel was elected a member of Congress, Mr. Dibble, in connection with his own business, attended largely to his brother's law practice. From 1885 until 1896 he served as master in equity for Orangeburg County. In 1896 he formed a partnership with Charles G. Dantzler, afterwards a circuit judge, and continued this partnership for two and a half years, after which for two years he practiced alone. He served for a number of years, until 1911, as assistant secretary in charge of the water and light departments of Orangeburg. He was elected judge of probate for Orangeburg County in 1911, which included, under special statute, the master's work, filling that office with admirable competency until 1916, when he was reappointed to the office of master in equity, which office he is now holding, having been reappointed in 1920 for the term of four years.

Judge Dibble has long been a prominent layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, serving as member and chairman of the Board of Stewards for thirty-six years, and was once elected to the General Conference of his church. During his residence at Bamberg he was superintendent of the Sunday school eight years, and while there was also a member of the town council four years. For three years he was assistant superintendent and for thirty-two years has been superintendent of the Sunday school of his church at Orangeburg. Judge Dibble is a council degree Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

For his first wife he married Mary Jane Clark, of Orangeburg, November 8, 1871. They had two sons: Francis Eldon and Emmet Clark. The former is a Methodist minister and the latter is manager in Cuba for a real estate holding company. Judge Dibble married for his second wife Rachel Agnes Clark, December 21, 1889. To this union were born three children, Ruth Ann and Mary Lou, both teachers in the public schools at Orangeburg, and Andrew Comstock, Jr., who for a time was assistant horticultural agent at Clemson College, and is now in the horticultural and landscaping business on his own account, being located at Orangeburg.

DANIEL OSCAR HERBERT, president of the Peoples National Bank of Orangeburg and a prominent lawyer, has had an active professional and business career covering nearly forty years.

He was born in Newberry County, April 19, 1857, son of Capt. C. W. and E. S. (Goggins) Herbert. The Herberts came from England to New Jersey prior to the Revolution, and the family has been in South Carolina since about 1790.

Daniel O. Herbert graduated with first honors from Wofford College in 1878, and received the Master of Arts degree in 1879. He took his law degree at Vanderbilt University in 1881, and the following year was admitted to the bar. He has had many interests outside of his profession. From 1887 to 1890 he was a United States postoffice inspector traveling in the New England states and also on the Pacific coast. Since 1890 he has practiced law at Orangeburg, South Carolina. In 1898 he raised a company for the Spanish-American war and served as captain of Company C, Second South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. For a number of years he was attorney and director of the Peoples Bank of Orangeburg, and since it became the Peoples National Bank has been president. He has also been active in local affairs as a member of the City Council and on the Board of Education. From 1902 to 1906 he was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from Orangeburg County.

Mr. Herbert married in January, 1893, Julia S. Sally, a daughter of A. M. Sally, of Orangeburg. They have six children, several of whom have honorable records as soldiers in the great war. Alexander Sally, the oldest, during the World war was an ensign in the United States Navy; Mary Herbert is the wife of Frank W. Raysor, who was a first lieutenant in the army, with a record of service in France; Walter C. is a graduate of Clemson College and was ensign in the United States Navy; Daniel Oscar, Jr., is a student in Clemson College; while the two youngest are Sallie and Julia Herbert.

HENRY CALHOUN FOLK, son of Henry Nimrod Folk and a brother of John Francis Folk, has for many years been prominent as a merchant, banker, manufacturer and man of affairs in Bamberg County.

He was born in Colleton County, December 4, 1859, and was liberally educated, graduating in 1880 with the Bachelor of Arts degree from Wofford College. For the past forty years he has been a

merchant at Bamberg, and in the meantime many other important interests have engaged his time and attention. Cotton production on a large scale is carried on by Mr. Folk on 2,000 acres he owns in Bamberg, Barnwell and Colleton counties. He is a director of the Bamberg Banking Company and also organized and was president until he sold out a few years ago of the Peoples Bank. For twenty years he was a director in the Bamberg Cotton Mills, and also vice president, but has disposed of his interests in this industry.

He is widely known over the state in politics and public affairs. He was elected a member of the Legislature from old Barnwell County in 1890, serving four years. Through his legislative experience he was well qualified for effective presentation of the cause of the new county division, and when Bamberg County was created the General Assembly appointed him one of the commissioners to determine assets and liabilities and apportion the same as between the old county and the new. In that work the commissioner for Barnwell County was George H. Bates. From the organization of the county in 1896 until 1918 Mr. Folk served as county chairman of the democratic committee. For sixteen years he was master in equity of Bamberg County, from 1900 to 1916. Mr. Folk is a Methodist and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In April, 1880, he married Elizabeth Weissinger, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Weissinger of Blackville. They are the parents of seven children: Ethel, wife of R. B. Still, of Blackwell; Lucille, wife of J. C. Guilds, head master of Carlisle School; Henry N., associated with his father as a merchant at Bamberg; John W. Folk, also a business associate with his father; Leonard, wife of C. E. Black, of Bamberg; and Miss Virginia and Oliver Faber Folk.

WILLIAM DOYLE MORGAN is a prominent Georgetown banker, and for many years served as mayor of that city. His life has been one of achievement, though his early youth was a struggle imposed by the necessity of helping support his widowed mother and sisters.

Though he was born in New York City, February 5, 1853, he was brought to Georgetown, South Carolina, a few months later by his parents, John and Mary Morgan. His father and mother were natives of Ireland. His father died just after the close of the war between the states. At that time William Doyle Morgan was about thirteen years of age, and left school to go to work. Subsequent years were a time of larger responsibilities and for thirty years he has been one of the leading bankers in this section of the state. He became president of the Bank of Georgetown at the time of its organization in 1891, and has also served as president of several building and loan associations and president of the Chamber of Commerce and a director in other business undertakings.

In April, 1891, he was elected mayor of Georgetown, and served for fifteen consecutive years without opposition for nomination or election, except the last term of two years. While serving as mayor, he had electric lights installed and a complete system of waterworks and sanitary sewerage built, concrete sidewalks and other municipal im-

provements put in without increasing the tax levy. He, with the aid of Congressman William Elliott of South Carolina, was prominent in securing appropriations for the improvement of Georgetown Harbor and its ocean entrance.

HERMAN BROWN. One of the largest firms doing business in the south part of the state is Simon Brown's Sons, general merchants of Blackville. The constituent and active members of this firm are Herman Brown and Isadore Brown, brothers, whose commercial enterprise and civic spirit are important contributions to the record of a notable family in the state.

Their father was the late Simon Brown. A native of Russia, he came to New York in early manhood and settled at Blackville, South Carolina, in 1859. A year or so later, when South Carolina seceded, he willingly volunteered to fight for his adopted state, and served as a private in Gen. Johnson Hagood's regiment throughout the war. When the war was over he returned to the Black Hill community, and for nearly forty years was a leader in its business affairs, conducting a large general mercantile establishment and also accumulating large blocks of real estate and farm land. He died in 1906. He was a member of the Masonic order. Simon Brown married Philipena Asher, who was born in Germany, where they were married. Twelve of their thirteen children reached mature years, and the family is now widely scattered over the country. Besides the two brothers engaged in business at Blackville, there are two other sons, Charles Brown of Barnwell and the late Col. Mile Brown, also of Barnwell. Col. Mile Brown was a member of Governor Richardson's staff, and became prominent in both railroading and the financial world. He promoted the Sea Board Line, having built and owned the first railroad leading from Barnwell to Blackwell, and afterward promoted the road now owned by the Sea Board leading from Denmark to Savannah.

Mr. Herman Brown was born at Blackville, South Carolina, October 11, 1876, and was liberally educated, attending McCabe's University School at Petersburg, Virginia, and the great South Carolina military institution, The Citadel, at Charleston. His business career covers a period of over a quarter of a century. At the age of seventeen he was employed by his father as bookkeeper. In 1904 he and his brother Isadore succeeded their father and organized the Simon Brown's Sons. This firm in recent years has done a business valued at half a million dollars annually. Their chief store is a general supply point for all the community around Blackville. They are also cotton buyers, dealers in horses and mules, and both jointly and individually are extensively engaged in planting. They own about 3,000 acres in Barnwell and Bamberg counties. These farms are devoted to diversified agriculture, cotton, corn, peanuts, cantaloupes and cucumbers.

Herman Brown, while he has sought political and official honors at no time, has been honored with unremunerative and responsible public trusts. He is a member of the Public Service Commission, served as chairman of all the Liberty Bond drives at Blackville, and the energy with which he has



N.D. Morgan



J. B. Stork

prosecuted his business interests has been in the nature of a generous public service. He is a director of the Bank of Western Carolina, the home offices of which are at Aiken, South Carolina, the company operating a chain of ten banks in various towns in the state. Mr. Brown is a charter member of the Orangeburg Lodge of Elks, is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World at Blackville. In 1902 he married Miss Zelma Beerwald, a native of Philadelphia, where her father, D. Beerwald, was a prominent merchant. The two children of their marriage are Stanley and Jenice Brown.

Isadore Brown, the other member of the firm, was born December 31, 1872, was educated at Annapolis, Maryland, and The Citadel at Charleston, and for a number of years has been associated with his brother in business and other interests. He married Miss Sadie Cohen, of New York, and their family consists of two daughters and two sons, Rosa and Philepina, Sol, and Leon. Isadore Brown is affiliated with the Elks, Masons, Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias.

ENOCH SILVIS CAROLL BAKER. An illustration of the varied services that can be rendered by an energetic and able young lawyer is afforded in the career of Enoch S. C. Baker of Conway. He has been engaged in general practice there since January, 1914, and September 1, 1915, formed a partnership with Julian O. Norton, under the firm name of Norton & Baker. Since June 15, 1918, they have edited and managed the well known Conway newspaper *The Field*. Mr. Baker organized in 1914 and is director of the People's Building and Loan Association and its attorney. During the war he volunteered his services to the Government, and while he was never called to military duty, performed many patriotic services at home, being chairman of the Legal Advisory Board and captain of Company D of the First Regiment, South Carolina Reserve Militia, at Conway. He has also served about six years in the National Guard of South Carolina, in various positions from private to captain. He volunteered for the Officers' Training Camp known as Camp Fremont, California, and was ready to go, but the camp was given up by the Government on account of the signing of the armistice a few days before it was to open for training. He served one term in the Legislature, from 1914 to 1916.

Mr. Baker was born July 25, 1886, in Horry County, a son of John Grant and Louisa (Allen) Baker. His father was a Confederate soldier and spent his life as a planter and farmer. The son attended public schools in Horry County, and graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree from The Citadel at Charleston in 1908. For three and a half years he taught in his home county, for one year being an instructor in the Burroughs High School at Conway. In January, 1912, Mr. Baker entered the law department of the University of South Carolina, and June 13, 1913, was awarded his Bachelor of Law degree and admitted to the bar. He was in practice at Lake City from June, 1913, to January, 1914.

Mr. Baker is a deacon of the Baptist Church and

superintendent of its Sunday school, and is also president of the County Sunday School Association. He is affiliated with the York Rite Masons and the Shrine, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons, being a district deputy grand master. June 28, 1914, he married Pearle Allen, of Darlington, South Carolina.

ISAAC HAMILTON HUNT, though born at Fernandina, Florida, was brought back to South Carolina when six months old, and has spent all his life in the state where his family and ancestors have lived for generations. He is a son of Walter Herbert and Susan (McCaughrin) Hunt, his father a former merchant of Newberry. Isaac H. Hunt was reared in a cultured home and given liberal educational advantages, at first in the public schools, later in Newberry College and finally at the University of South Carolina. He became a student of law under his brother, Walter H. Hunt, and was admitted to the bar December 14, 1894. The partnership of Hunt and Hunt continued for several years, and then became Hunt, Hunt & Hunter, one of the most widely known and prominent law firms of the state.

Mr. Hunt has also taken an interest in public affairs, and for two years, 1916-18, served as a member of the State Board of Conciliation. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, located at Louisville, Kentucky. He was a trustee of the South Carolina Baptist Hospital at Columbia for several years, is a deacon in the First Baptist Church at Newberry, and moderator of the Reedy River Association. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

June 27, 1906, he married Unity Elizabeth Gibson, of Newberry County, who is a granddaughter of Joseph Caldwell, one of the signers of South Carolina Ordinance of Secession.

JOHN BURNES STEELE the Georgetown banker might appropriately claim an active business career of half a century. He has done his work well, and made each year count for increased capability and eventually he was in business for himself as a merchant, but for many years past has been best known as a banker.

Mr. Steele was born in Georgetown March 27, 1851, son of John J. and Sarah Ann (Davies) Steele. His father was overseer of several extensive rice plantations. The son had a common school education and spent his youth in the period of the war and reconstruction when the state and its business life presented few opportunities to an ambitious young man. Beginning in 1866 when he was only fifteen years of age, John B. Steele became clerk in a general store. With an increasing range of responsibilities he continued as an employe until 1880, when he established himself in business as a general merchant at Georgetown. He sold his mercantile interests in 1899. Mr. Steele is president of the Georgetown Grocery Company, one of the largest wholesale concerns of its kind in the state. He helped organize the Peoples Bank and has been the only president of that institution, one of the

most substantial financial concerns of Georgetown County. He is also a director and vice president of the Georgetown Farm Land and Homeseekers Company, and a director in all the local building and loan associations. Mr. Steele has also been able to influence agricultural development of the state, being the individual owner of 3,200 acres, much of which has been reclaimed under his ownership. He operates 400 acres as a producing plantation. Mr. Steele has served as a member of the City Council of Georgetown.

In 1873 he married Miss Sophia Elizabeth Christie of Georgetown, daughter of George W. and Harriet (Pigott) Christie. Her father was an old time stage and mail contractor and also a merchant. Mrs. Steele died in December, 1918.

REV. GEORGE EDWARD DAVIS. Orangeburg now has one of the strongest Baptist churches in South Carolina, and the interests, the working energy, the membership and the general prosperity of the institution are in a large measure due and credited to the leadership of the pastor, Rev. George Edward Davis.

Rev. Mr. Davis entered upon his duties at the First Baptist Church of Orangeburg December 10, 1908. In eleven years he has had the satisfaction of seeing the membership more than double, until now 750 are enrolled on the church records. He has also carried out an important program of material improvement, remodeling the church edifice and enlarging it, and also providing for separate Sunday school quarters, all at a cost of about \$30,000.

Rev. Mr. Davis was born at Baltimore, and has been in the ministry for seventeen years. He attended public school at Baltimore, was a student in the Hall Institute at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and took his theological course in Crozer Seminary at Chester, Pennsylvania. He graduated June 3, 1903, and was ordained the same month at the First Baptist Church of Baltimore. Before coming to Orangeburg he was pastor at Alderson, West Virginia, and also at Clifton Forge, Virginia, and in those places as at Orangeburg he distinguished himself by the ardor and sincerity of his preaching, and from many sources the opinion has been expressed that he is one of the ablest pulpit orators in the state.

September 10, 1894, at Pittsburg, Rev. Mr. Davis married Miss Katherine Test, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, who has been closely associated with and an able assistant to her husband in all his labors.

JAMES JUDSON MAGNESS was for many years a prominent planter and merchant in upper South Carolina, and members of his family are among the well known people of Spartanburg County.

He was born in Cleveland County, North Carolina, April 9, 1839. His father, Joseph, was born in the same state, and his grandfather and four brothers were Revolutionary soldiers, all taking part in the battle of Cowpens, where one of them gave up his life. James Judson Magness was reared and educated near Shelby, North Carolina, and spent four years in the Confederate army as captain of a North Carolina company. Several times bullets passed through his hat and clothing, but he was

never wounded. After the war he came to South Carolina, locating at Grassy Pond, where he began his career as clerk in a store. Later he bought the store and acquired about a thousand acres of land, and was extensively engaged in planting and merchandising until his death in 1909. He was a very active member of the Methodist church, gave the site for that denomination at Grassy Pond and also land to the Baptist church in the same place.

March 26, 1868, he married Evelina Sarratt, who was born in Spartanburg District, December 19, 1841, second among the five children of Gilbert and Loretta (Irvine) Sarratt. Her father was a prominent slave holder and planter in Spartanburg County before the war, and Mrs. Magness was reared with every comfort and acquired a very liberal education. She attended school at Shelby, North Carolina, and also Limestone College. During the war she did what she could to supply educational advantages to the children of her community as a teacher. Mrs. Magness is now living at Spartanburg and is the mother of eight children: Hettie, wife of C. B. Sloan; Joseph G., who died at the age of five years; Sarah Pacolet, wife of E. D. Byers; David Anthony, deceased; William Tillman, deceased; Katherine, wife of W. J. Woodruff, of Spartanburg; James Judson, deceased, and Irvine B., of Spartanburg.

ALEXANDER SAMUEL SALLEY, JR. To his work as secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina Mr. Salley has brought insight, a critical judgment and the patience of a true historian, and for that reason his fifteen years of consecutive service have been featured by a broad constructive program far beyond the nominal scope of his routine duties.

Mr. Salley was born in Orangeburg County June 16, 1871, and his ancestry have been in the state for 185 years. Henry Salley settled in the Province of South Carolina in 1735. A son of this pioneer was John Salley, who commanded a company of South Carolina troops in the Revolution. A son of the Revolutionary captain was George Elmore Salley (1788-1828), a captain of cavalry in the war of 1812, and sometime a representative and senator in the General Assembly of South Carolina. His son, grandfather of Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr., was Dr. Alexander Samuel Salley, born in 1818 and died in 1895. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and sometime a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina. Alexander McQueen Salley was born in August, 1847, and with his wife is still living in Orangeburg County. He has spent his active career as a planter and banker and served as sheriff of his county from 1880 to 1892, and again from 1908 to 1916. In 1868 he married Sallie A. McMichael, who was born in 1849.

Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr., was educated in the South Carolina Military Academy, now known as The Citadel, the military college of South Carolina, graduating in 1892 without degrees. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of South Carolina in 1899, and prior thereto and for some time afterward was clerk in a law office. His deepest enthusiasm from childhood has been history. It was his favorite subject in school and while



H. Magnus

studying law and doing clerical work in law offices. He began making investigations among local records and collected printed material on South Carolina, and this work carried on now for a quarter of a century, makes his collection one of the largest single repositories of South Carolina history, his collection of the writings of William Gilmore Simms being undoubtedly the largest in existence. Mr. Salley was elected secretary of the South Carolina Historical Society in October, 1899, and allowed no other important interest to intrude upon his historical labors. From that position he was elected secretary of the Historical Commission of the state, which position he has held since April 1, 1905. He is author or compiler of between forty and fifty volumes and pamphlets on various phases of the history of South Carolina and has contributed many newspaper and magazine articles on historical subjects.

Mr. Salley is a member of the St. Cecilia Society in Charleston, South Carolina Historical Society, the Audubon Society of South Carolina, the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, and, as indicating some of his diversions, he belongs to two dancing clubs in Columbia and a hunting club of Orangeburg. He is a democrat in politics. Just after he graduated from college in 1892, Mr. Salley received an appointment in the Corps of Engineers of the World's Fair at Chicago. He served only a few days, not being physically fit for the work at the time, and resigning returned home.

At Atlanta, Georgia, July 11, 1918, Mr. Sally married Harriet Gresham Milledge, member of a very distinguished Georgia family. She is a great-granddaughter of John Milledge, one of the early governors of Georgia and also a United States senator from that state. The father of Governor Milledge was an officer in early Georgia under Oglethorpe. Mrs. Salley is a daughter of Richard Habersham and Rosa (Gresham) Milledge. Her father's mother was Catherine Elliott Habersham, a daughter of Richard Wyly and Sarah Hazard (Elliott) Habersham, the latter of Beaufort, South Carolina. Richard W. Habersham was at one time a member of Congress from Georgia and a grandson of James Habersham, the last Royal Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Georgia.

HENRY DAVID STILL. "Big business" in South Carolina is best represented by the fruits of the fields, and without any disparagement of the growing investment of capital in cotton mills and other industries, the big business men of the state are the planters and farmers. For several generations one of the families most closely and prominently identified with the planting activities around Blackville and the southern part of the state is that of Still. One of the younger men of the family is Hal, or Henry David Still, who spends much of his time supervising the cultivation of hundreds of acres in Barnwell County.

This family originated in France, where the name was spelled Stelle. When the great-grandfather came to this country and acquired American citizenship, the name of the South Carolina branch became Still, though there is another branch of the family living in Arkansas who spell their name Stell.

The grandfather of Henry David Still was Samuel Hutchins Still, who was born in 1812. Though nearly fifty years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and received wounds in that struggle from the result of which he died in 1872. Some of the land he bought and operated still comprises a part of the Still estate around Blackville.

A very prominent member of the family was the late Henry David Still, Sr., whose life was one of commendable industry and productive effort. He was born at Blackville February 13, 1851, and in the high tide of his career had about 5,000 acres under his direct management, growing immense crops of cotton, grain and truck. A man of practical affairs, he also took a keen interest in politics, though he was never known to directly seek any political office. However, he did serve as councilman at Blackville several times, and in other positions that involved much work on his part without corresponding remuneration. At the time of his death he was a merchant at Blackville.

Henry David Still, Sr., married Marian Bowman. She was born at Orangeburg and is now living at Blackville. The Bowman family is of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Mrs. Still's grandmother was a Miss Koger, daughter of Capt. Joseph Koger, who played a gallant part as a Revolutionary soldier. The Blackville Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is known as the Joseph Koger Chapter. Reddick Asbury Bowman, father of Marian Bowman, was reared in a community of Orangeburg County where now stands the town of Bowman, named in his honor after his death. This land was originally a Crown grant to the Bowman ancestors.

Henry David Still, Jr., was born in Blackville, January 25, 1882. He acquired a thorough education, attending the graded schools at Blackville and graduating from the Military College of South Carolina at Charleston in 1901. He was associated with his father in the store and on the plantation, and since his father's death has concentrated most of his time on his farming interests. About fifteen hundred acres in Barnwell County are managed by him. He is also in the real estate business at Blackwell, and has other property interests in and around that town and in Orangeburg County.

Mr. Still is a man of extensive influence in his county and other sections of the state, has been interested in politics, though like his father has sought no political preferment. He has served as councilman at Blackville and also as school trustee and has given much of his time to the duties of the latter office for twelve years. He became a Mason at the age of twenty-one, is affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. A Baptist, Mr. Still is chairman of the Building Commission of the church at Blackville, now arranging for the erection of a church edifice to cost \$75,000.

At Blackville, June 22, 1904, Mr. Still married Miss Margaret Eugenia Hair. Her father is Mr. J. E. Hair, mentioned elsewhere in this publication. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Still, Margaret Eugenia, Henry David, Jr., Marion Bowman, Martha Murray, Judson Pinkney and Joseph Koger Still. All are living except Marion Bowman.

ROBERT H. JENNINGS, whose career has been associated in increasing prominence with the business life of Orangeburg, for a quarter of a century, is still active in business, public affairs and fraternal circles. On both sides he is of Revolutionary and Colonial stock, and the patriotic record of the family has gained another distinction recently through the service of his only son in the World war.

Mr. Jennings was born in Sumter County, South Carolina, July 19, 1869. His father, James Jennings, was of Scotch-Irish descent and also a native of Sumter County. The Jennings family came to America in the seventeenth century, and the great-grandfather of Robert H. moved from Virginia to South Carolina in Colonial times. James Jennings married Teresa M. Yates, a native of Sumter County and also of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Two of her brothers were Confederate soldiers, and one, Doctor Yates, was shot through the thigh and permanently crippled.

Beginning life with a public and high school education in his native county, Robert H. Jennings became a bookkeeper in Sumter City, but in 1894 moved to Orangeburg. He was a merchandise broker and in November, 1898, formed a co-partnership, Jennings & Smoak. In 1910 the Orangeburg Fertilizer Company was established with P. M. Smoak as president and Mr. Jennings, vice president and secretary. Mr. Jennings is also president of the Orangeburg Ice and Fuel Company.

For eight years he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, for three times was a member of the city council and is now a member of the City Improvement Commission. He has a number of interests in Orangeburg County besides those briefly noted above.

Fraternally Mr. Jennings is a past master of Shilboleth Lodge No. 28, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, and for fifteen years has been affiliated with the Mystic Shrine. He is also past exalted ruler of Orangeburg Lodge No. 897 of the Elks, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

November 12, 1895, at Sumter, he married Tavie H. Moses, a native of that city. Her father, Perry Moses, was a Sumter manufacturer, and was one of five brothers who were Confederate soldiers. Perry Moses served as lieutenant in the company of which his brother Joshua was captain, and Joshua lost his life in the war. Mrs. Jennings is also of Revolutionary and Colonial stock.

The only son, Robert H. Jennings, Jr., early responded to the patriotic call in the World war, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the Machine Gun Company of the 323rd Regiment. He went overseas as a member of the Eighty-first Division, and spent several months on the battle lines in France. He is now secretary and manager of the Orangeburg Ice and Fuel Company.

JOHN LESLIE STOKES, who is a graduate in medicine and dental surgery, has for many years been one of the distinguished men in the latter profession in the South, and for the past two decades has made his home at Orangeburg.

Doctor Stokes was born on the old homestead

"Rural Retreat" in Barnwell County, January 6, 1860. His father, Jefferson Stokes, was born in Colleton County, this state, 1829, gave the greater part of his active life to farming and planting, and for four years was a gallant and dutiful Confederate soldier. He was many times wounded and went to his grave with a withered hand. His death occurred in 1910. The mother was Mary Elizabeth (Tatum) Stokes, a native of Orangeburg County, who died many years ago. The Tatums were an old South Carolina family of Revolutionary stock. Her father was a Methodist minister, and her brother, John S. C. Tatum, also served four years in the war between the states.

John Leslie Stokes reached the years of his majority with both a literary education and professional training. After attending the schools of Barnwell County he took up the study of dentistry in 1879 under Dr. R. Atmar Smith of Charleston. He remained with his preceptor until 1882 and also took the regular course of the Charleston Medical College. From 1882 until 1885 Doctor Stokes practiced dentistry in accordance with the custom of dentists of that period, as an itinerant, having a series of towns and communities which he attended in a professional capacity. In 1885 he entered the dental department of Vanderbilt University, and graduated with first honors in operative dentistry. The medal awarded him as a token of his student proficiency he still preserves. In 1892 Doctor Stokes returned to Vanderbilt as demonstrator and chief in the dental school. While there he completed his medical education and was awarded his M. D. diploma.

Doctor Stokes practiced in Georgia from 1883 to 1897, and located at Orangeburg in 1900. Soon afterward he employed successfully cocaine as a local anaesthetic in the extraction of teeth, and he has never been able to learn of a dentist in the state who made use of that method at an earlier time. The name of his patient was Dr. J. R. Stokes, a dentist of Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Doctor Stokes immediately became associated with the South Carolina Dental Association in 1900, and received a state license from that body. He has been prominent in the South Carolina Dental Association, serving as first vice president and as president in 1913, and presided over the convention of the State Association at the Isle of Pines. He is also a member of the Edisto District Dental Society and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Doctor Stokes was first married at Madison, Georgia, in 1886. His three children by that union are John Tatum, Lawrence I. and Annie Fannin Stokes. The sons are both ex-service men, and are now associated in the hardware business at Petersburg, Virginia. John joined the army at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, and soon afterward was sent overseas with the rank of second lieutenant and served with the expeditionary forces thirteen months. Lawrence was with the navy for the same length of time.

In 1909 Doctor Stokes married Mrs. Aitken Kelly, a native of South Carolina and member of an old family of the state. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth Clifton Stokes.



J. H. Wiley

DR. LAURENS H. IRBY is a graduate in medicine, and for many years practiced his profession in Spartanburg County, though he is now retired and giving his time to his farming and banking interests.

Doctor Irby was born in Laurens County in 1865. The family name is one of the oldest and most honored in that section of South Carolina, where it was established by a family of Revolutionary stock. One of the Irbys was a lieutenant governor of South Carolina before the war and others were prominent in professional political and business affairs.

The old Irby plantation where Doctor Irby was born is seven miles west of Laurens. His father Capt. George M. Irby, now deceased, was captain of a company in the Confederate army. In 1870 he removed with his family to Spartanburg County and settled in the southern portion two miles from Enoree and six miles south of Woodruff, where he gave his time to planting.

Doctor Irby as a boy attended school at Woodruff and graduated from the University of Tennessee at Nashville in the medical course in 1894. Then for over fifteen years he practiced his profession at Woodruff, but since 1911 has given no time to his professional work and is giving his attention to business and agriculture. Doctor Irby owns a fine plantation where his father lived for so many years near Enoree. This plantation grows a large amount of cotton produced in Spartanburg County. Doctor Irby is also a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Woodruff and of the W. S. Gray cotton mills. He is a prominent citizen of Woodruff and for three terms held the office of mayor.

Doctor Irby first married Miss Lillie Drummond who died and left four children: James D., Annie Lou, George S. and Rosa. Annie Lou is the wife of J. A. Willis of Atlanta, and Rosa is the wife of Ben Kilgore of Woodruff, a son of S. M. Kilgore.

Doctor Irby married for his second wife Miss Annie White of Charlotte County, Virginia. They have one daughter, Virginia.

MILTON O. ALEXANDER could not hold the position of superintendent of the "largest cotton mill under one roof in America" without possessing some unusual qualifications and exceptional experience which make his career of special interest to the history of South Carolina.

He was born in the Rocky River community of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, and is still a comparatively young man, in his forties. His mother, Martha (McClellan) Alexander is now deceased. His father L. H. Alexander is still living in Cabarrus County. This is one branch of the large and prominent Alexander family of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, North Carolina, who for generations have been among the most prominent leaders of that section. The Alexanders were soldiers and patriots in the Revolutionary war, and seven different members of the family were signers of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. L. H. Alexander served the Confederacy throughout the war in Company A of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment.

Milton O. Alexander grew up on his father's farm,

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and finished his education in the Rocky River Academy, a school founded by the early Scotch Presbyterian settlers of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, and made famous because so many famous men gratefully acknowledged it as a source of their early training and inspiration.

Mr. Alexander was still a boy when he acquired his first technical experience in cotton mills. He was an operative in the mill of the Odell Manufacturing Company at Concord, North Carolina, later worked in the Union Cotton Mills at Lafayette, Georgia, and from there came to the Union Cotton Mills of Union, South Carolina, since which date he has been a permanent citizen of this state. From Union he went to Seneca and from there came to Greenville in 1902 to assume the heavy responsibilities of superintendent of the Woodside Mill. Woodside Mill deserves in every particular the fame attaching to it as the largest cotton mill under one roof in America. The plant has 112,000 spindles in operation. The manufactured products are wide print cloths, twills and cords. In equipment, in the quality of goods produced, in the high class surroundings and in the educational and welfare work conducted for the employes, this is truly one of the model mills of the country.

Practical cotton manufacturers regard Mr. Alexander as a mill superintendent and textile manufacturer of the first rank. He is a member of the Southern Textile Association and is a deacon in the Second Presbyterian Church of Greenville. Mr. Alexander married Miss May Park of Lafayette, Georgia. To their marriage were born three children, named Ralph and Ruby, twins, and Eloise.

GEORGE FURMAN NORRIS. The interest attaching to the career of George Furman Norris as a South Carolina citizen is due to his activity and prominence in the cotton industry. He is a member of a widely known family who for many years have conducted one of the largest cotton mills in Pickens County.

Mr. Norris himself was born in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, in 1883, a son of G. M. and Harriett Henrietta (Connor) Norris. His father is still living at Orangeburg, and is proprietor of a large plantation in lower Carolina. But in addition to his planting and other business interests he has for many years past been associated with cotton manufacturing. With his brother the late Col. D. K. Norris of Pendleton, he organized and built the Norris Cotton Mills at Catechee in Pickens County in 1895. This is a very successful textile property, and has been continuously under the ownership and management of the Norris family. Col. D. K. Norris also made a name in public affairs, and for many years was president of the Pendleton Agricultural Society.

George Furman Norris graduated from Clemson College in 1903, and took an active part in the management of the Norris Cotton Mill at Catechee in 1905. He has since been associated with his brother T. M. Norris in that industry. T. M. Norris is president and treasurer while George Furman Norris is secretary and assistant treasurer of the Norris Cotton Mills Company. This company is capitalized at \$312,500 and their mills are equipped with 19,968

spindles. The plant produces a large amount of cotton products, known technically to the trade as convertibles.

Mr. Norris is a member of the various cotton manufacturers associations, and is lending his time and co-operation heartily to the remarkable commercial and industrial development in Greenville and upper South Carolina. For four years he was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pickens County.

Until 1918 he lived at Catechee and in July of that year moved his family to his beautiful new home on James Street near Rutherford Street in Greenville. The Norris family have always enjoyed home life in the ideal sense of the word, and they now have an environment in one of the most handsome and costly residences in the City of Greenville. Mr. Norris married Miss Lottie Ridgell of Batesburg, South Carolina, daughter of Dr. E. C. Ridgell. Their home circle now contains three children, Marion, George Furman, Jr., and Edgar. The family are members of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Norris is a member of the board of deacons and chairman of the finance committee. He is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to Living Arch Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons of Clemson College, South Carolina. He is also a member of Kiwanis Club of Greenville, Poinsett Club, San Souci Country Club and of the Chamber of Commerce.

May, 1919, Mr. Norris organized with others the Keowee Mills Company of Greenville, South Carolina. The company are large handlers of cotton goods.

RALPH TRAYWICK WILSON is superintendent of education for Laurens County. He was born on a farm in that county November 13, 1891. While quite young for the responsibilities he enjoys he is regarded as one of the most capable schoolmen in this section of the state.

He is a son of William and Payne (Wallace) Wilson, both of whom were born and reared in Laurens County. His father was of Scotch ancestry, his forefathers coming from Virginia to South Carolina. William Wilson was a Confederate soldier, but spent his active career as a farmer and died in 1895 at the age of fifty-six. The mother also of Scotch lineage is still living at the age of sixty-two. She was the mother of seven sons, Ralph T. being the youngest.

Superintendent Wilson grew up on a farm, attended public schools, and prepared for college at the Wofford Fitting School. He is a graduate of Wofford College with the class of 1912, and has since taken special work in the University of South Carolina. His record as a teacher in the common schools opened for him a larger career in educational affairs. For five years he was principal of the Gray Court-Owings schools and in 1919 was elected county superintendent.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Clara Woods in 1916. They are members of the Methodist Church and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAMS BROOKS PATTON, M. D. For more than forty years Doctor Patton has lived at Cross Anchor

in Spartanburg County, and for thirty years has been a busy physician in that community. In many respects Doctor Patton exemplifies that fine all around character and influence so often attributed to the old time country doctor. He has never regarded his duty fulfilled to his fellow men and community through his profession alone but has actively befriended every movement that would improve and broaden the welfare of his locality, county and state.

Doctor Patton was born in Tylersville Township, Laurens County, in 1868, a son of M. P. and Sallie (Gore) Patton, also natives of Laurens County. The family removed to Cross Anchor in Spartanburg County in 1876. Doctor Patton acquired a good common school education, and took his medical course in the University of Georgia at Augusta, graduating in 1889. He then returned to his home town and has served his people there for thirty years. He is a man of splendid ability in his profession and stands high in the county and state medical societies and is also a member of the American Medical Association.

During the World war he was chairman and examining physician of Local Draft Board No. 2 under the selective service law. The jurisdiction of this board was the southern section of Spartanburg County. Doctor Patton had a high sense of his responsibility in this position and he gave so much of his time and thought to the work that he might properly claim some of that high praise that has been accorded the administration of the selective draft law in general throughout the nation. He was also active in Red Cross and other war auxiliary movements.

Doctor Patton is a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Deaf and Dumb Schools at Cedar Springs. In April, 1919, he was elected president of the Association of Township School Trustees of Spartanburg County.

The one great interest that has dominated Doctor Patton outside his professional work for many years has been the subject of rural education. He has kept in touch with the advanced ideas in rural schools but has not been satisfied merely with the possession of knowledge but at every opportunity has sought to make his influence count in behalf of the schools of his immediate neighborhood. For a number of years he has served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cross Anchor School District No. 15. In that district his work has been exemplified until the school district ranks among the very first in the entire state. The Cross Anchor schools were organized under his leadership in 1907. This school ranks now as one of the best secondary schools in the state. It has been Doctor Patton's aim to make it a model rural school, of direct benefit to the community it serves and furthermore an example and inspiration to other similar communities in the state. To support the school a tax is levied of sixteen mills. This is the highest rate in the state, and being in excess of the maximum prescribed by the present law a special act of the General Assembly was necessary to validate it. The Cross Anchor schools have ten grades, a superintendent and four assistants, and the building is a handsome two story structure with a



W. B. Patton

spacious auditorium on the second floor. It is Doctor Patton's cherished desire to see this school not only the educational but the civic and social service for the town and surrounding country. All who have had any part in educational work would appreciate the many obstacles which Doctor Patton has had to overcome in realizing his ambitions for the Cross Anchor schools. The best citizens in that community are now unanimous in saying that Doctor Patton has been the chief outstanding influence in behalf of local education and other improvements.

No doubt Doctor Patton would recognize one source of inspiration for his plans in behalf of local schools in his own family of children. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Lela Melton, have five children, Wendell Melton, Lillian Agnes, Newell Preston, Marie Wallace and Dorothy. Mrs. Patton was born in Union County, a daughter of the late Rev. N. K. Melton. Her father was an active minister of the Methodist Conference of South Carolina for nearly half a century.

ROBERT WALLACE SHAND was born at Columbia February 27, 1840, a son of Rev. Peter John and Mary (Wright) Shand. The Shand family in America was founded by Robert Shand from Scotland, who settled in South Carolina in the last decade of the eighteenth century. On the maternal side Robert W. Shand has among his ancestors five colonial governors, four of them of South Carolina and one the last royal governor of Georgia. Another maternal ancestor was Chief Justice Robert Wright.

Robert W. Shand received his primary education at home, directed both by his scholarly father and his cultured mother. He attended the Columbia Male Academy and in December, 1859, graduated A. B. from South Carolina College. He studied law under Gen. Maxey Gregg and was admitted to the bar early in 1861. In April of the same year he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving as a private and non-commissioned officer in Company C of the Second Volunteers, and after February, 1863, was a lieutenant on bureau duty until the close of the war.

In January, 1866, he began the practice of law at Columbia, but during the same year removed to Union, where he had his home until 1883. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Legislature in Union County, and resigned in September of the following year to accept the duties of official reporter for the Supreme Court of South Carolina. He held that office until 1895 and through it probably conferred his chief service upon his home state. He is author of "Shands Manual," a standard law work published in 1882. In 1905 the State Bar Association honored him with the office of president. April 15, 1863, Robert W. Shand married Miss Louisa Coffin Edwards, daughter of Dr. Philip G. and Anna M. (Coffin) Edwards of Charleston. Mr. Shand died in Columbia, September 4, 1915.

WILLIAM MUNRO SHAND, who took up the profession of law following the footsteps of his honored father Robert W. Shand, has found his time and talents engaged in a varied list of business affairs, and is now an officer in several of the leading en-

terprises of Columbia. He was born in Union, South Carolina, December 13, 1881, and was about two years old when his father returned to Columbia. He received a public school education, and afterwards entered the University of South Carolina, where he graduated in the literary course in 1901 and from the law department in 1903. He then engaged in a general civil practice, but more and more has specialized in the real estate law and has become extensively identified with real estate business.

Mr. Shand is secretary and treasurer of the Columbia Land and Investment Company, is president of the Shand Builders Supply Company, and is attorney for two building and loan associations. He is a director of the National State Bank of Columbia and of the Homestead Bank. Mr. Shand is a member and vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church.

April 25, 1905, he married Selina Stricker Coles of Jacksonville, Florida. They have four children: Helen Coles, William Munro Jr., Louisa Ioor and Mary Wright.

CAPT. J. B. HUMBERT. The agricultural and social community of Princeton in Laurens County has no finer figure than the veteran Captain Humbert, an ex-Confederate soldier, a planter, former legislator and in many ways his record is interwoven with that of his community.

He was born in Tennessee in 1837, son of Rev. John G. and Mary Elizabeth (Guinn) Humbert. Though a native of Tennessee he is of an old South Carolina family. His father was born at Beaufort, this state, of French Huguenot ancestry, descended from Peter Humbert, a Frenchman who sailed from Genoa to South Carolina in 1734 and settled on a grant of land in Beaufort, obtained from King George. Rev. John G. Humbert was a Methodist minister and in the early '30s moved to Tennessee, but in 1840 returned to South Carolina and settled on land now occupied by Captain Humbert in Sullivan Township in the extreme western part of Laurens County.

Captain Humbert, being the son of a well-to-do planter and minister, received a good preparatory education at home and in schools. He was graduated in 1860 from Wofford College at Spartanburg. Captain Humbert is one of the last survivors of the Confederate soldiers who went through the entire war. He enlisted at Orangeburg, where he was then teaching school, early in 1861. His first service was as lieutenant of Company I, Second South Carolina Artillery. He was on duty with this command at Fort Johnson on the South Carolina coast during the siege of Fort Sumter. After the victory of the Confederate troops at the battle of Secessionville, in 1862, in which the Second Artillery was engaged, and in which Captain Humbert was among those fighting, by special commendation by the commanding officer, he was promoted to captain of his company, and commanded it throughout the remainder of the period of hostilities. All of his service was with the artillery in his home state and North Carolina until the close of the war.

Captain Humbert following the war engaged in the lumber business for two years at Orangeburg. Another two years he traveled over much of the western country, including Missouri, Kansas and Indian Ter-

ritory. In 1869 he established his home at his father's locality in Sullivan Township of Laurens County. This home is two miles from the Town of Princeton. For half a century he has been one of the successful and leading farmers in that region.

Captain Humbert is now eighty-two years of age, but he enjoys to a remarkable degree what has been described as "green old age" and in spirit is remarkably youthful. Captain Humbert was representative of Laurens County in the famous Wallace House in 1876, when the Legislature for the first time after the war was dominated by white men and could pursue its work unhampered by the reconstruction regime. On three subsequent occasions Captain Humbert was honored by his fellow citizens by election to the Lower House. For half a century Captain Humbert has been a faithful and devoted superintendent of the Sunday school of Mount Bethel Methodist Church. Many gray headed men and women were at one time children in the Sunday school presided over by him, and many who have gone out from the community recall with grateful memory his kindly leadership in that capacity.

In 1864 Captain Humbert married Miss M. Emma Poosen, daughter of Maj. George H. Poosen of Orangeburg. She graduated with honor at the Spartanburg Female College in 1860 and has been a faithful and efficient wife. The four living children are: Henry Boscom Humbert, who graduated at Erskine College and for sixteen years was an efficient supervisor of Laurens County, and is now engaged with the State Highway Commission. John Benson Humbert, their second son, graduated at Wofford College in 1895. He is a successful millman and is now secretary and treasurer of the Orr Cotton Mill, South Carolina. Their two daughters, Emma Lou Humbert and Mary Theresa Humbert, graduated with distinction at Winthrop College and are both married and doing well their husbands being Frank Nash and Allen J. Sullivan.

WILLIAM T. BROCKMAN. After getting a thorough education and being equipped both by training and by natural talents for his chosen career, Doctor Brockman began practice at Greer and in ten years has built up a large business, and is one of the active, progressive, public spirited citizens of that fortunate little city of Upper Carolina.

Doctor Brockman was born at Reidville in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, October 11, 1881, son of J. Hiram and Frances (Hoy) Brockman. The Brockmans are an old and distinguished family of Upper South Carolina. William T. Brockman, grandfather of Doctor Brockman, was a first cousin of T. P. Brockman, one of the prominent characters in the early history of the state. Other members of the same family were Col. Ben T. Brockman and Capt. Jesse K. Brockman, both of whom were distinguished as officers in the Confederate army. Again and again the history of Spartanburg County in different epochs has to speak of the influence and importance of this family. J. Hiram Brockman was a native of Spartanburg County and married Frances Hoy, daughter of Maj. William Hoy of the same county. Her mother was a member of the prominent Dean family of the same county.

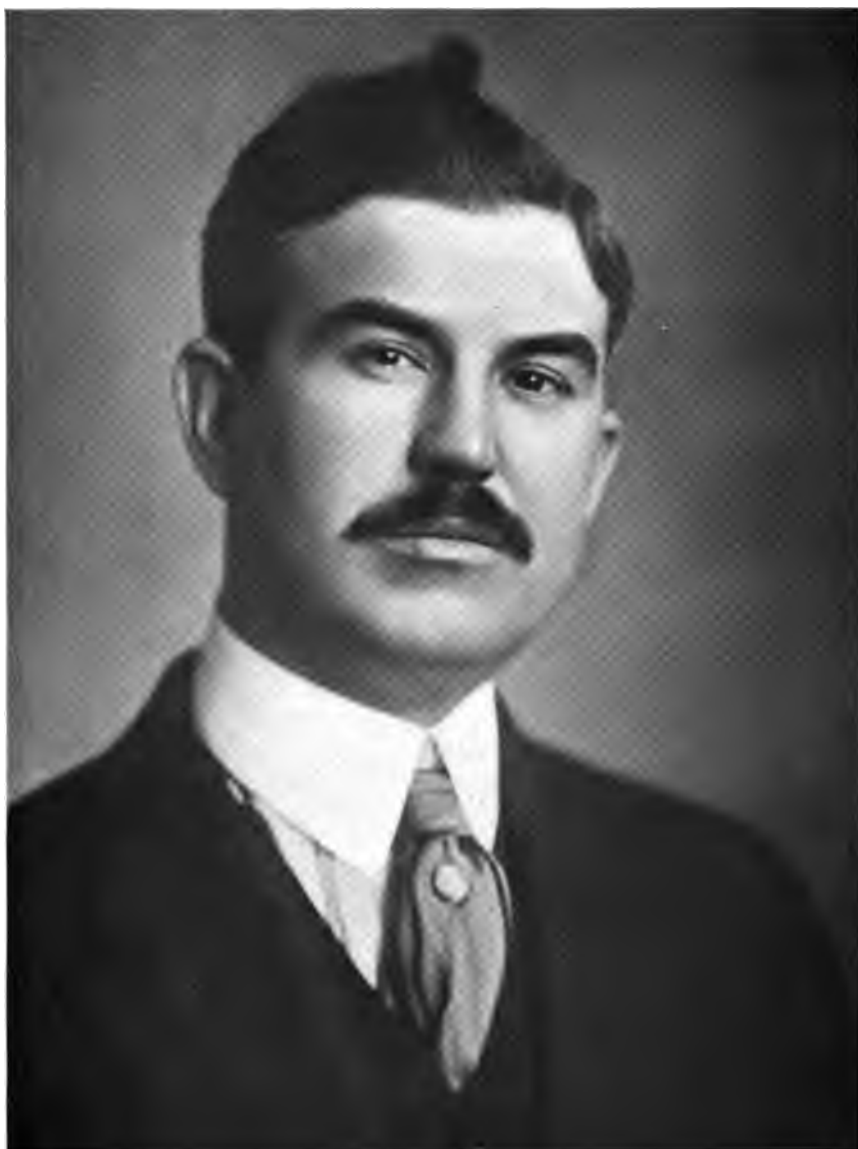
Doctor Brockman received his early education in the Academy at Reidville, in Furman University at Greenville, and studied medicine in the South Carolina College of Medicine at Charleston. He was graduated with the class of 1909, and at once began practice at Greer, the rich and rapidly growing little city located about half way between Greenville and Spartanburg. In 1911 he took post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic, and while pursuing a general course paid particular attention to diseases of children. He is a member of the County, State, Southern and American Medical associations.

Doctor Brockman married Miss Bernice Wood, daughter of Mr. J. Terry Wood, a merchant at Greer. They have a son William Thomas Brockman, Jr., living and a daughter Mary Leonard, deceased.

ROBERT ANDREW SULLIVAN. The growth of intelligence and sound optimism has advanced agriculture to a combination of science and vocation, the profound possibilities of which can only be mastered after years of continuous effort and study. Man, whose faith is pinned to the soil and whose delight and reward it is to use its stored fertility for the most enlightened needs of civilization, has brought it to a stage of usefulness unequalled in any other walk of life. To such must come the greatest material satisfaction also, as witnessed in all prosperous farming communities, of which Anderson County is one of the best examples. Since the earliest history of this part of the state certain families have been connected with its continuous advancement, lending color and enthusiasm and splendid purpose to its unfolding prosperity. Of these none are better or more favorably known than that of which Robert Andrew Sullivan represents the present working generation in Fork Township.

Mr. Sullivan was born in Anderson County, March 11, 1855, a son of John S. and Malinda (Parker) Sullivan. His father was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, in 1814, and died in Anderson County, in 1886, and his mother was born in the latter county, where she now resides, a venerable figure, in her ninetieth year. She is a daughter of Robert and Polly (Gambrell) Parker, and a granddaughter of John Parker, a native of Ireland and a Revolutionary soldier in the Colonial army, who settled in Anderson County after the close of that struggle and lies buried in Ebenezer Cemetery. John S. Sullivan was a Confederate soldier during the war between the states, and in the Florida war as well, and passed his life in agricultural pursuits. His first wife, a Miss Bell, bore him eight children, while he and Malinda (Parker) Sullivan, were the parents of only one child. They were faithful members of the Baptist Church.

Robert Andrew Sullivan was given his educational training in the public schools of Anderson County, and was reared on the home farm, having been a resident of Fork Township since he reached the age of eighteen years. He has always devoted himself to the pursuits of the soil, and at the present time is the owner of a magnificent property of 520 acres of cultivated land, on which he has installed improvements of the most modern and



Mr. J. Brockman

extensive character. He has excellent facilities for handling his enormous stock and produce interests, and in his management supports the most improved methods known to scientific agriculturists of the present time. Aside from any intrinsic value, his home surroundings evidence a more than ordinarily exacting nature, tastes that are only content with the best that a country life has to offer, and large requirements in the way of mind improvement and diversion. To bear upon his work he brings not only a thorough knowledge of whatever has already been discovered and tested, but an earnest desire to improve upon the kind and extent of his own operations.

Mr. Sullivan was married in 1877 to Mary Frances Chamblee, daughter of John and Lucinda C. (Dobbins) Chamblee and a granddaughter of James and Nancy (Watson) Chamblee. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have eleven children, as follows: Luther P., John W., Essie M., Arthur C., Hattie, Mallie, Elbert N., Leila, Claudia, Lucile and Ruth. The family belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. Sullivan has been a democrat since the days of 1876, when he took an active part in the so-called "Red Shirt" campaign.

THOMAS F. MCAFEE, a member of the State Board of Embalming Examiners, is active head of a business at Greenville which admits of no qualification as being one of the best undertaking organizations in the state.

Mr. McAfee was born in White County Georgia, in 1888, a son of C. M. and Lucinda (Stringer) McAfee. When he was a child his parents removed to Gainesville, Georgia, where he acquired his education in the public schools. In 1901 when only thirteen years old he had his first experience with an undertaking house at Gainesville and later at Atlanta had the good fortune to secure a position with the firm of H. M. Patterson & Son. He made a close study of every phase of the undertaking business and the science of embalming under Mr. Patterson, long regarded as one of the foremost men of his profession in the South.

Mr. McAfee came to Greenville in 1914 and took over the Greenville Undertaking Company. Through neglect and bad management there was nothing left of this company of importance in either good will or assets. Later in partnership with Mr. Arthur Ramseur he formed the present firm of Ramseur, McAfee & Company, Mr. McAfee being the active man in the concern. By hard work and application and by strictly honorable and conscientious dealing with the public, Mr. McAfee started with a small capital and has developed an enterprise of which not only himself but the City of Greenville is justly proud. The spacious and modern quarters are at 219 South Main Street, occupying three floors. There is a complete automobile equipment of ambulances and hearses, consisting of the most expensive cars than can be bought. There are ten motor driven vehicles.

In a business which more perhaps than in any other, so much is left to the honor of the one conducting it, Mr. McAfee has established a character and reputation that give him a place of the utmost trust and confidence on the part of the

people. Thoroughly equipped in the science of embalming, he has made a close study of the profession and carries out the best modern practice in the conduct of funerals. His assistants are all highly trained men, and work in utmost harmony with his instructions.

His standing as a mortician was recognized by his appointment in June, 1919, by Governor Cooper as a member of the State Board of Embalming Examiners. Mr. McAfee is also a member of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce, and of a large number of fraternal orders and societies. He married Miss Mary May Hill of Greenwood County, South Carolina. Their three children are: Thomas F., Jr., Charles and Mary.

JAMES T. WILLIAMS, for thirty-five years a merchant at Greenville, one of the former mayors of the city, has lived a life of exceptional activity and purpose. As a youth he was a Confederate soldier and it is not the least of his distinctions and probably the greatest source of his pride in declining years that he has lived to see a fine family grow up in his home, with three sons with creditable army records.

Mr. Williams was born at Greenville in 1845, son of James T. and Anna (D'Oyley) Williams. His grandfather was Dr. T. B. Williams, one of the early physicians of Greenville and a man of prominence in his day. The Williams family came originally from Virginia.

James T. Williams before he was sixteen years old enlisted at Greenville in Company A of the Sixteenth South Carolina Infantry, and was all through the war with that command. He was in campaigns in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi and was wounded towards the close of the war at the battle of Franklin.

Following the war he worked at various occupations for very small wages and also did some farming. It was in 1875 that he engaged in the hardware business at Greenville as member of the firm of Wilkins, Williams & Company. In 1882 he acquired his partners' interests, and continued it successfully under his individual name until 1909, when after giving it thirty-five years of close attention and able management he retired. Mr. Williams' service as mayor of Greenville covered a period of eight years, from 1893 to 1901.

At Lincolnton, North Carolina, he married Miss Sally McBee of that place, daughter of Vardry A. McBee and granddaughter of Vardry McBee, whose historical prominence as one of the founders and upbuilders of Greenville has been sketched in detail on other pages of this publication. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are James T. Williams, Jr., Maj. Vardry McBee Williams, Lieut. Col. Sumner McBee Williams, Maj. Silas Williams, Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, at home, and Miss Sarah McBee Williams, who lives with her oldest brother James T. Williams, Jr., in Boston. All of the sons are men of distinction.

James T. Williams, Jr., is now editor in chief of the Boston Evening Transcript. He was educated in Furman University, the University of the South, and graduated from Columbia University. At the age of twenty-seven he was a Civil Service Com-

missioner of the United States by appointment of President Taft. A young man from South Carolina, which originated secession, he is now the editor of the classic of journalism in "Yankeedom," the Transcript being the typical exponent of the "New England conscience." He was a member of the Washington staff of the Associated Press from 1902 to 1906, and entered the service of the Boston Evening Transcript as Washington correspondent in 1906. For a time he was also editor of a leading paper in Arizona, and has been editor of the Boston Evening Transcript since November, 1912.

The second son, Maj. Vardry McBee Williams is a graduate of Clemson College and was a major in the National army in France. Lieut. Col. Sumner McBee Williams, who was educated in Furman University and at West Point Military Academy, has had an active military career and is now lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood at Chicago.

Maj. Silas Williams is a graduate of the University of the South and of Harvard Law School, and left his law practice in Chattanooga when he volunteered in the Officers Training Corps. He was a major of artillery in the National army.

JAMES NEWTON WATKINS. While his home and many of his interests in business as well as family have been located at Greenville for nearly forty years, James Newton Watkins is a commercial figure known in many of the larger cities of the South, and has earned distinction among a class of business men noted for exceptional qualifications. For many years Mr. Watkins has been traveling representative for one of the oldest and highest class mercantile houses in America. He has also figured prominently in the South Carolina Association of the Travelers Protective Association of America, and a happy and well deserved recognition of his prominence in this organization came in June, 1919, at the National Convention at New Orleans, when he was unanimously elected "National Director."

Mr. Watkins was born in Waterloo Township of Laurens County, South Carolina, in 1862, a son of Capt. Henry H. and Hannah (Culberson) Watkins. On both sides he is descended from families that have possessed and exemplified the best qualities of American life, whether as private citizen, as statesman or as soldier. The Watkins family is descended from two brothers, John and Henry Watkins, who were natives of Wales and came to Virginia in the earliest colonial times and located at Jamestown. Mr. Watkins' grandfather, John C. Watkins, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and came to Laurens District in South Carolina about 1790. His family and descendants have lived in that community ever since and the old home place is still owned by them.

Capt. Henry H. Watkins, who was born in Waterloo Township of Laurens County in 1818, in the same house where his son first saw the light of day, served as captain of a company in the Confederate army, part of a regiment from Laurens County, in the war between the states. His wife Hannah Culberson is a member of the Culberson family which has produced many men of prominence in

southern history. Her father was John L. Culberson, and she was a second cousin of Governor Culberson of Texas, who was father of the present Senator Charles Culberson of that state.

James Newton Watkins is a brother of Judge H. H. Watkins, United States District Judge of Anderson, South Carolina, a jurist of the highest personal distinction.

The Watkins home place in Laurens County where James Newton grew up was one of the old time plantations of great extent and generous management. Mr. Watkins lived there until he was eighteen years old. His parents then, for the purpose of giving their children superior educational advantages, moved to Greenville, where Mr. Watkins continued his education in Furman University. He acquired his first business experience as clerk in a store at Greenville, and has called that city his home since 1880. He first went on the road as traveling representative for the firm of Sharpless Brothers at Philadelphia, dress goods, beginning in 1891. For the past fifteen years he has been traveling salesman for Arnold, Constable & Company of New York, dealers in fine silks and dress goods. This is one of the famous mercantile houses of America, having been established for nearly 100 years. Mr. Watkins represents the house in the Southern States and Cuba. The character of his trade is such, selling only to the higher class stores in the larger cities, that his duties keep him on the road only about six months in the year.

As noted above Mr. Watkins has long been prominent in the Traveling Men's organization, the United Commercial Travelers and the Travelers Protective Association of America. He is a former state president for South Carolina of the Travelers Protective Association, and member of the State Council and chairman of the Hotel Committee of the United Commercial Travelers.

A number of business interests give Mr. Watkins plenty to do while at home in Greenville. He is a director of the American Bank at Greenville, is owner of much valuable property in the city and also extensive lands and farms in Laurens, Greenville and Chester counties. He also owns some timber tracts.

Above all else he loves Greenville because it is the home of his family. He married Florence Virginia Sharp of Mississippi, member of a very prominent family of that state. They have three children: Mrs. Vivian V. Workman, wife of Maj. William D. Workman, Capt. W. Royden Watkins and Miss Floride Watkins, who died August 25, 1919. Mr. Watkins can feel proud of the part that his individual family has played in the great war. His son-in-law Major Workman was a major in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, and his son Capt. W. Royden Watkins was a captain of Company H of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment. They won their present respective ranks by soldierly efficiency of service, Royden having enlisted in the army as a private. Both served in the Expeditionary Forces in France for many months, and the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry distinguished itself during the fighting in the early days of October, when especially at Brancourt Farm, they carried everything before them,



J. N. Watkins

and they have the credit of being the regiment that broke the Hindenburg line.

R. C. BRUCE, M. D. A native South Carolinian whose early service was not without distinction in the field of education, Doctor Bruce is a Greenville physician and surgeon who has already won a high place in his profession.

He was born in Kershaw County, South Carolina, in 1882, son of Joseph B. and Mary (Hough) Bruce. He received his literary education in The Citadel, the noted military school of Charleston, graduating in 1900. During the next ten years he spent most of his time in school work in his native county and for four years held the position of County Superintendent of Schools. In 1906 Doctor Bruce entered the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and on graduating in 1910 began practice at Greenville.

His coming to the modern industrial City of Greenville the center of the textile industry of the South, was a happy choice for Doctor Bruce. He has done exceedingly well there, building up a splendid practice, and is highly esteemed not only by the public at large but in his profession as well. He is a Methodist, a democrat and a member of the County, State, Tri-State and the Southern and the American Medical associations. And in 1919 took post-graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania. He married Miss Anne Hough of Anderson County, and they have three children: Robert Jr., Nancy and Martha.

J. BROADUS KNIGHT, clerk of the United States Court for the Western District of South Carolina, is probably as deeply versed in state and national politics as any other South Carolina man. He knows national politics from the most favorable standpoint of many years of residence at the national capital where he came to know personally and by reputation nearly all the conspicuous figures in Congress and the successive administrations since the beginning of the present century.

Mr. Knight was born in Greenville County November 4, 1879, son of J. Edward and Eugenia (Arnold) Knight. The history of this family goes back in South Carolina prior to the time of the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather John Knight was a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Kershaw County. Mr. Knight's father was born in Laurens County, and both his father and great-grandfather lived in that section.

J. Broadus Knight graduated from Erskine College in South Carolina in 1901 and from Massey's Business College in 1902. A young man of good business and social qualifications he was selected in 1902 as private secretary by Congressman Joseph T. Johnson, and with Judge Johnson he acquired his first acquaintance with Washington politics. In 1905 he became private secretary to the late Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, and was the trusted secretary and advisor to that great South Carolinian from 1905 to 1915. Thus for thirteen years he spent a large part of every year at Washington, and the experience not only brought him wide and varied knowledge of men and affairs but improved his own capacity for service. In May, 1915, Mr. Knight

was appointed clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of South Carolina, with offices in Greenville. Thus his official duties bring him back to his native county. He holds this appointment under Federal judge and former Congressman Joseph T. Johnson.

While so much of his time has been taken up by public affairs, Mr. Knight is the prominent leader in at least one important department of South Carolina's agriculture, asparagus growing. He owns a fine farm in Edgefield County, and makes a specialty of growing asparagus. This is a crop that adds not a little to South Carolina's volume of production and Mr. Knight has taken it upon himself to get the asparagus growers together and secure the best possible advantages to them for their products. He organized in 1915 the South Carolina Asparagus Growers Association, and in January, 1919, at the annual convention was again honored with the position of president of the association.

In 1905 Mr. Knight married Miss Kathrine Jones of Mount Carmel, South Carolina. They have two children, John Broadus Knight, Jr., and Katherine Knight.

ALONZO T. GUY superintendent of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, is a successful cotton mill man, versed in every phase of superintendence and operation, and is also a manufacturer of cotton mill machinery. His home for a number of years has been at Greenville.

He was born at Augusta, Georgia, in 1872, son of John T. and Mary (McGowan) Guy. He acquired a good education in a private school at Langley, South Carolina, and in Houghton Institute and Richmond Military Academy at Augusta, his home town. On reaching his majority he went to work in the textile trades, and has been through every phase of experience and has served in practically every capacity in some of the textile mills of the South. For a number of years he has been an overseer, his principal connections being with the mills at Pelzer and with the Poe mills at Greenville, with which he is still connected. The Poe mills at Greenville are noted as among the best managed and most successful cotton manufacturing plants in America, and to this splendid reputation the skillful and faithful services of Mr. Guy have contributed in no small degree.

As above noted Mr. Guy for a number of years has been interested in the development and application of improved labor saving machinery and other devices for cotton mills. In this connection he is associated as partner with Mr. E. D. Roy in the Roy Specialty Company, manufacturers of special devices for textile plants, including a patented rocker shaft bearing said by cotton mill engineers to be one of the best labor saving devices applied to the cotton industry. The company also manufactures stock machine bearings, protection rod bearings, etc. Mr. Guy is also interested in the Rotary Check Strap Company, manufacturers of rotary check straps. Practical cotton mill men everywhere recognize and appreciate the value of these devices, which have been adopted by numerous mills throughout the South while their manufacture

by the above named companies constitute one of the growing and important industries of Greenville.

Mr. Guy is a member of the Southern Textile Association, is affiliated with the Junior Order United American Mechanics, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, and his church home is the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Mamie McElroy of Oconee County.

MAREEN WALKER DUVALL. An instance of a man starting out in life with few visible assets, and through wise disposal of his opportunities transforming his condition into one of more than ordinary prosperity and influence, is found in the career of Mareen Walker Duvall, of Cheraw. Some twenty-eight years have passed since he embarked in mercantile affairs, as a dealer in naval stores, and during the period that has passed he has constantly enlarged his holdings, increased his interests and broadened his influences until he is now accounted one of the most substantial citizens of his community, and a man who is a decided factor in business and financial affairs in his home city and the surrounding country.

Mr. Duvall is a native of Chesterfield County, South Carolina, and was born on the old plantation homestead of the Duvall family, which was located seven miles south of the community of Cheraw, May 26, 1856. His father, G. W. Duvall, was a native of Prince George County, Maryland, who came in young manhood to South Carolina and secured a large and valuable plantation near Cheraw and became a prominent and wealthy planter of his locality, although the outcome of the war between the states caused him to lose a large part of his fortune. The educational advantages granted to Mareen Walker Duvall were limited, including attendance at the private schools of Cheraw and Charleston, the Porter Military Institute and the High School of Charleston. He had been reared largely as a farmer's son, but his inclinations were toward a mercantile career, and eventually he devoted himself to this line of endeavor and gradually gained experience therein. In 1891 he embarked in business on his own account, handling naval stores at Cheraw, and since that time has developed the business to large proportions, in addition having added dealing in wholesale groceries. He now has varied and important interests and is a stockholder and director in the Bank of Cheraw and the Merchants and Farmers Bank of this city, and likewise has holdings in cotton mills, etc., which combine to make him one of the leading business factors in his city and the surrounding community. He and the members of his family are active and consistent members of the Episcopal Church, in the work of which they have taken a leading part. While he has not been an office holder or seeker, Mr. Duvall has been interested in civic affairs, and particularly in movements for the betterment of his community, in which he has co-operated constructively and helpfully with other energetic and public-spirited business men of large interests.

In November, 1877, Mr. Duvall was united in marriage at Cheraw with Miss Margaret D. Evans, of this community, a daughter of Capt. John C.

and Ann (LaCoste) Evans, of Chesterfield County, and to this union there have been born six children: Gideon Walker, cashier and vice president of the Bank of Cheraw, and a prominent business man of this city; Howard Mareen, president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Cheraw; and E. H., W. E. and Elise. The oldest daughter died aged sixteen years.

CHARLES O'NEAL GOODWIN. It is a century or more since the Goodwin family became established in Upper South Carolina in Greenville County. During three generations the name has represented land owners and planters and people of the highest character and citizenship. Charles O'Neal Goodwin himself spent most of his life as a practical farmer, has appeared much in public affairs in Greenville County, and is now in the ranks of industrial leaders as outside manager of the Victor cotton mill in Greer.

His grandfather Joseph Goodwin came from Virginia early in the last century and located in Greenville County. The old home place of the Goodwins is Lima, a village of Saluda Township. Charles O'Neal Goodwin was born in that township of Greenville County in 1864, son of William Calvin and Sarah (Hawkins) Goodwin. His father, born in the same locality in 1824, was well known in the citizenship of Greenville County, serving many years as county commissioner, while his brother the late John H. Goodwin was for several years a member of the Legislature.

Charles O. Goodwin acquired his education in the country schools near Lima, the private school at Gowansville and finished in Furman University at Greenville. He then returned to the farm at Lima and gave more than thirty years of his life to the practical affairs of agriculture. He still owns valuable farm interests in Saluda Township. In 1919, he assumed his present position as outside manager of the Victor cotton mill at Greer, and has since made his home at Greer. The Victor mill is one of the best plants of the Victor-Monaghan Company's chain of cotton mills through Upper South Carolina.

Mr. Goodwin though busied with farming found time to give close and studious attention to local affairs and served as a member and chairman of the County Board of Equalization for fifteen or twenty years, and is a member of the State Board of Equalization for four years. Other political honors have been bestowed upon him by his county. In 1912 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, serving through the sessions of 1913-1914, and one of the most capable members of the House. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Goodwin married Miss Sue Martin. Their only daughter, Marguerite, is the wife of James M. Whitmire.

JOHN IRVING WESTERVELT. Greenville is a city that has grown so rapidly in power and has come to bulk so large in industrial affairs that the personal forces behind and responsible for that growth and development are often lost sight of. Of the men who pre-eminently have served the expanding city with their personal fortunes and abilities and

have had most to do with its leading industries, one is John Irving Westervelt, who, while his influence still continues in many respects is content to classify himself as retired. For many years he has been interested in cotton manufacture and in the building of cotton mills.

He was born at Pinopolis in Berkeley County, South Carolina, in 1862, a son of Harman and Emily (Gaillard) Westervelt. His parents united the Knickerbocker stock of New York with French Huguenots of Lower South Carolina. The Westervelts of Holland Dutch origin lived for several generations in Bergen County, New Jersey, although engaged in business affairs in New York City. One of the members of this family Jacob A. Westervelt was at one time mayor of New York. Mr. Westervelt's grandfather for whom he was named, came from New York at the age of nineteen to Cheraw, South Carolina, and afterwards moved to Charleston. He married the daughter of Dr. John Douglas.

Harman Westervelt, who was born at Cheraw, was graduated in dentistry at the University of Maryland about the beginning of the war between the states. Early in that war he was put in charge of all the telegraph wires in and around Charleston under General Beauregard. While on a furlough in 1863 he was accidentally killed. Thus John Irving Westervelt has no conscious memory of his father.

His mother Emily Gaillard was a member of the prominent French Huguenot family of Gaillard in Charleston, and was a daughter of Dr. Theodore Gaillard and granddaughter of John Gaillard. John Gaillard has many distinctions in the history of South Carolina, having represented the state for many years in the United States Senate and having been prominent in many other capacities.

John Irving Westervelt received his early education in the Holy Communion Institute, now the Porter Military Academy at Charleston. His first business employment was in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyance at Charleston, where he remained two years. A more important employment and one bearing especially upon his future life work, was in the office of the late Arthur Barnwell, cotton exporter. He was closely associated with Mr. Barnwell for nineteen years. From the cotton exporting office he went to the Charleston cotton mills owned by Mr. Barnwell and others, and after three years there came to the Pelham Mills in Greenville County, as treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Barnwell was president of this well known cotton industry near Greer.

After eight years with the Pelham Mills Mr. Westervelt devoted his energies to the building of cotton mills and the manufacture of cotton at Greenville. He is credited with having been foremost among the men who started Greenville on the road to its present position as head of the great textile manufacturing industry of the South. In 1899 he chartered the Brandon mill and completed the plant in 1900, and as its executive continued the management for several years. In the meantime he also built the Judson Mill and the Carolina Mill, the latter now the Poinsett Mill. He was mainly responsible for bringing the Southeastern Life Insurance Company from Spartanburg to Greenville,

and was president of the company for several years. He was one of the four local men responsible for the building of the Greenville-Carolina Power Company plant at Greenville, now a part of the Southern Power Company.

Mr. Westervelt retired from the cotton mill business in 1914, and since then, though nominally engaged in the general cotton business, has been practically retired and spends much of his time in travel and looking after other interests connected with his well earned leisure.

Mr. Westervelt married Miss Melville Cain of Pinopolis, daughter of Maj. William Henry and Henrietta (MacBeth) Cain. Her grandfather Hon. Charles MacBeth was for several years mayor of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt have two children. The son Melville Cain Westervelt married Miss Sarah Conyers, daughter of Mr. W. P. Conyers, the well known Greenville capitalist, and they have a daughter Marie Conyers Westervelt. Mr. Westervelt's daughter is named Irving Gaillard Westervelt. She is the wife of Mr. James Drayton Clames of Spartanburg County, and is the mother of one daughter, Melville Cain Clames.

JOHN W. ARRINGTON. Recently the new industries committee of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce held a meeting which is likely to mark an extremely significant and vital epoch, the results of which it will be the duty of a future historian to describe. At that meeting John W. Arrington offered for serious consideration the prospect of making Greenville a center of garment manufacturing, and in proposing the extension of that line of industry he offered it as a logical climax in the development of home industries, the circle of which is already complete. Mr. Arrington graphically described how a person might ascend to the top of one of Greenville's tall buildings and looking about over the surrounding country see cotton growing in the fields, being ginned and baled, turned into thread and thence by thousands of looms converted into cloth, then bleached, finished and dyed, and next in the chain of manufacture cut up and converted into garments for the uses of the ultimate wearer. He claimed that Greenville is the only place in the world where all these processes are carried on.

The entire discussion and proposal was in line with the character of John W. Arrington known as one of the most prominent and progressive men in the textile industry in the South and president of the Union Bleaching & Finishing Company, an industry which his genius and persistence has practically raised from failure and made as important in its relations to the cotton industry of South Carolina as his present proposal of garment factories seems likely to be.

Mr. Arrington was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1866, a son of Samuel P. and Hannah (White) Arrington. When he was a child his parents removed to Petersburg, Virginia, where he spent his boyhood and school life. About the time he was grown he entered the cotton manufacturing industry at Richmond, Virginia, and since then has been continuously identified with the textile industry. After a few years in Richmond he was in the cotton mill business at Reidsville, North

Carolina, and in 1904 came to his present home in Greenville.

Up to that time and for some years following the bleaching industry, one of the important adjuncts of cotton manufacture, was considered impracticable and unprofitable in the South. A few bleaching plants had been started, carried on for a time, and for the most part ended in failure. This was the situation in Greenville when Mr. Arrington arrived. The plant of the Union Bleaching Company, which had been established only a comparatively short time had lost heavily, and its business was so near to total failure that the future seemed hopeless. With characteristic energy and optimism Mr. Arrington took hold, and after a very trying experience and heavy cost to himself and against the advice of friends who told him the business could not succeed, brought the plant to a place where it justified all expectations, and is now not only one of the largest and most complete plants of the kind, but by its product has earned the confidence and patronage of converters all over the country.

In 1908 Mr. Arrington was asked to read a paper before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association on "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Bleaching and Finishing in the South." In the course of this interesting address, which contains much important history, Mr. Arrington said: "Until something like the last fifteen years practically the entire product of southern looms consisted of coarse heavy fabrics, a large percentage of them for export and only a small proportion of them being finished. When convertible goods of print cloth yarns and finer became a sufficient factor of Southern production to be appreciable the need was felt for finishing them where made and it was not long before this want was supplied. Our company is now the youngest in operation of the several which have been launched. The non-success of some of our predecessors is a fact well known to the trade, which fact we think may be attributable to two causes: the difficulty of securing and maintaining competent management on the practical end of the business and the further fact that they may have tried to accomplish in their infancy a large variety and high grade of work such as had taken their Eastern competitors a generation or more to reach. As the South was content for a long time to make only coarse and heavy fabrics, so has been the policy of our company to attempt at first only the more simple and easy classes of work in our line. The argument most frequently heard in the past against the South as a place for finishing is that the water is not good. Such argument is without foundation in fact. The water generally throughout the South is all right, I believe, but certainly it is in that mountain section of it with which I am familiar."

As he brought out in his address, the problem of both skilled and unskilled help in the Union Bleachery was long a serious one. At first Mr. Arrington secured skilled and experienced operatives, overseers and others from the old established textile plants in New England. He found, however, that these people did not fit in with different social and business conditions in the South, and as a class were not permanent and loyal assistants. To over-

come this he set about educating and training promising persons born and reared in the community, and gradually he has perfected an organization that is not only skillful and efficient but loyal and satisfied, all being native Southerners and enjoying happy and comfortable home surroundings in the near neighborhood of the mill. This would doubtless stand as one of Mr. Arrington's most satisfying achievements since the results not only contribute to the success of his own enterprise but are a factor in developing self-sufficiency and industrial character in an entire community.

The Union Bleaching Company now occupies a large plant, and handles immense quantities of cloth manufactured in nearby mills. All the processes are confined to finishing, bleaching and dyeing, and the finished output is over 1,000,000 yards a week. From the arrival of the cloth to the finishing of the product requires on the average about ten days, and when the goods leave the bleachery they are packed in boxes made in the factory ready for shipment direct to dry goods dealers and commission men in New York, Philadelphia, and all the larger cities of the East, West and North. The industry at present employs about 165 persons on the pay roll. John W. Arrington is president of the company, his son John W. Arrington, Jr., is treasurer, and another son R. W. Arrington is secretary.

Besides being president of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce Mr. Arrington is also president of the Poinsett Club, the Kiwanis Club, and a member of the Country Club of Greenville, and the New York Club and Arkwright Club of New York. He married Miss Mary Carter Sublett of Virginia. They have four children, John W., Jr., Richard W., Miss Octavia Page and Nelson Battle. Richard W. and Nelson Battle both received their commissions as lieutenants in the officers training camp, and were in active service during the war. Lieutenant Richard W. was still in France in the early months of 1919.

JEFFERSON F. RICHARDSON came to Greenville when a young man, and has matched his increasing experience and ability with the tremendous growth and expansion of the city. Largely under his ownership and management the Greenville News became one of the leading papers of the South. He was in journalism many years, and has applied himself to an increasing range of affairs that have a vital and significant relation to the welfare of upper South Carolina.

He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1862, son of J. C. E. and Priscilla (Calder) Richardson, both members of old families in that city. He received his early education in the St. Phillip Street graded school and the high school of Charleston, and was only eighteen years old when in 1880 he came to Greenville to take the management of the Greenville News, which had been purchased by his brother, Mr. William H. Richardson of Summerville. The News had been founded in 1876 by Colonel Speights. Mr. Richardson found it a small daily, six columns, four pages, one of the only three daily papers in South Carolina at the time. Mr. Richardson's ability as a business manager was reinforced by the talents of Mr. A. B. Williams, a



J. S. Richardson

noted journalist, who came to Greenville at the same time to take the position of editor of the News, and continued as same for several years. Mr. Richardson succeeded well in the worthy task he set himself, to make the News grow and prosper as rapidly as Greenville itself, and one of the early important additions to the facilities of the News as a newspaper was the taking of the full Associated Press dispatches, beginning in 1888. Later Mr. Richardson succeeded to be one of the publishers with A. B. Williams of the paper, and continued as its active publisher until November, 1909, when he sold out his interest to Messrs. Thompsons and Caldwell, owners of the Charlotte Observer. Even today the News in its substantial character as a newspaper reflects its former ownership and management.

In 1901 Mr. Richardson was appointed postmaster by President McKinley and filled that office during the terms of the succeeding Presidents Roosevelt Taft and Wilson, until 1916. As postmaster he was personally instrumental in getting from Congress the appropriation for building the annex to the postoffice at a cost of about \$127,000.

Mr. Richardson is now best known in business life as a manufacturer of textile machinery. He entered the field in 1915, establishing the Greenville Loom Reed and Harness Company. On April 1, 1918, this company was merged with another concern making similar machinery under the name of the Acme Loom Reed and Harness Company. Mr. Richardson is general manager of this, one of the important manufacturing enterprises of Greenville.

For nearly forty years Mr. Richardson has been keenly interested in every phase of the civic growth and improvement of Greenville. For fourteen years he was a member of the City Council. In that period he carried through a number of important municipal improvements through his initiative and individual effort. Foremost among his public achievements was the work which constituted him the recognized "father" of the present excellent street railway system. He was chairman of the finance committee of the Council at the time it was proposed to change from the old horse car to the electric system. He was the father of the Police Commission now in existence. By making general trips to Philadelphia he succeeded in getting from the builders of the proposed system a contract binding them to build lines not only through the main streets of the city, but belt lines taking in all the surrounding cotton mills as well. He also secured substantial financial and other rights for the city in return for granting the franchise. This foresighted and well considered planning at the opportune time practically insured the wise development of the street railway system, results of which are in striking evidence at the present time. Mr. Richardson was also instrumental in getting for Greenville in 1898 a military camp for soldiers in training for service in the Spanish-American war. For seven months ten thousand men were in training near the city, and the camp did a great deal to revive business after a period of stagnation.

Mr. Richardson was the founder of the first board of trade in Greenville in 1881 and was its first secretary and treasurer, the late T. C. Gower being president. Besides the important business affairs

above noted Mr. Richardson is a director of the Bank of Commerce, of the Greenville Building and Loan Association, of the Furman Investment Company, the Graceland Cemetery Company, and vice president of the Home Fund Life Insurance Company.

He married Miss Athena Tindal of Clarendon County. Her father, the late H. F. Tindal of that county, was one of the largest planters and land owners in the state, and was a brother of the late Hon. James E. Tindal, a trustee of Clemson College and at the time of his death secretary of the State of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of five children: Henrietta Athena, J. F. Richardson, Jr., Mary Martha, Eleanor Elizabeth and William Henry.

JAMES OVERTON LEWIS made a record of almost thirty years continuous association with the drug business at Greenville, and is still active in affairs, though no longer in the city, busying himself with the management of a beautiful farm close to the city limits.

Mr. Lewis was born in Oconee County near old Pendleton in 1861, a son of Dr. Thomas L. and Eliza C. (Maxwell) Lewis. He was named in honor of his grandfather. Dr. Thomas L. Lewis, a native of the old Pendleton District, was a graduate of the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, and spent all his mature years as a practicing physician, earning the grateful memory of a large circle of patients. His wife Eliza C. Maxwell was a member of a prominent family of Upper South Carolina, being a sister of Dr. Robert Maxwell, a prominent physician and surgeon in Anderson County. Dr. Robert Maxwell was a son of Capt. Robert John Maxwell, who served in the War of 1812 as commander of a company, and was a son of Col. Robert Maxwell, a native of Ireland and one of the earliest settlers in the Greenville District of South Carolina. He made a brilliant record as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Some of the interesting facts concerning the Maxwell family will be found on other pages.

James Overton Lewis graduated in 1882 from Adger College at Walhalla, and the following year came to Greenville, entering the drug store of Thomas Sloan as a clerk. He was there four years, then spent two years in the First National Bank, and in 1889 engaged in the drug business for himself in partnership with Mr. O. B. Hartzog under the name Lewis and Hartzog. His name and his place of business became landmarks in Greenville, and his career as a druggist was one of uninterrupted success for almost thirty years, until he left his store and business in 1918. His home and the scene of his present activities are "Birnie Hill," a beautifully located and choice estate of seventy-five acres on the Augusta road, a short distance south of Greenville. It is an excellent farm, and has greatly increased in value because of its location close to the city.

"Birnie Hill" was the old home of the late James Birnie, father of Miss Mary Scott Birnie, who is now Mrs. Lewis. The late James Birnie was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, of an ancient and honorable family of landed gentry in Scotland. The ancestral

estate in Aberdeen was and is known as "Ashgrove." Left an orphan in childhood James Birnie at the age of ten years was brought to America by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William Birnie, who settled at Charleston. William Birnie became a wealthy and prominent citizen of Charleston, being the founder and president of what is now the First National, the oldest bank of the city. James Birnie finished his education in the College of Charleston, from which he graduated, studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He soon afterward came to Upper South Carolina and began practice at Greenville, where the Birnie family refugeeed during the war. He died in the prime of young manhood at the age of thirty-one. In a brief lifetime he had compressed the experience and achievements of a mature career. He held the highest rank in the bar, was attorney for the old Charlotte & Atlanta (Air Line) Railway, now the Southern Railway, and had many other legal connections. He possessed unusual mental and moral qualifications. He held many offices in the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, was a prominent layman of the Presbyterian Church and at the time of his death was serving as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Lewis have eight children, named: Mary B., John Maxwell, Annie Sloan, William Birnie, Thomas L., Jeannette, Carolina and James Overton.

The military record of this family is exceptional, three sons having served in the great European war. John Maxwell Lewis served in France with the Eighty-First Division in the Army of Occupation. William Birnie Lewis also served in France with the Thirtieth or Wild Cat Division. Thomas L. Lewis joined the navy and served throughout the war period, receiving his honorable discharge in March, 1919.

WALLACE C. BOBO was born at Union in Union County, South Carolina, August 22, 1882. His parents F. G. and Mary (Wix) Bobo were natives of the same county. The outstanding feature of his career has been his early continuous association with the cotton mill industry of South Carolina, beginning when he was eleven or twelve years old. Less than forty years of age, he has given a quarter of a century of his life to one line of work, and if the secret of his success was sought it would undoubtedly be found in this long contemplation combined with exceptional talents which have been uncovered and developed as he went from one task to another.

Obviously he started on the very lowest round of the ladder and at such meager and insufficient wages as were paid to boy workers in the cotton mills at that time. He could probably recall many obstacles and also some sources of encouragement outside himself, but on the whole he has relied on his efforts and his ambition to promote him to the position he now enjoys as one of the most capable and skillful manufacturing executives of the textile industry.

Mr. Bobo worked in the mills at Union and in Union County until 1906, when he removed to Greenville County. He has been superintendent of the Judson Mills in Greenville since 1912. The

Judson Mills in many respects represent the highest stage reached by textile manufacture in the South. They are also among the largest and most complete mills. This is one of the comparatively few textile plants in the South manufacturing fine dress goods. The product of the mills are India lawns and fancy sheer goods, all of the finest quality and design, and many of these patterns are a combination of silk and cotton. All the details of the technical processes in this manufacture are under the direction of the superintendent, Mr. Bobo, and they call for the highest degree of exceptional skill, good taste, unerring judgment, and the faculty of employing and directing the right kind of operatives. It was the possession of this unusual combination of abilities that brought Mr. Bobo to his present responsibilities. The machinery and equipment of the Judson Mills are of the most modern and highest type. The mill is equipped with 1,288 looms and 52,640 spindles. The company has a capital stock of \$1,200,000 and the president and treasurer is Mr. B. E. Geer.

Mr. Bobo though one of the busiest men in Greenville is regarded as one of the useful and high class citizens, is a member of several fraternal orders including the Masons, and of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Massie Stallings, and their five children are Louise, Wallace, Harold, Furman and Louis.

LAWRENCE P. SLATTERY. In no section of South Carolina is the modern work of the contractor and engineer more in evidence than around Greenville. Greenville is setting the pace for many other progressive localities in the way of hard roads and other permanent improvements vital to the continued growth and prosperity of the state.

Some of the best examples of this class of engineering construction stand to the credit of Slattery & Henry, incorporated, a firm of contractors at Greenville of which Mr. Slattery is president and secretary. He is a native of Greenville, and a son of John and Mary (Grace) Slattery. His mother, who is still living, was born in the historic City of Charleston. His father, Capt. John Slattery, who died at Greenville in 1916, was born at Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, and when a young man came to America and located at Charleston in 1867, but after 1876 he and his family made their home in Greenville. He was prominent in the mercantile and cotton business, and has been frequently placed among those substantial business men who built Greenville from a small village to its present pre-eminence as the leading cotton manufacturing city of the South.

It was in the Greenville public schools that Lawrence P. Slattery received his early advantages, supplemented by a special course in engineering at Clemson College. For seven years following his college course he was connected with the noted engineering organization of J. E. Serrine at Greenville, a concern that has probably done more engineering and construction work in the South than any other, and is almost equally noted for the training of men who have achieved prominence in their independent careers.

One of these is Mr. Slattery, who in 1913 founded



E. L. Witherpoon

the firm of Slattery & Henry, incorporated. They have been in business with all their resources engaged for several years in the construction of street paving, concrete, sewers, etc. This organization built all the hard surface roads in Greenwood County, and also the concrete roads and water system at Camp Sevier (Greenville), and a great deal of street paving in Greenville, Greenwood, and other cities, besides various public works throughout the state.

Mr. Slattery married Miss Louise Phillips of Savannah, Georgia.

EUGENE LUTHER WITHERSPOON is founder and active head of probably the largest business of its kind in South Carolina. In 1894 he established the firm of Witherspoon Brothers & Company, which was incorporated in 1901. He is president, his brother, H. L. Witherspoon, vice president, and T. E. Hinson, vice president and secretary. This industry at Sumter is engaged in the manufacture of caskets and coffins, and now does a business extending over thirty-two states. There were only four employees twenty-five years ago, while now the firm uses the service of sixty persons.

Mr. Witherspoon was born at Darlington, South Carolina, March 6, 1867, a son of J. Boyd and Eliza Jane (Horton) Witherspoon. He is the eighth generation of the Witherspoon family, which was founded at Charleston by John Witherspoon in 1734. Some years later members of the family settled at Kingstree and Witherspoon has been one of the best known names in that agricultural community from that time to the present. J. Boyd Witherspoon was a Confederate soldier and spent his active life as a farmer.

E. L. Witherspoon had a public school education and in 1889 at the age of twenty-two began clerking in a store at Sumter. Five years later in 1894 he established his present business. He is also a director of the City National Bank of Sumter and is an active member of the First Baptist Church. March 7, 1894, he married Hattie Julia Anderson of Lee County. They have two children, Hazel Anderson and John Knox.

JOHN T. WOODSIDE. A prominent cotton manufacturer and public-spirited citizen of Greenville is one of South Carolina's native sons. He was born and reared on a farm in Greenville County, and was of a frail constitution from boyhood until he was nearly forty, a son of Dr. John L. and Permellia (Charles) Woodside.

Mr. Woodside obtained the fundamental principles of an education in the common schools, and taught school for a short period. His next experience was at Reedy River, in the office of what was then known as the Reedy River Manufacturing Company, now Conestee, where he remained about seven years, rising from clerk to the more important position of assistant secretary to the Mill Company. Later, he purchased an interest in a general store at Pelzer, continuing one and one-half years. Then he disposed of his interest and moved to Greenville, where he felt he could better enlarge the scope of his

mercantile operations. Here he opened a grocery business, which proved very successful, and which he continued to operate for a period of ten years.

Mr. Woodside not being content to remain in that line, sold his business to engage in the cotton milling business. In 1902, he inaugurated the Woodside Cotton Mill; being a man of sound business judgment, he experienced no trouble in getting together a sufficient number of stockholders among local people to make the initial capital stock, \$200,000 for building and carrying on the operations of the Woodside Cotton Mills.

The original plant was completed and began operations early in 1903, and those familiar with the Woodside Textile Industry, need not be informed of the remarkable success of this business under Mr. Woodside's direction and able management.

The original plant has been extended until it stands to-day, the largest cotton mill under one roof in America. Besides this Greenville Mill, Mr. Woodside directs the operation of the Simpsonville Cotton Mills at Simpsonville, and the mill of the Fountain Inn Manufacturing Company at Fountain Inn. The three mills are operated under the name of The Woodside Cotton Mill Company, of which Mr. Woodside is president. Mr. Woodside fills an important place in not only Greenville industries, but as a citizen who has found time to devote to the educational and social welfare of thousands of its wage earners.

Woodside Mill village is a model of its kind. The Woodside Free School, the Young Men's Christian Association and chapel, testify to Mr. Woodside's interests in the welfare of the employees. These various departments are carried on under the auspices of the Welfare Department of the Woodside Mill, a capable superintendent being in charge.

Most of the facts above stated are accessible to all who know and wish to know the correct history of the Greenville District. Mr. Woodside's modest conviction is that he has been merely the instrument for carrying out these ideas, and that the most he will claim is that he has tried to be faithful to his trust.

Mr. Woodside is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Lou Carpenter of an old and prominent South Carolina family.

B. ARTHUR MORGAN, who began the practice of law at Greenville in 1885, has with increasing years exerted a steadily increasing influence that gives his name recognized associations of power and achievement in nearly every quarter of the state. He is still a lawyer, also a banker, and as a former member of the Legislature his name is identified with some historic measures.

He was born in Pickens County, South Carolina, in 1864, son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Hammett) Morgan. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and about the close of the war for independence moved from Virginia to Greenville County, South Carolina. Benjamin F. Morgan was born in the eastern part of Greenville County, and in 1845 moved to Pickens County. Mary Hammett was a sister of the late Col. H. P. Hammett, founder

of the cotton mills at Piedmont and a prominent figure in the constructive affairs of his day.

B. Arthur Morgan grew up on a farm. He finished his education in the Piedmont Institute at Pickens Courthouse, and studied law with Wells & Orr at Greenville. Admitted to the bar in 1885 he began practice with his preceptors, and the firm later became Wells, Orr & Morgan. For several years Mr. Morgan had as his associate and partner former Governor Martin F. Ansel under the name Ansel & Morgan. In recent years Mr. Morgan has carried the burdens of a large practice individually. In 1907 he organized and has since been president of the Bank of Commerce, one of the very sound and flourishing financial institutions of Greenville, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

In 1900 he was first elected a member of the Legislature, and was re-elected, serving in the Legislature until the close of 1906. He was speaker pro tem. The most important measure associated with his name was the Morgan Bill, which he introduced but which was not passed during his term—later the substance of the bill was passed and the old Dispensary Law, which had become odious to the people of the state, was abolished with all its train of attendant evils.

Mr. Morgan served as a member of the Wade Hampton Monument Commission, by which under state authority the monument to General Hampton was erected. On the occasion of its unveiling Mr. Morgan was spokesman for the Commission and presented the monument to Governor Heyward. During the war with Germany he was legal adviser for the home service department of the Red Cross in that organization, with activities in Greenville and Camp Jackson. He served as judge advocate general on the staff of both Governor Heyward and Governor Ansel, four years in each position. These are only the most conspicuous points in the service that has been marked by steady devotion to the best interests of his home locality and state.

Mr. Morgan married Miss Jennie Rose, daughter of Hon. George M. Rose of Fayetteville, North Carolina. Mr. Rose who was born in 1846 of distinguished North Carolina ancestry, served as a Confederate soldier during the last year of the war and for half a century has been a member of the Fayetteville bar and again and again has been the recipient of public honor. He was a leader in the movement for restoration of white rule in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have four children: Capt. George R., Helen A., B. Arthur, Jr., and Rose Morgan. The son George graduated from Clemson College and from Cornell University, receiving his degree in mechanical engineering from the latter institution. At the beginning of the war with Germany he entered the army at Madison Barracks, New York, and was commissioned captain and assigned to Company E, Three Hundred and Twelfth Infantry, Seventy-Eighth Division. After further training at Camp Dix he went overseas and was in active service with the Third Army Corps as member of one of the combat divisions on the fighting front. The Seventy-eighth Division was designated for return to the United States in the spring of 1919.

JUDGE THOMAS J. MAULDIN. There has never been a more popular judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit than the present incumbent, Judge Thomas J. Mauldin of Pickens. This is an assertion vouched for by both the bar and the laity, and Judge Mauldin is fully as popular in the Greenville part of his district as in his home county.

Judge Mauldin is member of a family that has furnished many notable names to the state. He was born in Pickens County in 1870, a son of Joab and Deborah Reid (Hollingsworth) Mauldin. The Mauldins were influential in the history of the old Pickens District, out of which Pickens County was formed in 1868. His paternal grandfather was Maj. Milton Mauldin, a man of wide prominence in his day, and a major in the old South Carolina Militia before the war. Joab Mauldin served throughout the war between the states in the Confederate army. A cousin of Joab was the late Lieutenant Governor Mauldin of Greenville, whose career with incidental reference to the family history is contained in other pages.

Judge Thomas J. Mauldin was educated in the Military College of South Carolina, The Citadel at Charleston, where he graduated in 1891. He studied law in the office of his uncle the late Col. C. L. Hollingsworth at Pickens. Admitted to the bar in 1892, he began practice with his brother Mr. I. M. Mauldin, now a resident of Columbia. He also taught school for several terms. Judge Mauldin has been a prominent member of the Pickens bar over a quarter of a century. After his brother removed to Columbia he practiced in partnership with Mr. B. A. Morgan, now of Greenville, under the firm name of Morgan & Mauldin. In 1904 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, serving one term, and in 1908 was elected to the State Senate, and at the conclusion of his term in that body entered upon his duties as judge, an office to which he was elected in 1912.

Judge Mauldin is also director of two banks in Pickens County. He owns three well improved farms in that county. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Judge Mauldin married Miss Frances Miles Hagood, a sister of W. M. Hagood of Easley, one of the leading cotton manufacturers of South Carolina.

COL. WATTIE GAILLARD SMITH, who died February 9, 1920, had his home at Orangeburg, and for many years he had been prominent in the promotion and management of cotton mills in that section of the state, although his duties for the past several years as state warehouse commissioner kept him rather steadily at Columbia.

Colonel Smith finished his education at Wofford College at Spartanburg, where he lived in the home of his uncle, Dr. Whiteford Smith, an educator of distinctive culture and literary prominence. Colonel Smith belongs to a family containing many well known members, and had much of the literary instinct of his ancestors. He was born at Williams-ton, Anderson County, May 9, 1861, a son of Henry



yours Truly
W. G. Smith

Julius and Sarah Elizabeth (Cobb) Smith. He was the only child of his parents. Two weeks before he was born his father, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and a graduate in both the academic and law departments of South Carolina College, had given up his practice as a lawyer at Williamston and entered the Confederate army in April, 1861. He was captain of the Gist Rifles of Williamston. In the second year of his service at the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) he was mortally wounded, dying soon afterward, and was buried at Shepards-town, Virginia.

Colonel Smith's mother was born at Anderson, South Carolina and is a daughter of Josiah Cobb. The latter brought his family to Anderson County, South Carolina, where Sarah Elizabeth Cobb was reared, though she was educated at Alexandria.

Colonel Smith's father and his brother, Dr. Whiteford Smith, were descended through the maternal line from Caleb Whiteford of Scotland. He was possessed of great literary genius and was a contemporary and friend of Oliver Goldsmith and is mentioned in one of the latter's poems. Dr. Whiteford Smith, in whose home Wattie Gaillard Smith spent several years of his youth, was for thirty-two years professor of English literature at Wofford College. In the meantime Wattie Gaillard Smith had attended school at Atlanta, Georgia, and also in the common schools of Barnwell County. He entered Wofford College in 1879, and after leaving his studies there was employed in the offices of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, owners of cotton mills at Clifton, near Spartanburg. He remained twelve years and rose from the status of clerk to paymaster and cotton buyer. In 1890 he engaged in the cotton mill business for himself, organizing and building the Bamberg Cotton Mills at Bamberg. He was president and treasurer of the company. In 1900 he organized the Orangeburg Manufacturing Company, building the Orangeburg Cotton Mills and was president and treasurer of this institution several years. Of late years Colonel Smith's chief business had been cotton buying and exporting. He ranked with the prominent and successful cotton men of the state. As a resident of Orangeburg he was for eight years an alderman and a former president of the Chamber of Commerce.

He was also interested in the Edisto Savings Bank of Orangeburg, was president of its Business Men's League, and served with official rank in various organizations of the National Guard. He was commissary general on the staff of Governor Heyward. Colonel Smith was a Master Mason and Shriner, Knight of Pythias, past exalted ruler of the Elks, and a member of the Methodist Church.

February 1, 1917, he became state warehouse commissioner, succeeding Senator McLaurin in that office. He took a prominent part in the organization of the new Southern Cotton Association, and vigorously promoted the interests of the cotton planters of South Carolina. During his official residence at Columbia he was usually found in the offices of the state warehouse commissioner on Pulaski Street, near Gervais.

Like his Whiteford ancestors he had a knack for writing and literary production, and contributed numerous articles to the press. He had cultured

tastes in the matter of books and literature and his beautiful home in Orangeburg has a selected library that indicates this taste and also its exercise.

In 1885 Colonel Smith married Miss Mamie A. Begg of Spartanburg County. She was a daughter of James and Mary A. Begg and a sister of William R. Begg, famous for his achievements as a scholar and lawyer.

Colonel Smith by his first marriage had four children: H. G. Smith; Jennie, wife of W. J. Ligon, of Anderson; Whiteford Smith; and Gertrude, wife of R. B. Geiger, of St. Matthews. On October 19, 1898, Colonel Smith married for his present wife Miss Lucia Cuthbest Weathersby of Barnwell County. The only child of this marriage, W. G. Smith, Jr., died at the age of fifteen months.

CAPT. SAM D. WILLIS. Great expectations have been entertained throughout America of the influence to be derived from the infusion of the great body of young men trained in arms and disciplined by service at home and abroad through the ranks of private citizenship, with the new ideals and standards of duty acquired while in the army. As probably the first returned soldier to be appointed to important public office in South Carolina, the eyes of the state are upon Capt. Sam D. Willis, who in August, 1919, was selected by Governor Cooper as successor of the late Sheriff Rector of Greenville County.

Captain Willis was born in Greenville in 1891, a son of Gideon T. and Julia (Hollis) Willis. His father is a retired citizen of Greenville, a Confederate veteran, and for many years identified with the city as a merchant. The mother represented an old Spartanburg County family.

Captain Willis received his early education in the Oakland School and also attended the Central High School of Greenville. In the brief period since he attained his majority he made commendable progress in commercial lines, being employed on leaving school by the Arnold Company, later with the mercantile house of Henderson and Ashmore, and was connected with the Piedmont Shoe Company when he entered the active military service. He resumed his place with that firm when he returned from Europe.

Captain Willis has had a long and thorough military training. He enlisted as a private in the Butler Guards November 29, 1910. He served successively as corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He went to the Mexican border with the Butler Guards in 1916 as second lieutenant. Early in the war with Germany he accompanied the Guards when mustered into the United States service at Camp Sevier, and while there by competitive examination was promoted to first lieutenant. He went overseas with the Thirtieth Division, and in June, 1918, was given active command of his company and shared in the glorious exploits of the Butler Guards in front line duty in France. He was slightly injured October 8, 1918, and for a brief time was in a hospital. On the basis of his meritorious record with his company he was promoted after the armistice to captain. As a commissioned captain he was in command of the Butler Guards when they

returned from France and received his honorable discharge at Camp Jackson April 30, 1919.

As his record in the National Guard and Regular Army indicates, Captain Willis has the qualities of the real soldier and a leader of men. He is an expert rifleman, and was representative of the South Carolina National Guards in several rifle tournaments. The appointment of Captain Willis to the office of sheriff was a political event of more than passing note, and aroused a large amount of comment by the public and the press. Newspaper articles all over the state drew attention to the significance of the appointment as a gratifying evidence of the breaking away from old factional politics and opening a prospect for new standards and ideals for public service. How the press and the general public regards his appointment is perhaps best set forth in the editorial of the Columbia State: "The young officer, Captain Willis, fresh from the fields of France, where he participated in the smashing of the Hindenburg line and free of the entanglement of local and partisan politics, who has been appointed sheriff of Greenville by Governor Cooper, has before him a rare opportunity to serve his people.

"The Sheriff is the ranking peace officer of the county and on him rests the largest responsibility of the execution of the laws and the protection of life and property. As an officer he should have neither friends nor enemies. Entitled as every man is to political opinions of his own, he should be the last man to give noisy expression to them. If a controversy of any kind arises which divides the community, his effectiveness as an officer is instantly weakened if he allows himself to be aligned on one side or the other. If there be, for example, a race riot, or disorders accompanying a strike, his business and his only business is to enforce the law by arresting the offenders. If he allows himself to appear the champion of either party to the controversy he loses the confidence of the community and destroys his usefulness as an officer.

"Captain Willis knows what it is to obey and to command. He knows that the Hindenburg line could not have been broken if the Thirtieth Division had been infected by politics. As the sheriff of Greenville he can do the people of South Carolina a service not less than he has rendered his country as captain of the "Butler Guards." He can set the example of the people of the State of what a brave, prompt, non-partisan sheriff should be and the less he shall think about the chances of election to the office in the primary the better will be his conduct and the greater the regard that he will win. We don't know him but we suspect that Governor Cooper has had these things in mind in making the appointment and in that way has served well not only the people of Greenville but of the whole State. The Governor's purpose is to show the people what the sheriff ought to be and what shall come of it is in the hand and in the heart of the gallant young veteran who fought in the Thirtieth."

June 19, 1915, Captain Willis married Miss Ethel Gray of Americus, Georgia. They have a daughter, Virginia, born in 1916.

FRANCIS ASBURY LAWTON has been a resident of Greenville since 1904. is a prominent figure in the

wholesale lumber and lumber manufacturing interests of South Carolina. He is a brother of T. Oregon Lawton, Jr., president of the Southeastern Life Insurance Company of Greenville.

Mr. Lawton was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, a son of T. O. and Mary (Willingham) Lawton, and represents an old and prominent family of South Carolina. One of his ancestors was an officer in the American army during the Revolution, and his branch of the family is related to that of Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, one of the most distinguished figures of the South.

Francis Asbury Lawton grew up on a plantation in Hampton County, was well educated, and since a youth has been engaged in the lumber business. For a number of years he was associated with his brother T. Oregon Lawton. His large interests as a wholesaler and manufacturer of lumber have given him a place among the prominent lumber men of the South.

Since locating in Greenville his wholesale lumber business has been carried on under the corporate name of the Lawton Lumber Company. He also controls important retail lumber interests, such as the Oregon Lumber Company of Greenville. Active in business, he is also one of the public spirited men in Greenville in every movement requiring general co-operation. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Lawton married Miss Edith Hard, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and daughter of Maj. C. F. Hard of an old and well known family of Charleston, but now a resident of Greenville. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton have five children: Charles H., Edith, Phoebe, Francis A., Jr., and Thomas Oregon.

CAPT. THOMAS CHARLES GOWER, who was captain of artillery in the National Guards nearly two years and recently returned from France is in civil life an electrical engineer and contractor at Greenville and head of the Gower-Mason Electric Company. It is perhaps noteworthy that he is grandson of the man who established the first system of street car transportation in Greenville, an old horse car line, long before electricity was known of as a source of power in transportation.

The Gower family has indeed played a notable part in the industrial history of Greenville. His grandfather, Thomas Claghorn Gower, who came to Greenville in 1841 at the age of nineteen, was grandson of an Englishman who settled in Massachusetts in early days. Thomas Claghorn Gower was born at Abbott, Maine, in 1822. He learned the trade of carriage maker, and soon after coming to Greenville established his first carriage making shop on a farm fourteen miles below the town. Later he returned to Greenville and became a partner in the firm of Gower & Company, carriage and wagon manufacturers, a business that had been originated by his older brother Ebbin Norton Gower, who had preceded him to Greenville. This firm continued in business until after the war. Thomas M. Cox having become a member in the meantime, the firm name becoming Gower, Cox & Gower. On the death of the older brother Mr. H. C. Markley took his place, and the title was Gower, Cox & Markley. This familiar name appearing on wagons was seen all through the South and as far west as Texas. The



Alfred W. M. Smith

wagons were strong and substantial, equal to the stress and hard usage demanded in a day when the greater part of transportation was carried by such vehicles, and they were never a discredit to the factory name which was stenciled on the sides. A large plant was built on the Reedy River near South Main Street, and this was always known as the "coach factory." During the war between the states this factory had great usefulness and served to manufacture wagons and other vehicles for war use. The firm's office was headquarters in the early days for the general business transactions of people throughout all of upper Carolina, and before the war the firm were agents for the Newberry Bank.

Thomas Claghorn Gower through his active part in this business and in other ways was a dominating figure in Greenville. He served as quartermaster during the war, attached to Hampton's Legion, and was honored with a number of prominent public offices, serving Greenville as mayor, alderman, and in other capacities. For several years he was chairman of the board of school trustees, and held that office when the city's first graded school was established. The old horse car line which he built was operated for thirty-one years before the advent of electric power.

Thomas Claghorn Gower married Jane Jones Williams, daughter of Squire West Allen Williams, for whom the town of Williamston in Anderson County was named. He discovered the spring there and gave it to the town, of which he was the founder. Squire Williams was the son of Samuel Williams.

Arthur Gilliard Gower, a son of the pioneer Greenville manufacturer, was born at Greenville in 1862, was reared and educated there, and also spent some time in the Southwest. He was at Tombstone, Arizona, when silver was discovered. After his return to Greenville he was messenger for the Express Company four years, and then for a long period was engaged in the coal and builders' supply business. In later years he has been prominent in real estate circles.

Capt. Thomas C. Gower was born at Greenville in 1889 and is a son of Arthur Gilliard and Addie E. (Cheatham) Gower. He was educated in the Furman University at Greenville and studied electrical engineering at Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, New York. He served in the Signal Corps of the Regular Army from 1908 to 1911. The Gower-McBee Electric Company, with Captain Gower as president, was founded at Greenville in 1912. The firm name was changed to the Gower-Mason Electric Company in 1919. This firm does an extensive business as electrical contractors, installing electric lighting and power systems for industries, and as general dealers in electrical goods and supplies.

Not long after the beginning of the war with Germany Captain Gower went into active service as a member of the South Carolina Coast Artillery, originally a part of the National Guard. He received a commission as second lieutenant and later was assigned to a regiment of railroad artillery. Having been promoted to the rank of captain he went overseas in October, 1918, as regimental signal officer, his company forming a part of the Seventy-Fifth Railroad Artillery. He returned home April 13,

1919, after practically two years in the army and received his honorable discharge.

MAJ. THOMAS HENRY MOFFATT, one of the prominent officers in the great war from South Carolina, is widely known over the state, particularly at Columbia, where for the past ten years he has been successfully engaged in the practice of law.

Major Moffatt was born in Chester County, February 13, 1885, son of Thomas Henry Moffatt, a farmer and merchant. His mother was a member of the McIlwain family. Major Moffatt was educated at Erskine College, and graduated in 1905 from The Citadel, Charleston's famous military school. For one year he taught in a private school at Selma, Alabama, was also a teacher in the public schools of his native state, and studied law in the University of South Carolina, graduating in 1910 LL. B. Major Moffatt was admitted to the bar in 1910 and has since been engaged in general practice. He was a member of the well known law firm of Barron-McKay-Frierson & Moffatt, but is now practicing independently.

He entered the officers training camp in May, 1917, and in August was commissioned a captain. He saw ten months of service in France, and attained the rank of major in the Three Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment. He was mustered out February 28, 1919. Major Moffatt is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WOFFORD FLETCHER DAVIS. While South Carolina has an impressive array of opportunities for ambitious young men, some that present the greatest fascination to thriving young genius, industry and ability are those found in the cotton mill industry. Some of the biggest men in the industrial affairs of the state were at one time boy workers, earning a few cents a day in some humble capacity in the cotton mill.

One of them is Wofford Fletcher Davis. Born at Inman in Spartanburg County, about forty years ago, he was about ten years old when his parents, John and Martha (Burnett) Davis moved to Spartanburg. There he finished his meager education. He left school to go to work. His first work was during the construction of the Spartan mill. He was given duties corresponding to his strength and youth, carrying water for the workmen employed on the construction. When mill was finished he began work as a sweeper boy at 25c a day.

In those days he was doing more than work and earning his wages. He was quick, intelligent, studiously bent on getting ahead, gave good honest services, and all these qualities were appreciated by his employers so that his promotions followed rapidly. He went into the card room and for some years worked as carder and overseer of carding in mills in Spartanburg and Columbia. His longest and most important connection has been with the Brandon Mill at Greenville. He became overseer of carding in 1909. In the latter part of 1917 when the veteran superintendent of the mill, Mr. W. F. Walker resigned, Mr. Davis was the choice of the mill management to take his place. During these years he has gained the technical experience of the cotton mill expert, and that knowledge together

with his tact and good judgment in the handling of men make him an exceptionally qualified textile superintendent.

The Brandon mill is one of the largest and most modern textile plants in the Piedmont region, and for years has been successful at every point of its operation. The mill has 86,000 spindles and 2,100 looms, and manufactures sheetings, shirtings, and other goods. Incidentally it should be mentioned that this was one of the first mills to take up modern welfare and community work among its employees. During the last year or two a new nursery building and a new community building have been erected. Mr. Davis is a member of the Southern Textile Association, is a Baptist, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World.

In his marriage to Miss Lillian Osteen of Greenville he is connected with another family prominent in the textile industry. Her father the late Frank M. Osteen was regarded as one of the most successful and highly remunerative cotton mill superintendents in the South. Originally he was with the Piedmont Manufacturing Company at Piedmont, and from there came to Greenville to take charge of the Brandon Mill while it was under construction. He remained superintendent until Mr. F. W. Poe, president of the Poe Manufacturing Company, who had a great regard for Mr. Osteen's abilities, made him a flattering offer to take charge of the Poe Mills. From that time Mr. Osteen was with the Poe plant until his death. Mr. Poe has said of him that he was one of the best superintendents in the history of the textile industry, and his death was a corresponding great loss not only to his family, but to the mill and his community. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children, Marion and Wofford Davis.

HARRY R. STEPHENSON is a practical expert in the textile industry, and as superintendent of the Union Bleaching Company has been in no inconsiderable measure responsible for an industry that has served to complete and diversify the great cotton milling production of Greenville.

He was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1880, a son of R. J. and Ida (Roberts) Stephenson. His grandfather came from England and settled in eastern Tennessee, where he established a woolen mill. His branch of the Stephenson family bore a close relationship to that of George Stephenson, inventor of the steam engine. R. J. Stephenson is still living at Knoxville, where he was born. His wife was member of a western North Carolina family, her father having moved from that state to eastern Tennessee.

Harry R. Stephenson acquired his education in the public schools of Knoxville and the University of Tennessee and left there after a special course in mechanical engineering, to go to Philadelphia and enter the Philadelphia Textile Institute. He is therefore a man of college and technical training and what he learned in the shop and laboratories of the Institute concerning engineering and textile chemistry has had abundant opportunity to prove out in a practical way since coming to Greenville in 1910. Here he entered the plant of the Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, an industry that was

founded by Mr. John W. Arrington as noted elsewhere in this publication. In 1915 Mr. Stephenson's skill and ability and usefulness having been demonstrated he was promoted to his present position as superintendent. He is a member of the Southern Textile Association.

Mr. Stephenson married Miss Bessie Keenan of Columbia, South Carolina. The Keenans are an old family of historic Charleston, and from that city Mrs. Stephenson's father moved to Columbia, after many years in the naval stores business at Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have a beautiful home on the Buncombe Road, made the more attractive because of its commanding view of the Paris Mountain. Their one child is Harry R. Stephenson, Jr.

W. FRANK WALKER. When the textile industry of South Carolina seeks to honor its most influential figures, not so much those who have supplied capital as those who have distributed directly by work and technical management, hardly any one man is entitled to more consideration than W. Frank Walker, now living retired at Greenville. Mr. Walker made cotton mill work and operation his life career, spent over forty-seven years in the business, was a prominent cotton mill superintendent, and from first to last never had any outside interests and it is said that he was never without a position, his abilities being in constant demand.

He was born in what is now Oconee County then the old Pendleton District in 1858, a son of Stanhope W. and Jane (Smith) Walker, the latter a native of Greenville County. Stanhope Walker was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, son of a Virginian, and a native of Rutherford County, North Carolina. Early in life he moved to Pendleton District of South Carolina.

W. Frank Walker began working in cotton mills when fourteen years old. His most noteworthy employment in early life began at the age of eighteen in 1876 in the old Piedmont Mills at Piedmont in Greene County. This is one of the famous cotton mills of the South and one of the oldest of those still in operation in South Carolina. It was organized in 1872 by Colonel Hammett, and Mr. Walker entered the mills while Colonel Hammett was president. Mr. Walker began at the bottom of the ladder and was content to distinguish himself by faithful and diligent work, and while working he also studied all the technical processes of cotton manufacture, and in a few years was pronounced an expert in every branch of machinery and technical process and everything connected with the physical equipment of such a mill. There were many promotions in his early life, which eventually brought him the superintendency of the Piedmont Mill, a place in which he served for eight years. He then took a similar position in the Monarch Mills at Union, remained there also eight years, and came to Greenville as superintendent of the Brandon Mills. Mr. Walker voluntarily retired from the business to which he had devoted over forty-seven years in September, 1917.

While, as stated above, he has sought no other business connection outside of cotton milling, he has a keen interest in the communities where he has lived, especially in their religious institutions. He



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David G. Ellison spent his boyhood days in Fairfield County, where he attended the public school, supplementing this with a course of study at Mount Zion. In 1897 he became a resident of Columbia and soon thereafter established the company of which he has since remained the head, and in which he has built up one of the principal fire insurance agencies in South Carolina.

In addition to his personal business, Mr. Ellison has found time to devote much attention to the public welfare and has been an active champion of those measures conducive to the public good. He served for four years as chairman of the State Board of Pardons, and is a member of the board of directors of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, also a member of the board of trustees, Columbia Hospital. He is secretary and treasurer of the Guaranty Building & Loan Association, and a director in the Bank of Columbia, and treasurer of the South Carolina Fair Association, which was organized in 1868.

December 14, 1910, Mr. Ellison married Miss Sophie Aldrich, of Barnwell, South Carolina, a daughter of Hon. Robert Aldrich, who served for many years as circuit judge. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison have two children: David Gaillard, and Sophie Aldrich.

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He was born in Pickens County June 13, 1828, and died at his home near Walhalla August 7, 1914, at the age of eighty-six. His great-grandfather James Thompson was a native of Ireland, married in that country, and came in 1776 to the American colonies then struggling for their independence. After a brief residence in Virginia he moved to the Union District of South Carolina, and at once identified himself with the cause of the Colonists. William Thompson, grandfather of the late Colonel Thompson, was a native of Union County, South Carolina. In the same county was born Charles Thompson. Charles Thompson married Mahala

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In 1853 Colonel Thompson was appointed commissioner in equity for Pickens District and was re-elected to the same office by the Legislature every four years until 1870, when the duties of his office became a function of the Court of Common Pleas. This office required frequent visits to Columbia and kept him constantly in touch with the leading men of the state. An incident of his long tenure of office is that his official bond of \$20,000 was given throughout and continuously by five men, leading citizens of his district, whose names were Andrew F. Lewis, William Hunter, William S. Grisham, James E. Haygood and Elihu H. Griffin. He merited this confidence and all his life his own word was his bond, and he prized nothing more than his honor and integrity.

During this period he was also elected by the Legislature for several years as a member of the board of free schools and one of the commissioners of public buildings. These offices carried no compensation, but they were opportunities which he strove to realize for a vital and effective public service.

Colonel Thompson was one of the seven members of the secession convention elected from the old Pickens District. The ordinance passed December 20, 1860, was signed by all of the 170 members of the conventions. Colonel Thompson's name stood in the middle of the list of signatures, but as above noted he was the last of that group of noted South Carolinians to pass to the Great Beyond. As soon as the convention adjourned he raised a company of infantry which became Company B of the Second Regiment of Rifles, Jenkins Brigade, Longstreet's Corps. After the second battle of Manassas he was



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In 1853 Colonel Thompson was appointed commissioner in equity for Pickens District and was re-elected to the same office by the Legislature every four years until 1870, when the duties of his office became a function of the Court of Common Pleas. This office required frequent visits to Columbia and kept him constantly in touch with the leading men of the state. An incident of his long tenure of office is that his official bond of \$20,000 was given throughout and continuously by five men, leading citizens of his district, whose names were Andrew F. Lewis, William Hunter, William S. Grisham, James E. Haygood and Elihu H. Griffin. He merited this confidence and all his life his own word was his bond, and he prized nothing more than his honor and integrity.

During this period he was also elected by the Legislature for several years as a member of the board of free schools and one of the commissioners of public buildings. These offices carried no compensation, but they were opportunities which he strove to realize for a vital and effective public service.

Colonel Thompson was one of the seven members of the secession convention elected from the old Pickens District. The ordinance passed December 20, 1860, was signed by all of the 170 members of the conventions. Colonel Thompson's name stood in the middle of the list of signatures, but as above noted he was the last of that group of noted South Carolinians to pass to the Great Beyond. As soon as the convention adjourned he raised a company of infantry which became Company B of the Second Regiment of Rifles, Jenkins Brigade, Longstreet's Corps. After the second battle of Manassas he was

promoted to lieutenant colonel of his regiment, but on account of failing health he was compelled to retire in 1863 from field of duty, though in other capacities he gave his active support to the cause until the close of the war. His service continued unabated through his newspaper and through his personal influence during the era of reconstruction. He waged an unceasing fight against the reign of the alien and the demagogue until the white man was restored to leadership in the campaign of 1876 under Col. Wade Hampton.

Colonel Thompson had carried on the study of law for a number of years and in 1870 was admitted to the bar before the Circuit Court at Walhalla by Judge James L. Orr. He practiced his profession with Gen. Samuel McGowan, Col. James L. Orr, Jr., Capt. W. R. Wells and others. For several years he held the office of commissioner of internal revenue and register and referee in bankruptcy, and in 1900 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature and his elderly and dignified figure was conspicuous in the deliberations of that body for two years. He repeatedly served as chairman of the county democratic committee, often a member of the state democratic convention. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years a prominent Mason.

Colonel Thompson married Miss Virilinda Rose Starritt in 1858. She came from Clarksville, Georgia. Her death occurred in 1909. Seven children were born to their marriage: Elizabeth Rose, deceased; Mahala; Robert Starritt; Charles Jackson; Pickens Reid; Isabella, deceased; and William Hunter, deceased.

CARROLL BROWN WARDLAW. An acquaintance with Carroll Brown Wardlaw is esteemed a privilege by his neighbors and friends in Broadway Township of Anderson County. He has spent his life there, is a broad-minded and progressive farmer, and though at times he has had difficulties and obstacles to overcome he has managed to find a way to rear and provide for his family and discharge all the varied responsibilities of a good citizen.

He was born in that township September 12, 1853, a son of Hugh S. and Elizabeth (Harris) Wardlaw, a grandson of James and Nancy Wardlaw, James being a native of Ireland and an early settler in Abbeville County where Hugh Wardlaw was born. The latter lived to the age of seventy-one, and spent his life as a farmer. Six of his eleven children are still living. The mother was born in Anderson County and died at the age of forty years.

Brown Wardlaw grew up on the home farm and at the age of twenty-two married Miss Lulu Smith, daughter of William Smith of Anderson County. At the time of their marriage they had practically no capital and have achieved success by honest toil and frugal management. Mr. Wardlaw has owned considerable land at different times and his present home farm comprises 120 acres. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church. Their children are: Margaret; Dorsie Lola; Joseph Major; Eunice Gertrude, who died, married at the age of twenty-seven; Harris Brown, who died when eleven years old; William Hugh; Ruby Amanda; and Lucile.

CHARLES ROBERT DAVIS BURNS. While he is now giving his attention to his thriving business at Walhalla, Mr. Burns is a prominent figure in Oconee County and is distinguished by a long and efficient record of public service. He has been active in politics since early life, and is a man of splendid business judgment and thorough personal integrity.

He was born in Laurens County November 18, 1861, a son of John D. and Jane (Davis) Burns, both natives of the same county. Their respective families came to this state from Virginia in early times. The paternal grandfather, James Burns, was a native of South Carolina and of Revolutionary stock. The maternal grandfather, William Gaston Davis, also a native South Carolinian, moved to Tennessee and spent the rest of his life in Shelby County. John D. Burns moved to Walhalla from Laurens County in 1872 and died there December 3, 1883. He was born January 20, 1816. During the war he operated the Laurens Railroad to Newberry. At Walhalla he was engaged in the milling business and was a farmer. His wife died June 25, 1872, in her fiftieth year. They were the parents of two children, Laura E., widow of J. T. Ellison of Greenville County, and Charles R. D. Burns.

The latter was eleven years old when his parents moved to Walhalla, and he grew up in that town and acquired a good education at Newberry College and at Adger College. He read law, but the death of his father and father-in-law compelled him to look after their estates, and subsequently he was diverted from his ambition for a professional career by his interest in politics. He was appointed storekeeper and gauger in the revenue department of the Federal Government, and eight months later was made deputy revenue collector at Columbia, where he lived five years. Returning to Walhalla, he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1894 and re-elected in 1896. Several times he has been county chairman of the democratic committee for Oconee County. Mr. Burns was elected clerk of the court for Oconee County, in 1900, and by re-election held that office and made a most creditable record therein for eight years. Since leaving office he has conducted a real estate business and is conveyancer of deeds and mortgages. He also owns some valuable farm interests. Mr. Burns is a Master Mason and a prominent Odd Fellow, being a past grand master of the grand lodge of the state. His church affiliation is with the Baptist denomination.

November 28, 1882, he married Miss Bertha H. Schroeder, who died November 22, 1911, at the age of forty-nine. Her father, Jacob Schroeder, was a conspicuous figure in the early history of Walhalla. He was president of the German Colonization Society that established the Town of Walhalla in 1850. He was born in Hanover, Germany, spent many years in Charleston, South Carolina, and laid the basis of his fortune in the coal business. He subsequently used much of his wealth and influence to promote and unbuild the Town of Walhalla, where he was engaged in the milling industry and also had extensive farming interests. For a time he conducted the American Hotel at Walhalla. He was a Lutheran and died at Walhalla in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Burns had three children: Bertie, wife of Charles W. Wickliffe of West Union; Charles Eugene, who died at



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the age of ten years; and John D., who is a business associate with his father.

Mr. Burns attributes much of his success in life to his early marriage and consequent identity with the staid business element among whom he lives. His wife was a valuable help-meet in every political or business endeavor. He is gradually retiring from public affairs, and giving the greater part of his time to private interests, in order to enjoy in his latter days that happiness and contentment, which has come as the results of his active and successful efforts earlier in life.

HON. EDWARD COLGATE DENNIS, a Darlington lawyer, has built-up a splendid practice since establishing his office there, and has won an invaluable place in its citizenship.

He was born in Bishopville, Lee County, April 10, 1872. His grandfather, Dr. John E. Dennis, was a native of Halifax County, Virginia, and came to South Carolina about 1827. Dr. Robert E. Dennis, father of the Darlington lawyer, was also a native of Bishopville. The Dennis family is of Welsh ancestry. The mother of Edward Colgate Dennis was Mary G. Green, who was born in that part of Sumter County, now Lee County, daughter of Rev. H. D. and Rebecca (Abbott) Green, the father a native of Georgetown, South Carolina, and of English ancestry.

Edward Colgate Dennis was the fourth among eight children, and spent his early life at Bishopville. He was liberally educated, attending the Bingham Military School of North Carolina, and Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1895. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1898, had some active experience in Philadelphia for two years, and on January 1, 1901, opened his offices at Darlington. He has been in practice there steadily since then, and has handled a great deal of important litigation for individuals and corporations.

April 10, 1907, he married Blanche C. Moorer, daughter of Dr. D. F. Moorer of St. George, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have one son and one daughter, Edward C., Jr., and Blanch M. Mr. Dennis served as mayor of Darlington in 1911-12. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1918, and is now serving in the session of 1919-20. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

J. WADDY THOMPSON. The incumbent of the office of auditor of Laurens County since 1910, J. Waddy Thompson during his administration of affairs has shown himself an efficient, faithful and courteous official, with trained abilities for the handling of the numerous intricate details pertaining to his position, an earnest wish to serve his county and his fellow-citizens well, and a personality that readily attracts and indefinitely holds the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact during the course of his official duties.

Mr. Thompson was born October 10, 1866, on his father's farm in Laurens County, a son of Oliver C. and Harriet (Howard) Thompson. A personal sketch of Oliver G. Howard appears elsewhere in

this volume, in which will be found a history of the family. J. Waddy Thompson was reared on the home farm and secured a public school education, and when his father was elected county auditor of Laurens County, in 1888, he became the elder man's deputy and continued to serve as such during the six years of his incumbency. For twelve years thereafter, Mr. Thompson devoted his energies to farming on the home place, subsequently turning his attention to cotton trading, a business to which he devoted five years, and in which he was successful. In 1910 he was first elected auditor of Laurens County, and so satisfactory has been his service that he has been retained in the position by consecutive re-election ever since. He is generally recognized as an admirable official with high ideals of public service.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1890 to Miss Mamie O. Henderson, daughter of William E. Henderson of Laurens County, and seven children have been born to them. One of their sons, William Gary Thompson, served in the quartermaster's department in the United States army during the great war, but was not called upon for service overseas. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are devout members of the Baptist Church, in the faith of which their children have been reared.

SAMUEL CLARENCE REID. Practically the entire life of Samuel Clarence Reid, since he attained maturity, has been passed in one or another official position which has been connected with the preservation of law and order. When he was still a young man he became an officer of the law, and, with short intermissions, he has continued to be identified with it and to occupy posts calling forth the exercise of ability, skill and discretion as well as of the possession of courage and physical ability. At present, Mr. Reid is sheriff of Laurens County, a position which he has held since 1916 and in which he has established an excellent record.

Samuel Clarence Reid was born October 4, 1871, in Newberry County, South Carolina, but was reared in Laurens County. His parents were Samuel Warren and Mary (Rodgers) Reid. His father, born in Newberry County, fought through the War between the states as a soldier of the Confederate army, and following the close of that struggle returned to his vocation as a farmer and passed the remainder of his life in the peaceful atmosphere of the country, where his death occurred. Mrs. Reid, who was born in Laurens County, still survives her husband, and is the mother of six sons and two daughters.

Reared on the home farm and carefully trained to be an agriculturist, Samuel C. Reid secured an "old field" education and when he began his career it was as an assistant to his father on the home place. There he remained until he was twenty-one years of age when he went to Clinton and secured employment as a clerk in the establishment of Bailey Brothers. He remained in that position for one year only, however, and then resumed farming, at which he spent two years. In February, 1896, occurred his marriage to Miss Alma Estelle Bramlett, and two daughters have been born to this union.

After his marriage Mr. Reid located at Laurens,

where he clerked for while and was then made a private policeman. He served eighteen months in this capacity, during which time his abilities were recognized and he was made chief of police of Clinton, an office in which he served eight years and three months. Next he was made a deputy sheriff and returned to Laurens, where he has since made his home, and acted as deputy for four years. At the expiration of his term of office he identified himself with a furniture concern, with which he was connected for about one year and then became associated with the Gulf Refining Company, to which he gave his services for a short time. In 1916 he was given the shrievalty by vote at the polls, and since that time has established an excellent record in his important office.

Mr. Reid is a self-made man and one of courage and marked skill as an investigator, and has been successful in the clearing up of mysterious crimes and in the preservation of law and order in his county where he is feared by evil-doers. He is a valued and popular member of the local lodges of Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America, and holds the faith of the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Reid and their daughters are consistent members.

CLARENCE ALVA POWER has had an active and useful career as farmer, surveyor, and public official in Laurens County, and is now clerk of courts.

He was born in that county January 14, 1874. The Power family is Scotch-Irish, and seven brothers of the name came to the United States in an early day, settling in Virginia and the Carolinas. Mr. Power's grandfather was Lewis Power, a native of Laurens County. Luke D. Power, father of the clerk of court, was born in Laurens County and served as a Confederate soldier and the rest of his life was spent in farming. He married Sarah Eveline Langston, who was born in Laurens County. Her father Judge William H. Langston was judge of probate of Laurens County after the Civil war and a man of prominence. Luke D. Power was a Presbyterian and his wife was a Baptist. They had four children: William S., Clarence A., Evie F., wife of Arch C. Owings, and Eulie E.

Clarence A. Power was reared on a farm and had a good education, having attended school for three years at Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina. While farming, he took up surveying, and has followed that profession for a number of years in connection with other duties. He lived on his farm until he removed to Laurens in 1902 to take up his duties as deputy sheriff. In the same year he was elected county auditor and filled that office from 1903 to 1909. He then resumed his profession as surveyor, and in 1912 became clerk of court, and has given a careful and efficient administration to that office for seven years.

Mr. Power is prominent in the Woodmen of the World, and is past head consul for South Carolina. He is also past master of his Lodge of Masons, is a Knight Templar and Shriner and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his family are Baptists. He married in 1897 Miss Maud Hunt, daughter of William P. Hunt of Greenville. They are the parents of six children.

HON. PRESTON LANG BETHEA. The Bethea family has contributed a number of men prominent to the life and affairs of South Carolina. The Betheas were originally English and settled in Virginia at an early date, several of the Virginia soldiers of the Revolution bearing that name.

Preston Lang Bethea, who for many years has been one of the prominent planters of Dillon, was the first representative for that county in the State Legislature and is its present representative in the State Senate. He was born in what is now Dillon, but then Marion County, April 10, 1870. His grandfather was William W. Bethea, a native of Marion County. His father, Dr. J. F. Bethea, born in the same county, served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and after the war engaged in practice in Marion County, and continued active in his profession for many years. He died at the age of seventy-one. His wife was Hannah Jane Bethea, a daughter of Dr. Alfred W. Bethea, a practicing physician who was killed by a deserter during the Civil war. Dr. J. F. Bethea and his wife had a family of fourteen children, Preston L. being the oldest of the living sons.

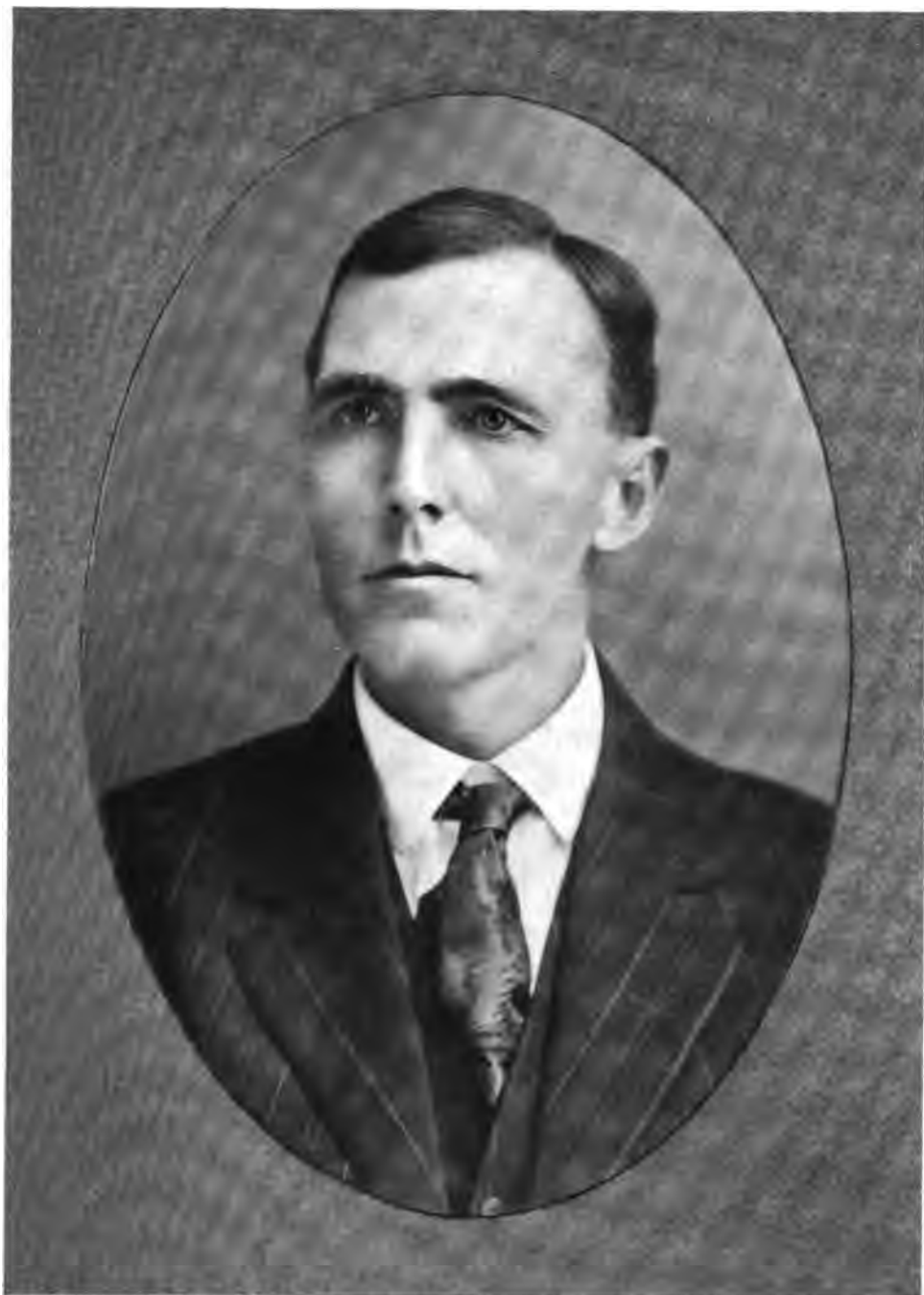
He grew up in his father's home in Marion County, and received his education in Wofford College and graduated in 1891 from the Peabody Normal College of the University of Nashville. For three years he taught school, and then took up his career as a farmer and planter. His plantation in Dillon County comprises about 1,500 acres, devoted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and tobacco, with cotton his principal crop. He operates a cotton gin on his farm and the plantation is one of the larger ones of Dillon County and supports a number of families.

When Dillon County was formed in 1911, Mr. Bethea was chosen its first representative and filled that office two terms. In 1918 he was again called upon for public duty as a member of the State Senate. For four years he was a member of the state penitentiary board. Mr. Bethea is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1894 he married Miss Josie Wetherly, a daughter of C. M. and Mary McLeod Wetherly. She was born at Bennettsville in Marlboro County. They have two children: Mary, wife of Dr. B. F. Hardy; and Colin W., a student in The Citadel at Charleston. Senator Bethea also has a grandson, Benjamin Franklin Hardy, Jr.

MONROE REID McDONALD. Oconee County has been the home of the McDonald family since pioneer days, and for the most part the name has been associated with the agricultural interests of that section of the state. An exception to the general rule is the case of the well known Walhalla attorney Monroe Reid McDonald, who has achieved success both in his profession and in politics and is the present representative of that county in the State Legislature.

He was born on a farm near Richland in Oconee County November 11, 1888. His great-grandfather McDonald came from Scotland and developed from the virgin wilderness some of the land near Richland in Oconee County. His son Henry Duffie McDonald was born near Richland and spent his life there as a practical farmer and planter. Nelson Carr Mc-



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Donald, father of the Walhalla lawyer, was born near Richland in 1850 and spent all his life in that one locality. He died in 1892. His mother's maiden name was Millie Kelley. Nelson C. McDonald married Martha J. Isbell, who was born near Dalton, Georgia, June 9, 1840, and is still living in Oconee County. Her grandfather Robert Isbell was a native of England and an early settler in Oconee County. He married Sallie Roberson, related to old "Horse-shoe" Roberson, one of the prominent local characters in history in Oconee County in the Revolutionary war. Her father, Robert Isbell, Jr., married Lucinda Wright.

Monroe Reid McDonald, one of seven children, grew up with his brothers and sisters on the farm and after completing the work of the common schools entered the University of South Carolina, taking a special academic course for two years and then studying law. He graduated from the law department of the University in June, 1910, and in the same month was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court. He has since been diligently at practice in Walhalla. He first represented his county in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1913-14 and was again elected in 1918. He and all his family are Methodists and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order.

October 14, 1915, he married Miss Mattie Etheredge of Columbia. Their two children are Monroe Etheredge and Howard Cecil.

HON. OLIVER G. THOMPSON. A long life of quiet, dignified service and usefulness to his community might properly entitle Judge Thompson to lasting memory among the good and true men of South Carolina, though he will be longest remembered in his home county of Laurens where he was born and where he has spent nearly all of the more than three-quarters of a century allotted to him.

His birth occurred on a farm November 23, 1843. His parents Ellis and Frances (Garrett) Thompson were natives of the same county, and the father lived to the age of seventy and the mother to sixty-seven. Their sturdy qualities were transmitted to their children, twelve in number, all of whom reached mature years. Three of the sons served in the Confederate army. Henry Thompson and Judge Thompson were members of Company G of the Third South Carolina Regiment, at first under the command of Gen. M. L. Bonham and later under General Kershaw. Toward the close of the war when the hopes of the Confederacy were rapidly dimming, John Thompson, a boy in years, and Ellis Thompson, the father, then well advanced in age, both answered the call for more troops. The father served with the Coast Guards. Judge Thompson has long been identified with the United Confederate Veterans and for the last ten years served as colonel of the Laurens County regiments. He is regarded as the unofficial historian of everything connected with the Confederacy and its loyal soldiers in Laurens County.

He was about seventeen years of age when he left the home farm to join the Confederate army and when the war was over he returned home to the labor of the fields and the reconstruction of his own and the family fortune. More than half a century

since then he has given time to agricultural pursuits, though frequently interspersed with official duties. He was active as a farmer until 1889, when he was elected auditor for Laurens County, having for ten years previously served as a local magistrate. Altogether his public career covers a period of forty years. He was auditor six years and in January, 1895, was chosen probate judge. To the exacting duties of that office he has given an administration exceedingly careful and worthy of commendation by all concerned.

In 1864 while home on a furlough from the army Judge Thompson married Harriet Howard. She was born in Greenville County, a daughter of Stewart Howard. Judge and Mrs. Thompson reared a family of twelve children, two of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Thompson is a Baptist while he is a Presbyterian. They have lived together five years beyond their golden wedding anniversary. They still make their home on the farm.

HENRY DAVIS BARNETT. As soon as his education was finished Henry Davis Barnett took his place in the mercantile establishment of his father at Sumter and his name has been increasingly associated with the business and civic affairs of that city for forty years. He is now head of the oldest mercantile establishment under one management in Sumter. This business not only handles a complete stock of goods needed in the city and surrounding territory, but deals extensively in cotton and fertilizers.

Mr. Barnett was born at Manville, South Carolina, April 8, 1862, son of Benjamin J. and Zelda (Lorgea) Barnett. His father was a merchant of Sumter County and a veteran of the Civil war. He was in Company B of the First Regiment Engineers Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was with the army until his surrender at Appomattox in 1865.

Henry Davis Barnett finished his education in the public schools of Charleston in 1879 and then returned to Sumter to engage in the general merchandise business. In 1881 he became manager of the business operated under the firm name of B. J. Barnett, and upon the death of his father in 1897 succeeded as head of the firm and is now its sole owner. Mr. Barnett has supplied means and other influence to the upbuilding and promotion of all the manufacturing industries centered at Sumter. He also owns a large amount of farm land. He is a director in the First National Bank of Sumter, vice president of the Cotton Warehouse Company, vice president of the Palmetto Fire Insurance Company, and a director in several other corporations. His substantial character as a business man and citizen is widely attested. For three consecutive terms he served as an alderman and for six years was chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Barnett is affiliated with the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias, and for two terms was president of the Temple Sinai at Sumter. He married at New York City in 1913 Emma Klein, a daughter of Dr. Henry Klein, now deceased. They have two children, Ruth Henrietta and Lucille Frances Barnett.

EDGAR CHARLES HAYNSWORTH is an active member of the Sumter law firm of Haynsworth & Haynsworth, a law business that has been in existence for

more than a century and into which have gone the services and talents of at least three generations of the Haynsworth family.

Edgar Charles Haynsworth was born at Sumter June 27, 1859, the oldest son and child of William F. B. and Mary (Charles) Haynsworth. His great-grandfather, Henry Haynsworth, was born in Sumter District and was a planter by occupation. He was a scout under General Sumter during the Revolutionary war. He died in 1823.

One of the original members of the law firm of Haynsworth & Haynsworth at Sumter was William Haynsworth, grandfather of Edgar C. He was born at Sumter in 1798, and died in September, 1865. He began the practice of law at Sumter in 1817. In 1851 he was a member of a convention held in Columbia to determine upon the question of immediate secession for South Carolina. In November, 1823, he married Sarah E. Morse, daughter of Josiah B. Morse of New Haven, Connecticut. She died in July, 1877.

William F. B. Haynsworth, oldest child of William Haynsworth, was born at Sumter in 1824, was educated in public schools, graduated in 1844 from South Carolina College at Columbia, and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and was associated with his father in practice for six years. For fifteen years until the close of 1866 he held the office of commissioner in equity. He then resumed private practice. He was elected president of the Bank of Sumter in 1889. In 1877 Governor Wade Hampton appointed him treasurer of Sumter County and he filled that office for ten years. William F. B. Haynsworth married Mary Charles, a daughter of Col. Edgar W. Charles of Darlington in 1858. Eight children were born to their marriage, Edgar Charles being the oldest.

Edgar Charles Haynsworth was educated in private schools, completed his work at Furman University in 1879, and after that was a teacher and student of law until admitted to the bar in June, 1883. For a few months he practiced with his father, but in 1884 went to Columbia and joined his cousin in the firm of Lyles & Haynsworth. He practiced at Columbia until 1892 and then returned to Sumter and again became associated with his father in the law firm of Haynsworth & Cooper. Since 1909 he has served as master in equity. He has also been a member of the city school board, for four years was a member of the Sumter County board of education.

June 27, 1888, he married Clara Talley of Columbia, daughter of William H. and Agnes (Thompson) Talley. To their marriage have been born seven children, of whom five survived childhood: William F. B., is city engineer of Greenville; Alexander T. is a farmer in Sumter County; Agnes H. is the wife of Harry E. Duvenstedi, superintendent of an electric plant at Clearwater, Florida; Mary C. is at home; Clarence Hugh, the youngest, is a civil engineer and was in training with the Aviation Corps at the signing of the armistice.

WILLIAM MCINTYRE MONROE has been an organizer, executive or director in probably a majority of the important business concerns of the City of Marion. In early life he was a clerk and from that humble

station has made his way to independence and influence.

He was born on his father's plantation in Marion County December 3, 1851, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Monroe and of Scotch and English ancestry. He was ten years old when the war broke out and his character and habits were largely formed as the result of the discipline imposed by the general impoverishment of the country during and after that struggle. He received his education in the country schools, and a few terms in Marion. Several years after the war he went to work in a general merchandise store at Marion and for forty years was a hard working merchant, banker and business man. Since 1913 he has disposed of many of his interests. He is president of the Merchants Grocery Company, has been a director and vice president since organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, was one of the organizers and is a director of the Marion National Bank, is a director in the Marion Manufacturing Company, being one of the organizers of these cotton mills, and is still extensively engaged in the fertilizer business.

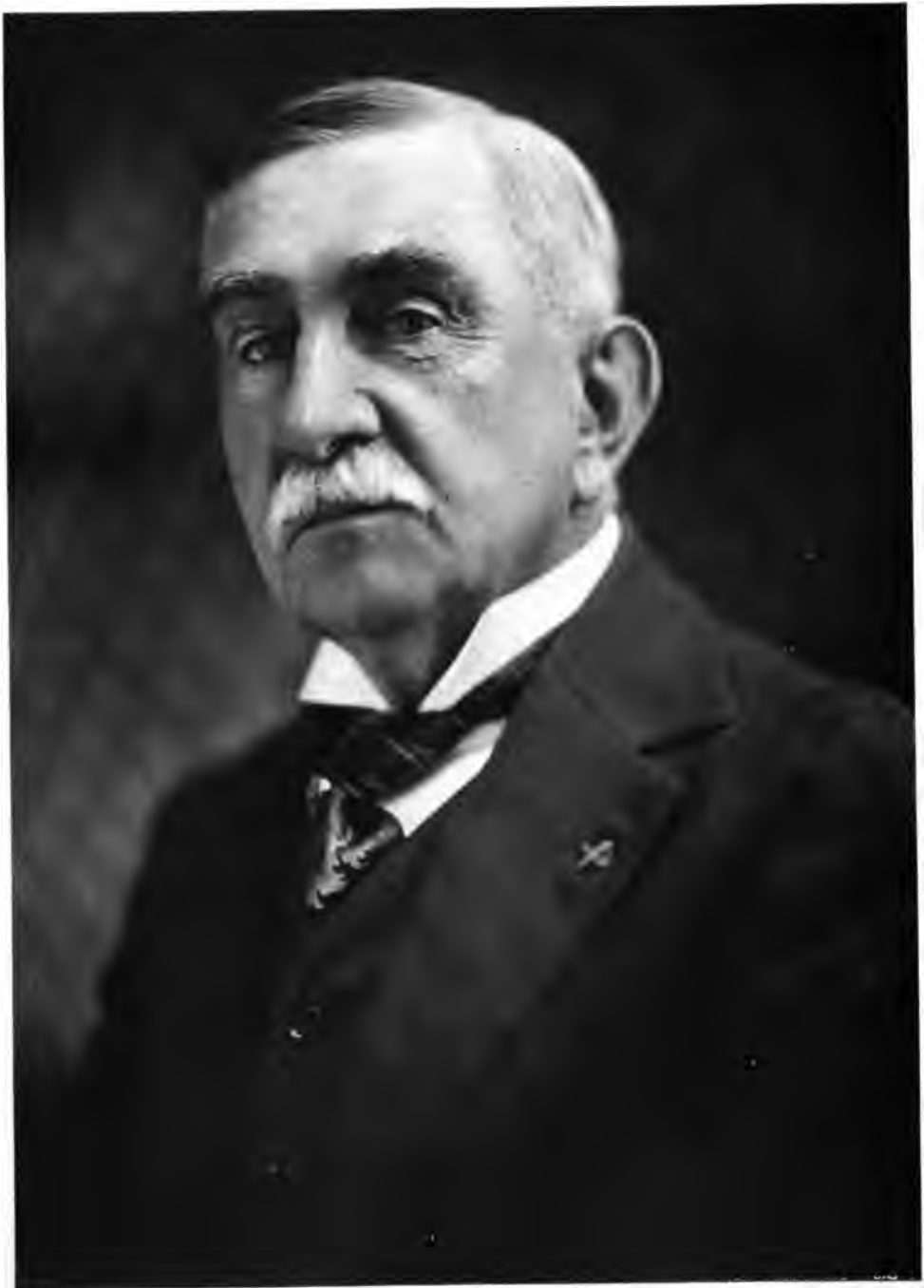
Politically he has always acted with the democratic party and for forty years has been a steward in the Marion Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Monroe has reared an interesting family. May 16, 1882, he married Mary A. McMillan, a daughter of Maj. S. E. and A. S. McMillan of Marion. Of the nine children born to them six grew to mature years: James Marvin, who is engaged in the fertilizer and insurance business and is auditor of the Augusta Northern Railway and lives at Marion; William McMillan, Jr., who is connected with the Southern Pacific Railway at San Francisco; Samuel Walter, a druggist who died October 14, 1908; Howard Rogers, who is assistant postmaster at Marion; John Theodore who served as a yeoman in the United States navy and died October 8, 1918; Clarence Alva, who was first lieutenant with the Three Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Infantry in the army and is now in the insurance and fertilizer business.

CHARLES GEORGE ROWLAND at the age of sixteen started his business career. His work, ability, experience and a constant effort all through the years have brought him an unusually conspicuous place among the business men of Sumter.

Mr. Rowland was born in Henderson, North Carolina, August 19, 1862, a son of George Harris and Catherine Jane (Cheatham) Rowland. His father was a merchant and planter. The son was educated in the Horner School in North Carolina. For two years in 1878-80 he clerked in his father's store at Fair Bluff, North Carolina. He then became a telegraph operator and moved to Suffolk, Virginia, after which he became telegraph operator and assistant agent at Marion, South Carolina, with the Atlantic Coast Line, and in 1882 was assigned to the duties of agent and operator at Maysville, South Carolina. For a few months in 1891 he was engaged in the turpentine industry in Georgia. Selling out these interests he came to Sumter in the same year and until 1900 was agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

He became one of the organizers and treasurer of the Sumter Telephone Manufacturing Company. In



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1905 he organized the Farmers Bank & Trust Company, which was converted into the Bank of South Carolina, now the National Bank of South Carolina, of which he is president. It has a capital of \$200,000 surplus of \$225,000, deposits aggregating \$1,700,000. He is president of the Anchor Motor Company, is president of the Rowland Warehouse Company, vice president of the Planters Mule Company, and vice president of the Sumter Machinery Company. When Sumter was granted a commission form of government he was one of the first three chosen by the Governor to handle the affairs of the commission. He is a former member of the hospital board, and for ten years was head of the water department of the city government. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias and a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church.

July 18, 1893, he married Miss Emma Corbett of Sumter. They have two sons. Earl served as a lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Machine Gun Battalion, Eighty-First Division, and is now cashier of National Bank of South Carolina. George Harris was a lieutenant of artillery at Louisville, Kentucky, when the war closed and is now receiving teller with the National Bank of South Carolina.

COL. DAVID CARDWELL. A resident of Columbia fifty years and throughout that period a railroad man, being one of the oldest veterans in the service of the Southern Railway System, Col. David Cardwell is also an impressive figure as a soldier, and is chairman of the board managing the Soldiers' Home in South Carolina, and is adjutant general and chief of staff of the South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans.

Before he was nineteen years of age by actual count he had been under fire sixty-seven times. He volunteered at the age of sixteen in 1862 in the Confederate army, joining McGregor's Battery, Stuart Horse Artillery, attached to William Henry FitzHugh Lee's Division of Cavalry, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Corps. His first battle was Seven Pines in July, 1862. He participated in the Gettysburg campaign in July, 1863, and afterwards in the battles of The Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Five Forks, and all other engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was in the fighting at Appomattox just before the surrender. On the day before that climax to the war his battery had gone to Lynchburg and was the last battery in Lee's command to surrender.

Colonel Cardwell was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1846, son of David Adams and Rebecca Miller (Drinker) Cardwell, the former a native of Petersburg and the latter of Alexandria. Few Confederate soldiers after the war could immediately reinstate themselves in satisfactory economic positions. Colonel Cardwell as the best employment he could find, worked in a coffin factory at Richmond. The factory made coffins used in the re-interring of Federal soldiers that had been killed in Virginia. The work paid him very small wages. Colonel Cardwell came to Columbia in 1869. He began as clerk with the railroad then known as the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, extending from Charlotte to Columbia; was also employed by the Co-

lumbia & Augusta Railroad, extending from Columbia to Augusta. These lines have since passed through various consolidations and in later years have been incorporated in the Southern System. Colonel Cardwell has been continuously employed by lines now in the Southern System. He is assistant general freight agent of the Southern Railway, with jurisdiction over the entire system.

He served with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor John Peter Richardson, of South Carolina, and this title has been bestowed upon him from various other sources, including the United Confederate Veterans. Of the latter organization he is now adjutant general and chief of staff of the South Carolina Division, and was chairman of the board of trustees of the State Confederate Infirmary at Columbia. He is also the author of a history of Pelham's Battery, Stuart Horse Artillery, in which he served.

Colonel Cardwell married Anna Cook Sinton, member of a well known Virginia family. They have four children: David, Jr., Edward Sinton, Thomas Davant, Virginia, wife of Dr. F. M. Durham, of Columbia.

MACMILLAN CAMPBELL KING, who since 1902 has been a prominent cotton manufacturer in Greenville County, is president and active head of the Pelham Mills near Greer, has had a successful career himself and in achieving it has made a name not unworthy of a family relationship that contains many brilliant and prominent men.

The Kings are an old Charleston family. His grandfather, Mitchell King was active in business affairs and citizenship in that locality in ante-bellum days. A. Campbell King, father of the Pelham manufacturer, served in the Confederate army in the war between the states as a member of the famous Marion Artillery, which took part in the defense of Battery Wagner, where he was desperately wounded. At the close of the war he was commissioned a captain. MacMillan C. King had three soldier uncles in the paternal line. Henry C. King was captain of the Sumter Guards; Gen. J. Gadsden King as a brigadier general distinguished himself at the siege of Atlanta; while Dr. Mitchell King was a soldier in the Mexican war.

A. Campbell King married Mary Lee Evans, of a family long prominent in the history of South Carolina. Her grandfather, Josiah J. Evans was one of the first settlers of Society Hill and married Dorothea Dewitt. Mary Lee Evans was a sister of Joe Evans, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas, and also of Campbell Evans, who served with the rank of lieutenant in a North Carolina company in the war.

MacMillan Campbell King was born at Society Hill in Darlington County, South Carolina, in 1873. He has three brothers and two sisters; Mr. G. Kirkwood King, a retired resident of Hendersonville, North Carolina; Brig. Gen. Campbell King; Mitchell King, a young man who has had a very brilliant career in business, and is one of the powers at the head of the cotton seed oil industry of the South, his home being at Atlanta, Georgia; and Mrs. C. Gustavus Memminger of Lakeland, Flor-

ida, and Mrs. W. B. W. Howe of Hendersonville, North Carolina.

Mr. King's brother, Brigadier-General Campbell King is one of the famous soldiers produced by the great European war. He graduated from Harvard University, practiced law for six years at Atlanta, Georgia, with his cousin Alexander C. King, who is now solicitor-general of the United States. He gave up his secure position as a member of the Atlanta bar and a large practice in 1897 to enlist in the Regular United States army as a private. He joined the Cavalry, and during the Spanish-American war was promoted to lieutenant and served for a number of years in Cuba and the Philippines. Later he graduated from the war college at Fort Leavenworth, was sent to Washington as an instructor, and early in the war with Germany went to Europe on the staff of General Sibert. He was promoted to brigadier-general and he and General Duncan were the first two American citizens to be decorated by the French Government with the Croix de Guerre, and he himself has received every other decoration bestowed by the American Government for service in Europe. He was chief of staff of the Third Army Corps and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. A brilliant soldier, he is also a man of ripe scholarship, and has all the fine qualities of a high minded and able American citizen.

MacMillan Campbell King received his early education in the schools of Summerville and the high school at Charleston, and at Charleston began his business career in the office of William S. Hasty & Son, general insurance. He was there for six years as a clerk and for eight years as a partner. In 1902 after his marriage he came to his present home at Pelham, Greenville County, to take charge of the Pelham Mills of which he is president.

In 1901 Mr. King married Miss Louisa Barnwell, daughter of Arthur and Louisa (Wilkinson) Barnwell of Charleston. Her father, the late Arthur Barnwell, of the distinguished and historic Barnwell family of Charleston, was the third son of Edward and Margaret (Marigault) Barnwell, and a descendant in direct line from John Barnwell, known as "Tuscarora John," founder of the family in Charleston. The Barnwells as a family have produced several congressmen, senators, and prominent members of the professions.

Arthur Barnwell, who was born in August, 1845, and died in September, 1918, entered the Confederate army as a private at the age of fifteen, serving with the Beaufort Artillery until the close of the war. He left the army literally penniless. On his way home to Greensboro, North Carolina, where he was surrendered he stopped at Sumter, South Carolina, where the Barnwell family had refugeed, and there borrowed a gold dollar from his brother Heyward Barnwell. That was the sole capital with which he built his subsequent fortune. Arriving at Charleston he went to work in the office of Gibbs & Company as a clerk. The first year his total salary was \$20. That was increased and at the end of his third year he went to Savannah, Georgia, and engaged in business as a partner with one of Mr. Gibbs' sons. Returning to Charleston he engaged in the cotton export business, from which he retired in 1884.

The name of Arthur Barnwell is associated with one of the oldest cotton mills in Upper South Carolina. In 1880 he bought the old Buena Vista Cotton Mill on Enoree River at Pelham in Greenville County, and this with the old Batesville mill nearby, was one of the first cotton mills to be established in the South and had been built long before the war by Lester & Bobo. The old Buena Vista mill was completely wiped away by a flood in 1890, after which the present modern plant was built. For the reconstruction of the mill the Pelham Manufacturing Company was organized, and subsequently was re-incorporated with the name of Pelham Mills, under which it has since been conducted. This is one of the most successful cotton factories in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. King have a daughter Miss Marguerite Barnwell King.

ERNEST M. DUPRE. On Gervais Street in Columbia, are several evidences of the business enterprise and activity of members of the DuPre family. In the eight hundred block construction was begun in June, 1919, of a modern three-story brick and cement building, constituting one of the best equipped automobile salesrooms and stations in the state. This is the new home of the DuPre Auto Company, owned by Ernest M. DuPre.

Ernest M. DuPre was born in Due West, South Carolina, January 20, 1876, and is a son of B. Clark and Margaret W. (Barmore) DuPre. The family at one time lived at Due West, where B. C. DuPre had charge of the business of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian. In 1890 he moved his family to Columbia, and founded the Dupre Printing Company, and is also well known in public affairs as county auditor of Richland County.

Ernest M. DuPre left school after completing the studies of the fifth grade, but subsequently prepared himself for entrance to Clemson College. He was in Clemson through his sophomore year, and then returned to Columbia. For a time he worked as a printer for the Southern Presbyterian and the Christian Advocate, but was unable to see a future in the printing service. He was next employed by the Escott-McIntosh wholesale grocery house, with which he remained six years, and then joined the E. A. Beall Grocery Company. As his experience and personal resources improved he engaged in business for himself. At first he handled heavy groceries for the wholesale trade, and then engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business, organizing the Ernest M. DuPre Company, of which he is sole owner.

For the past ten years Mr. DuPre has been one of the leading dealers in automobiles in Columbia. The Dupre Auto Company and the DuPre Tractor Company are the local sales agencies at Columbia for the distribution of the Ford cars and the Fordson Tractor. The local agency has originated more demands for the Ford cars than can be filled, and since taking up the distribution of the Fordson Tractors the DuPre Tractor Company in less than a year has placed over seven hundred tractors on South Carolina farms, a significant fact, indicative of the agricultural advancement of the state. It was due to the efforts of Mr. DuPre that Henry Ford presented Clemson College with a tractor and



Ernest M. DeGra

through his influence this South Carolina institution of agricultural education was presented with other implements by different manufacturers.

Mr. DuPre has been a steady worker all his life, has given himself unreservedly to the matters in hand and has seen his business grow and prosper under his care. He possesses to a remarkable degree the confidence of his business associates and customers, which confidence has been gained by long years of square dealing. He has been especially influential in making Columbia one of the leading commercial centers of the South and a great center for the automobile trade. He is a prominent member of the South Carolina Automotive Trade Association and also of the City Association.

In civic affairs and other matters of public interest Mr. DuPre has been an active participant. He served four years as a member of the Columbia City Council under the old aldermanic form of government, and served four years more after the Commission form of government was adopted by the people. In 1910, he served as supervisor of the census for the Seventh District. He is a member of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, also a director in the National Loan & Exchange Bank of Columbia. In the time honored Masonic fraternity he has attained distinction as a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason, and in the York Rite, as past master of Richmond Lodge; past high priest of Columbia Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and past commander of Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar. He is also high priest and prophet in Hejz Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In June, 1898, he married Miss Annie I. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Jones of Columbia. They have seven children: E. Randolph, Annie Celeste, Gilbert C., Albert, Mary Frances, Isabelle and John Paul.

CHARLES JAMES LEMMON, M. D. For ten years a practicing physician and surgeon at Sumter, Doctor Lemmon has brought an immense amount of enthusiasm to his chosen calling, and has neglected no opportunity for research and experience that would add to his equipment and nearly every year has modified his own experience by active contact with prominent men in the profession all over the country.

Doctor Lemmon was born at Mavsville, South Carolina, October 1, 1883, son of Wallace Eli and Lillie (McIntosh) Lemmon. He grew up on his father's farm, had a public school education, attended the Carlisle Fitting School at Bamberg, South Carolina, and graduated Bachelor of Science from Clemson College in 1905. He received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston in 1908, and the following year was spent in Roper Hospital. Doctor Lemmon came to Sumter in 1909, and during the greater part of his residence has engaged in general practice. He is attending surgeon at the Toumey Hospital. His vacations and absences from home have been spent largely in post-graduate work, attending institutions in Illinois, in the Mayo Brothers Hospital, New York Post Graduate School and Harvard Post Graduate School. He is a member of the Sumter County, South Carolina State, South-

ern Medical and American Medical associations, and is affiliated with the Kappa Sigma and the Alpha Kappa Kappa college society. Doctor Lemmon is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner.

He holds the rank of junior lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. He is one of the prominent business men of Sumter, being president of the Commercial Company and a director of the Commercial Bank & Trust Company. One of his hobbies is gardening. Doctor Lemmon married November 14, 1912, Grace Brogdon. They have two children, Charles James, Jr., and Addie Katherine.

AARON COHEN PHELPS. To name the conspicuous business interests of Sumter during the past thirty years, and it will be found that the personal business record of Aaron C. Phelps coincides with this commercial history at many prominent points. Mr. Phelps has long been recognized as one of the most substantial, able and public spirited citizens of Sumter.

He was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, May 25, 1863, a son of Herman Morris and Theodosia Phelps. His father was a Charleston merchant. Educated in public and private schools to the age of twelve and after that by night study and through his own efforts, Aaron C. Phelps has had a business career of over forty years. He came to Sumter in 1872 and from 1875 to 1895, a period of twenty years, was connected with one firm of general merchants. During ten years of that time he also operated the Sumter Insurance Agency, a business which he founded. In 1896 he organized the Sumter Cotton Oil Company, was its secretary and treasurer, and held the same office with its successor the Atlantic Cotton Oil Company, which owned and operated mills at Charleston, Bennettsville, Camden, Gibson and Sumter. In 1901 the business of the Atlantic Cotton Oil Company was taken over by the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and Mr. Phelps remained with the larger corporation as district manager until 1906. In that year he moved to Draper, North Carolina, and was vice president and general manager of the German-American Company, a large cotton milling industry. He returned to Sumter in 1914, and became an associate in business with Henry J. Harby. The Harby & Company was incorporated in 1915, with Mr. Phelps as vice president and general manager. He is also president and treasurer of the Sumter Roller Mills, is president and treasurer of the Interstate Clay Company, is president of the Liberty Holding Company, a director of the City National Bank of Sumter, the Sumter Trust Company, and the Palmetto Fire Insurance Company.

Though an exceedingly busy man he has for many years been interested in military affairs. He served as a member of the Sumter Light Infantry from 1878 until 1894, retiring with the rank of captain. In 1918 during the war he organized the Sumter Light Infantry of the South Carolina Reserve Militia, and was commissioned captain and in March, 1918, promoted to major of the Separate Battalion of the First Regiment South Carolina Reserve Militia. Mr. Phelps served as president of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce for 1917-18, was chairman of the Sumter County Committee of Public Safety in 1917,

and during 1917-18 was chairman of the County Council of Defense and a member of the State Council of Defense. Mr. Phelps was president in 1917-18 of Sinai Temple at Sumter.

May 24, 1884, he married Arabella Solomon of Sumter. She died August 3, 1893, leaving one son Hugh Alvin now of Washington, North Carolina. January 16, 1895, Mr. Phelps married R. Virginia Moses. They have four children: Lucile, wife of R. C. Williams of Sumter, Dorothy, wife of D. G. F. Beultman, Albert Carroll a student of The Citadel at Charleston, and Perry Moses.

BENJAMIN BROWN KIRKLAND is head of two large business houses of Columbia vitally connected with and performing an important service to the entire state. One is the B. B. Kirkland Seed Company and the other is The Kirkland Distributing Company.

Mr. Kirkland was born in Barnwell County, April 17, 1870, a son of Col. B. B. and Margaret A. (Dunbar) Kirkland. His father was for many years a successful planter. Benjamin Brown Kirkland was educated in the public schools and at an early age entered upon his business career. He clerked in a general store for fifteen years and for eight years was merchandise broker at Columbia. He established The Kirkland Distributing Company in 1908 and is the chief owner of this corporation. The business is that of wholesale distributing of flour, feed, grain, produce, and the company manufactures a line of special flours, particularly self-rising flours, the use of which is by no means confined to the State of South Carolina. The business is housed in a large plant and warehouse at the corner of Lady and Lincoln streets. This company began business in 1900 and was incorporated in 1908. Mr. Kirkland is also owner of the B. B. Kirkland Seed Company, handling feed, agricultural and garden seeds, supplies for poultry and livestock breeders and raisers. He is also a director in the Carolina National Bank and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Kirkland built the handsome Kirkland Apartments, comprising six modern apartments on Pendleton Street. He is a deacon in the First Christian Church of Columbia. He has ever taken an active and lively interest in public and community affairs; is a member of Columbia Chamber of Commerce, also the Rotary Club. While a resident of Eaulclair he served as alderman, also as mayor, and was chairman of the board of trustees at the time of the construction of the handsome school building at Eaulclair.

July 25, 1895, he married Evelyn Ella Ceruti of Nassau, West Indies. They have seven children, Evelyn E., Benjamin Brown, Catherine, Elizabeth, Elsie, Wilbur and Martha Ann.

JULIUS A. MOOD, M. D. A resident of Sumter since 1881, Dr. Julius A. Mood has had a career of genuine distinction as a physician and surgeon and his versatile gifts and abilities have made him widely known over the state as well as in his home city.

Doctor Mood was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, April 22, 1854, and comes of an old Ameri-

can family. His first American ancestor was Peter Mood, a native of Germany who came to the American colonies in 1749 and settled at Oxford, Pennsylvania. He became an American soldier during the Revolution, was captured by the British and died in a British prison. His son also named Peter was born at Oxford, Pennsylvania, in 1766, and in 1788 moved to Charleston, where he was a business man and where he died. John Mood, grandfather of Doctor Mood, and a son of Peter Mood just mentioned, was born in Charleston in 1792 and for a number of years was in the business of silversmith, but finally entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry and died at Charleston in 1864.

Doctor Mood is a son of Henry McFarland and Laura A. (Clark) Mood, his maternal grandfather being William M. Clark of Abbeville County. His father was born in Charleston in 1819, and from 1838 for over half a century was an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Doctor Mood, who was one of five children, received his early education at Cokesbury, Abbeville County, graduating from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1875, and in 1879 completed his professional course in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston. He practiced for a year or so in Laurens County and in 1881 located at Sumter. Doctor Mood served with the rank of major and as a surgeon in the Spanish-American war. During the World war he was chairman of the local exemption board and a member of the district exemption board. For twenty years Doctor Mood conducted a private hospital and much of his work as a physician and surgeon was centered in that institution. It was afterward merged into the Sumter Hospital.

Doctor Mood has the distinction of serving as the first mayor of the City of Sumter. He was elected in April, 1887, to that office and filled it for two years. He has been a member of the Sumter School Board since it was organized and is chairman of the Board.

In 1876 he married Alma K. Archer, daughter of John B. Archer of Spartanburg. She died in 1882, the mother of four children. Doctor Mood married for his second wife Janie A. Brogdon, daughter of John C. Brogdon of Sumter County.

HENRY ASHLEIGH MOOD, M. D. A physician and surgeon at Sumter his work has brought him increasing recognition and prestige during the last thirteen years. Dr. Henry A. Mood is a former president of the Sumter County Medical Society and was a member of the District Medical Advisory Board during the late war.

He is a son of Dr. Julius A. and Janie (Brogdon) Mood, his father a Sumter physician whose career has been reviewed elsewhere. The son was born at Sumter February 12, 1884, was educated in the public schools, in Clemson College and graduated in 1906 from the Medical College of Virginia. Since then he has been busily engaged in a general medical and surgical practice. He is a member of the Sumter County, State and American Medical associations.

April 28, 1908, he married Margaret Ethel Cobb of Jacksonville, Florida. They have three children,



J. C. Wood

Preston Maurice, Norwood Cobb and Henry Ashleigh, Jr.

LUCIAN WINTER McLEMORE is a member of the Sumter bar, and for a number of years has given much of his time to his work as a railway attorney.

He was born at Augusta, Georgia, April 1, 1883, a son of Matthew Preston and Catherine (Nicholas) McLeMore. His father was a merchant. The son was educated in public and private schools and studied law in the offices of Wilcox & Wilcox at Florence, South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar December 5, 1907. For one year he was secretary to the general superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. From 1907 to 1912 he practiced with the firm Wilcox & Wilcox, and in the latter year removed to Sumter. He is now division counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

November 4, 1903, Mr. McLeMore married Norma Davidson of Augusta, Georgia. They have five children, Lucian Winter, Jr., Eugene McKinnie, Preston Davidson, Irvin Alexander and Norma Davidson.

HERBERT ALTAMONT MOSES. For more than a century and a half the Moses family has furnished conspicuous and able members to the commercial and professional life of South Carolina. For the greater part of a century the family has been prominent at Sumter, where they have been lawyers and merchants.

The ancestor of the family in South Carolina was Myer Moses, an Englishman who settled in Charleston about the middle of the eighteenth century. He became a successful merchant in that city, and during the Revolutionary war lent his personal aid and resources generously in behalf of the wounded and prisoners and the cause of the colonists in general. Letters written by Gen. Thomas Sumter testify to the important aid he rendered. During the siege of Charleston in 1780, he suffered severely from the enemy's shells. His infant child was killed in its nurse's arms and his home was burned. His first wife died before he came to America, and their only daughter Rebecca was married to Solomon Harby of Charleston in 1787. Myer Moses' second wife was Rachel Andrews of Boston. She and seven children survived his death on February 15, 1787. She afterwards became the wife of Solomon Woolf and lived to be eighty-two years of age and to see her one hundred sixty-third descendant.

The second generation was also represented by Myer Moses, who was the oldest son of Myer and Rachel (Andrews) Moses. He was born at Charleston February 10, 1779. He represented his home county in the Legislature from 1810 to 1812, for many years was captain of a company of militia, and during the War of 1812 was major in the South Carolina Volunteers. Capt. Myer Moses married Esther Phillips of Philadelphia, daughter of Jonas Phillips of that city and a Revolutionary soldier, and also a descendant of Dr. Samuel Nunez of Spain, an early settler in Georgia. Capt. Myer Moses died in New York March 20, 1833, survived by his widow and five children. Montgomery Moses, representative of the third generation, was born at Charleston, August 27, 1808. He came to Sumter and with

his brother Franklin J. Moses practiced law the greater part of his active career. His last years were spent in Newberry where he was judge of the Circuit Court and where he died December 17, 1886. In 1832 he married a cousin Catherine Phillips of Philadelphia. She was descended on her mother's side from Mathias Bush, a signer of the non-importation act of 1765.

All the sons of Montgomery Moses served the Confederacy. The oldest, Myer B., was in the Second South Carolina Regiment, was captured at the battle of Cedar Creek and was confined in prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, until the close of the war. Zalegman P., entered the Confederate service in February, 1861, and was in the Navy Department. Dr. Frank J. Moses was an assistant surgeon, appointed in July, 1861, and serving the entire time in Virginia. H. Claremont Moses enlisted in January, 1861, was severely wounded at the first battle of Manassas, and after returning to his command was promoted a first lieutenant and continued on duty the rest of the war.

The fifth of the soldier brothers was the late Altamont Moses, whose career both as a soldier, business man and citizen conferred distinction upon his home city of Sumter. He was born at Sumter August 5, 1846, was educated in local schools, and was a student in the Arsenal at Columbia when the war broke out. He served in the Signal Corps, part of the time within the enemy's lines in North Carolina. He was a telegrapher for the Confederate Government, and at the time of the surrender was at Gastonia, North Carolina. From there he was able to take a train toward his home for part of the way, but from the North Carolina line had to make the rest of the journey on foot. Soon after the war he returned to Sumter and in a few years became a merchant, and was in that business until about 1896. He was one of the organizers of the Sumter cotton mills, secretary of the corporation until his death. He was an organizer of the Bank of Sumter and was also on its board of directors until his death.

His interest in public affairs was constant from the time he reached his majority. He was a member of the Sumter Light Infantry in early manhood, and was a first lieutenant when he retired from that organization. For several terms he was a member of the Town Council and an even longer period served on the town school board. At different times he was secretary and chairman of the democratic organizations and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. In 1888 and again in 1904 he was a South Carolina delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

The service which chiefly justifies placing his name high among South Carolina's prominent citizens was rendered as a legislator. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1886 and for nineteen years until his death was a member of either the House or the Senate. At his death he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a chairmanship he had held for some years. He was a deep student of public affairs, a man of wide information, and hardly a question could come up upon which his co-legislators could not depend upon him for advice and information. He was

also active in fraternal affairs, being grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and worshipful master of the Masons, and held other offices in other orders.

In January, 1871, at Sumter he married Octavia Cohen, daughter of Marx E. and Armida H. Cohen. Altamont Moses died December 8, 1905, survived by his wife and six children. On January 1, 1917, his widow in a letter to the City Council of Sumter and the Board of County Commissioners donated \$1,000 endowing the "Altamont Moses Scholarship Loan Fund," the income from the principal to be loaned at not more than 4 per cent to students needing help, and the fund to be governed by a board, three members of which were named by Mrs. Moses, two by the City Council and two by the County Commissioners.

The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Altamont Moses are Katherine, Herbert Altamont, Vivian Mordaunt, Emile Phillips, Armida and Henry Phillips.

Katherine was born at Sumter July 28, 1874. After graduating from the Sumter schools she took a special course in Converse College, and in 1895 was elected a teacher in the Sumter city schools and that has been her work and service continuously ever since; at present she is connected with the Girls High School. She is a member of the Civic League of Sumter, of Dick Anderson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and is regent of Sumter's Home Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Herbert Altamont Moses, who is the oldest son of his father, was born at Sumter June 23, 1876, and was educated in public and private schools and completed his work in the South Carolina College in 1896. Following his graduation he worked in cotton mills and in the newspaper and insurance business, and in 1898 he enlisted as a private in the First South Carolina Infantry in Company M for service in the Spanish-American war, and was a corporal when mustered out in November of the same year. He is secretary of Phillips & Company, Incorporated, wholesale grocers at Sumter, and is also cashier of the Sumter-Barnwell Company. For twelve years he was actively associated with former Governor Richard Manning in business and politics, and was secretary to Mr. Manning while governor. He is actively engaged in the fire insurance business. Mr. Moses is a member and treasurer of the Fortnightly Club, and is an official of the Congregation Sinai, and he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. In November, 1919, he was married to Natalia Marguerite Sloss of New York City.

Vivian Mordaunt Moses, the second son of Altamont Moses, was born April 3, 1878, was educated in the Sumter public schools, spent one year in school at New York, and graduated from South Carolina College in 1899. The following year he graduated from the law school of the same college, but instead of practicing went to New York City and was soon placed on the staff of reporters of the New York Journal. He distinguished himself in journalism, and after a year or two with newspapers entered the magazine world and has been in the editorial department of many of the foremost publications. During 1912-13 he was associate editor of Nash's Magazine in London. In 1917 he left jour-

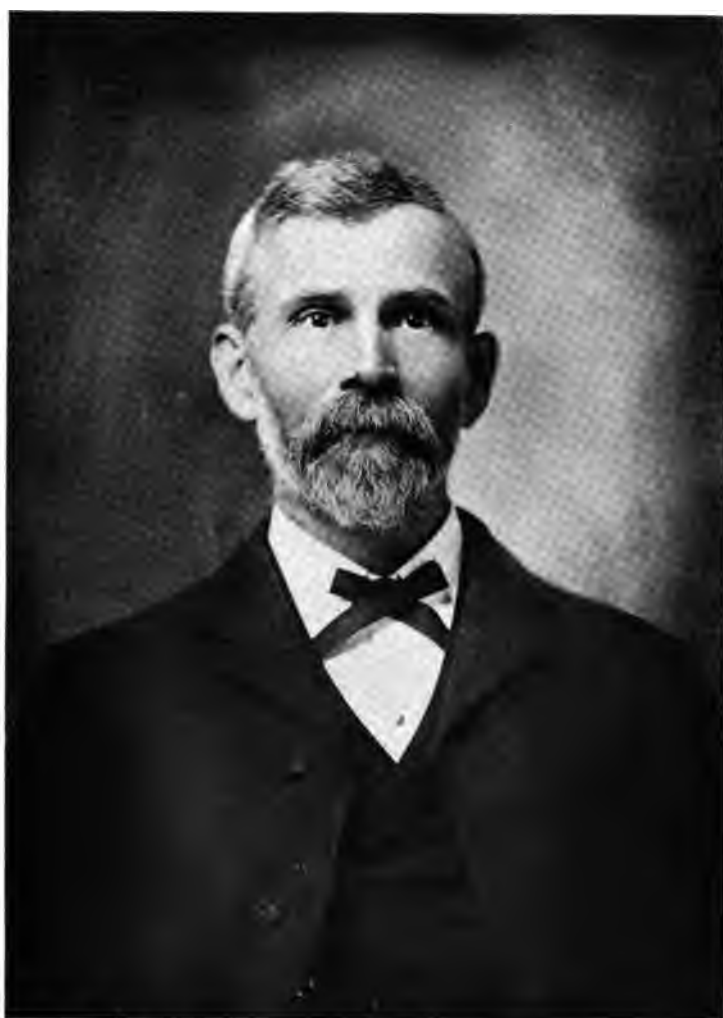
nalism for the moving picture field and in 1920 is general manager of the Guy Empey organization. July 1, 1908, he married Miss Elizabeth McIlravy of New York City.

The fourth of the family is Emile Phillips Moses, who was born at Sumter May 27, 1880. He attended Sumter schools, South Carolina College and the Georgia School of Technology, and in 1903 took the examination for admittance to the United States Marine Corps. He was sent to the training camp for officers at Annapolis, and received his commission early in 1904. He was a member of this famous department of our military establishment in the Nicaraguan campaign and has seen extensive service on both sides of the Pacific and along the Atlantic seaboard. He was entrained for port of embarkation for France when the armistice caused the order to be countermanded. He was commissioned a major of Marines in 1918. On October 23, 1914, he married Miss Caroline Angier, a daughter of Will Angier of San Diego, California. They have two children, Elizabeth Angier and Emile Phillips, second.

Armida Moses was born in Sumter September 7, 1884, and graduated from Winthrop College in 1903, subsequently taking a course in Columbia University where she graduated with the Master of Arts degree in 1909, history being her major study. She is a member of the American Historical Association and is greatly interested in public matters. For several terms she was president of the Civic League of Sumter and for many years has been treasurer of the Public Visiting Nurse Fund of the League. She has held many important positions with the State Federation of Women and with the State and National organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and in 1920 was chairman of the educational committee. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For several terms she was president of Camp Dick Anderson of the United Daughters. She has done a great deal of newspaper work.

Henry Phillips Moses, youngest of the family, was born at Sumter September 27, 1886, and after finishing in the Sumter schools entered Clemson College. At the end of his junior year, his father having died, he returned home, engaged in the fire insurance business, and is head of the Henry P. Moses Company doing a large business in that line. He is also a director of the National Bank of Sumter, the Commercial Bank & Trust Company, Phillips & Company, Incorporated, and is secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Company. He is past worshipful master of Claremont Lodge of Masons, and is secretary and treasurer of Congregation Sinai. June 17, 1912, he married Miss Charlotte Virginia Emanuel of Denver. Their children are Henry Altamont, Charlotte Virginia and Mary Octavia.

HENRY HARDIN ARNOLD. While his duties as a member of the State Railroad Commission require his frequent presence and make him a well known figure in the capital city, Henry Hardin Arnold has his home and the bulk of his business affairs in the upper part of the state in old Spartanburg County. It is a distinction of which he is justly proud that



Henry H. Arnold

he represents the sturdy yeomanry developed by generations of successful enterprise in agriculture. He has two sons in business in Spartanburg County, and he personally represents the fourth consecutive generation of a family identified with the agricultural development of that region for more than a century.

Mr. Arnold was born near Woodruff in Spartanburg County in 1851, son of Thomas and Martha D. (Hardin) Arnold. The place where he was born, also the birthplace of his father, is five miles from the town of Woodruff and about fifteen miles southwest of Spartanburg. The railroad commissioner's great-grandfather, Aaron Arnold, brought the family to that locality about 1805 or 1806. He came from Tennessee and was a young married man with several children, including Nimrod Arnold, who was born in Tennessee in 1802, and Nimrod was the grandfather of Henry Hardin Arnold. Ever since those early years of the nineteenth century the Arnold family have lived upon and owned land in that immediate vicinity. Thomas Arnold had five brothers who were Confederate soldiers, and all of them gave their lives as a sacrifice to the cause.

Commissioner Arnold's home place is one of the best plantations in Spartanburg County. He was a successful farmer, handling a large and well ordered property, long before he consented to accept public office. For several terms he represented his county in the Legislature, beginning with the session of 1905. He put in about ten years altogether in the Lower House of the General Assembly. At a still earlier date he had served as a magistrate. For two years, 1917-18, Mr. Arnold was a member of the board of directors of the state penitentiary.

He was elected a member of the State Railway Commission of South Carolina in 1918 and took up his duties early in 1919. To the duties of that office he has brought an unusually deep sense of responsibility to the public welfare and also a thoroughly trained and methodical business mind.

Since early youth Mr. Arnold has been a member of the Baptist Church. He was first a member of the old Green Pond Church and in later years has been a member of the Bellevue Baptist Church, organized in 1891. Mr. Arnold donated the land for the Bellevue church, becoming one of its charter members and its clerk. He served many years as clerk of the older church, and that position with the two organizations he has held continuously for about forty years. He is one of the prominent Baptist laymen of South Carolina.

Mr. Arnold has long been happily married and is the father of eight living children: Claud P., Walter H., Roy O., Bruce K., James R., Maggie, Fannie, wife of B. H. Cannon, and Annie Belle.

Bruce is postmaster of Woodruff. Claud P. and Walter H. Arnold are in the wholesale grocery business at Woodruff. James R. Arnold volunteered in December, 1917, in the medical department, was trained at Fort Oglethorpe, and spent nine months in France and Germany, being with an evacuation hospital in Germany. He returned home in June, 1919.

NOAH GRAHAM OSTEEN by reason of his long personal experience as a printer and newspaper man,

covering more than half a century, is one of the most interesting of the old timers still left. He is regarded as an authority on many phases of general history as well as journalism. In 1906 before the South Carolina Press Association he read a paper made up largely of his reminiscences of newspapers, newspaper men and connected events in his experience of half a century.

Mr. Osteen was born January 25, 1843, at the home of his maternal grandfather Jonathan Weston on Camp Branch near the Concord Presbyterian Church in Sumter County. His great-grandfather Thomas Osteen came from the eastern part of North Carolina and settled in the Privateer section of Sumter County near the Bethel Baptist Church, but later moved west and finally settled about Natchez, Mississippi. While his son Jacob, grandfather of Noah G. Osteen, had married and remained in South Carolina, four other sons moved West with Thomas Osteen. Some of the descendants of the older branches of the family had been known in Georgia, others in the Carolina Mountain District, and also in Florida. Thomas Osteen was a soldier in the American Revolution. Jacob Osteen was father of Charles Leroy Osteen, who married Elizabeth Jane Weston, daughter of Jonathan Weston. Jonathan Weston came from the Pamlico section of North Carolina in early life and settled near the Concord Church. He married Mary Pringle of that neighborhood, a daughter of William Pringle. Jonathan Weston was the only son of William Hardy Weston, a ship builder who was accidentally killed in early manhood, when he fell through the frame of a vessel on which he was working.

Noah Graham Osteen had the advantages of irregular terms in country schools until he was about thirteen. In the reminiscences mentioned above he says: "About this time the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was built and Sumterville changed its charter to a town and dropped off the 'ville.' Occasionally when I came to town I visited the printing office, sight-seeing, and got it into my head to be a printer. In the latter part of 1855 when I was less than thirteen years old I read in the paper that two boys were wanted to learn the printer's trade and that boys from the country would be preferred. I talked the matter over with my father and he carried me to town to secure one of the places. Being small for my age there was some objection to me on that account, but Mr. Gilbert took me on trial and I afterward entered a five years' apprenticeship, serving altogether nearly five and a half years. Soon after commencing on trial with Gilbert & Richardson another partner was added in the person of Mr. H. L. Darr, a practical printer from Charleston, but he soon bought out Mr. Richardson, so that I served my apprenticeship with Gilbert & Darr."

Mr. Osteen secured his real education in a printing office, which has been the university for so many men, and he has never had any permanent line of business or vocation except printing. His apprenticeship was ended early in 1861 and the next eighteen months he was employed by Gilbert & Darr to print the Horry Dispatch, which they had just started and was the first paper ever printed in Horry

County. After that paper was suspended in 1862 on account of the Civil war, Mr. Osteen went to Columbia and was employed until near the end of the war in the lithograph printing business, the larger part of the time with Blanton Duncan, who had a contract for printing Confederate money. After he lost his contract Mr. Osteen resumed letter-press printing and was with the South Carolinian, then run by F. G. de Fontaine and Henry Timrod. The type, presses and paper were removed from Columbia before the approach of Sherman's army and Mr. Osteen himself left the capital city on the last train. F. G. de Fontaine had an ambition to build up a metropolitan paper in Charleston. He moved the material of the office from Columbia to Charleston, and employed Mr. Osteen and some others of his old force. F. G. de Fontaine was a fine writer and had been a brilliant newspaper correspondent, but he lacked the capital and his friends failed to meet his expectations. After a few months' struggle he broke down and moved back to Columbia.

About that time Mr. Osteen had married and determined to return to his old home at Sumter. In September, 1866, he bought a half interest in the Sumter News, which had been started a few months previously by Mr. H. L. Darr, one of his former employers and instructors. The partnership of Darr & Osteen was formed and continued for sixteen years. During this partnership the name of the paper was changed from the Sumter News to the True Southron and was conducted in vigorous opposition to the carpet-bag and scalawag regime that controlled South Carolina in reconstruction days. It kept at the head of the editorial column "This is a white man's country and must be ruled by white men." It insisted on a straight-out fight and during the Carpenter and Butler campaign was the only paper in the state that opposed to the last a coalition of the democrats and republicans in the effort of the white element to get into control. The nomination of General Hampton for governor was first made in the True Southron and his election broke the backbone of the republican party then headed by D. H. Chamberlain.

In 1881 Mr. Osteen became sole owner of the True Southron and also of the Sumter Watchman. The two papers were united as the Watchman and Southron. In 1895 in connection with the Watchman and Southron The Daily Item was started by his son Hubert G. Osteen, who had been associated with him as editor of the Watchman and Southron. In 1904 the business was incorporated as the Osteen Publishing Company and is now conducted with C. P. Osteen as president and H. G. Osteen, editor and manager. Noah G. Osteen is still a member of the working force of the establishment, and while he does not attempt the heavy responsibilities he assumed fifteen or twenty years ago, it is a matter of pride and satisfaction to him that he can hold up his end of the work regularly every day.

In his veteran's experience as a newspaper man Mr. Osteen has rendered all the service which properly makes a man prominent and respected in his state and community. He has never aspired to the honors and responsibilities of public office.

His ambition has been satisfied in giving to Sumter the best newspaper he could. During the war he was a member of Col. J. P. Thomas' Battalion of Reserves in Columbia and was under arms for three days and nights preceding Sherman's entry into the capital city. As a democrat he opposed the Ben Tillman movement in 1890 and later was a vigorous opponent of Cole L. Blease in all his campaigns. From 1881 to 1908 Mr. Osteen was active in the Knights of Honor and was dictator for several years until 1908, when he retired. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, from about 1898 until 1917, and for several years was Sachem of the Tribe. He is a member of the Sumter Presbyterian Church.

March 6, 1866, at Charleston he married Esther Ann, daughter of Thomas and Louisa A. (DuBois) Doar of Christ Church, Charleston County. Mrs. Osteen's first husband was James Anderson. She has two living children by that marriage, D. B. Anderson of Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs. S. A. Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Osteen had four children, Dr. Charles Porter Osteen, Hubert G. Osteen, Dr. Noah G. Osteen, Jr., and Moneta Osteen. The older son, Dr. Charles P. Osteen, a prominent physician at Sumter, married Mrs. Emma Nigels of Darlington, South Carolina, and has two children, Emma and Esther. Dr. Noah G., Jr., is a dentist at Sumter and by his marriage to Marian A. Nettles of Darlington has five children named May Willis, Susie, Noah Eugene, Charles P. and Aness. Hubert G. Osteen married Elizabeth Duvall, daughter of H. P. Duvall of Cheraw, and they have three children, Elizabeth, Hubert D. and Annie Frances.

HUBERT G. OSTEEN, who is editor of the Daily Item and the Watchman and Southron at Sumter, is son of the veteran South Carolina newspaper man Noah G. Osteen, whose career has been described fully above.

Hubert G. Osteen was born at Sumter December 25, 1870. Besides the common schools he attended the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tennessee, as a Peabody scholar in 1887 and graduated in 1890. During 1890-91 he taught in Burke County, Georgia, and was also connected with the graded schools of Sumter 1893-94. For over a quarter of a century he has been associated with his father in the editorial and business management of the Watchman and Southron at Sumter and founded in 1894 the Daily Item.

On July 28, 1898, he married Elizabeth Duvall, daughter of H. P. Duvall of Cheraw. They have three children, Elizabeth, Hubert D. and Annie F.

CHARLES PORTER OSTEEN, M. D. While he has been actively engaged in the work of a busy physician and surgeon for a quarter of a century, Doctor Osteen has also managed to continue his interests as a newspaper man and is president of the Osteen Publishing Company at Sumter. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the People's Bank at Sumter, and is former vice president of the Sumter County Medical Society.

He was born at Sumter December 10, 1866, a son of N. G. and E. A. (Doar) Osteen. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's printing office, and



Tom B. Pearce.

learned the printing trade thoroughly, at the same time continuing his general studies by private tutor. He continued in the newspaper business until 1890, when he entered the Medical College of South Carolina and the following year the University of Nashville, where he graduated in the class of 1892. He is also a member of the State Medical Society.

HON. THOMAS BUTLER PEARCE, who on taking his place in the State Senate in 1919 was recognized as the youngest member of that body, was a boy when he began making himself useful in his father's establishment, the wholesale grocery and produce house of C. C. Pearce & Company. Hard work, unremitting attention to his duties, a studious and keen business ability, have placed him at the age of thirty the active head of that notable organization, including a main establishment at Columbia and branch houses in several cities of the state.

Mr. Pearce was born in Decatur County, Georgia, in 1888, a son of C. C. and Zudie (Butler) Pearce. His father, who was born in Thomas County, Georgia, in 1854, had a farm training and left the farm early in life to engage in business. He moved to Columbia in 1900, buying out the wholesale grocery and produce business of A. M. Metz & Company. Since then the firm of C. C. Pearce & Company has grown and expanded and is now the largest wholesale grocery and produce concern in South Carolina and one of the most important in the South. Besides the headquarters of the firm at Columbia there are branch houses operating under the titles, Pearce, Edwards & Company at Spartanburg, Pearce, Woods & Company at Greenville, and Pearce, Prince & Company at Greenwood. C. C. Pearce is still the nominal head of the business, but the active management devolves upon his son, Thomas Butler.

Senator Pearce acquired his early education in the schools of Whigham, Decatur County, Georgia; at Charlotte, North Carolina, and spent two years in the Bingham Military Academy at Mebane, North Carolina. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the routine details of his father's house, and also distinguished himself as a road salesman. He was sent to Spartanburg to establish the firm of Pearce, Edwards & Company there, and remained in that city three years. He resumed his residence at Columbia in 1915.

Senator Pearce for several years has been a prominent figure in the Travelers' Protective Association of South Carolina. He is president of the post of the association both at Spartanburg and Columbia and in 1918 was honored with the presidency of the South Carolina Division, serving one year. At present he is a member of the legislative committee of the South Carolina Division.

He was nominated in the democratic primaries of 1918 for state senator to represent Richland County and was elected in November. During the session of 1919 he was a member of the finance and other committees and did much useful work not only for his home city and county but the state at large.

Senator Pearce married Miss Anna Verina Tribble of Anderson in 1915. They have a son, Thomas Butler Pearce, Jr.

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As a leading business executive he had many responsibilities during the period of the war, serving as assistant food administrator for South Carolina and taking part in all the various Liberty Loans, Red Cross and other campaigns.

One of his brothers, Robert Roy Pearce, was an American soldier and died from pneumonia in France October 1, 1918. He had been educated in Clemson College and volunteered as a private in Company G of the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train, Old Hickory Division, before he was twenty-one years of age. He trained at Camp Sevier, Greenville, before going overseas.

RICHARD DOZIER LEE. Two generations of the Lee family have borne the name Richard Dozier and have been prominent lawyers and members of the Sumter bar.

Richard Dozier Lee senior was born August 5, 1850, son of Col. George W. and Susan (Dozier) Lee. He was graduated from South Carolina College in 1867, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and as he began practice at Sumter the associations of the name have been continuous in the legal profession of that city for over forty-five years. He served during 1883-85 as a member of the House of Representatives from Sumter. He was also a prominent leader of the democratic party for many years, being a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1895 and a presidential elector in 1900, and president of the Democratic Electoral College in 1901.

April 22, 1875, he married Miss Mary Dozier, daughter of Hon. Richard Dozier of Georgetown, South Carolina. Richard Dozier Lee, Jr., a son of these parents, was born at Sumter December 9, 1885. He had the advantages of the public schools, supplemented by the University of South Carolina, from which he graduated A. B. in 1907. In 1909 he was graduated in law from the University of Virginia and has been successfully engaged in practice at Sumter since February 1, 1910. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

On October 19, 1910, he married Miss Alice Hagood of Columbia, South Carolina. Their two children are Alice Hagood and Richard Dozier third.

SHEPARD KOLLOCK NASH, who served as a second lieutenant in the American army during the World war, is one of the younger members of the Sumter bar, and had earned his first successes in his profession before he entered the army.

He was born in Sumter County December 13, 1893, a son of Shepard and Anna M. (Law) Nash. His father though a farmer served fifteen years as clerk of the Court of Sumter County. The son was well educated in public schools, attended Davidson College of North Carolina, and studied law in the office of J. H. Clinton. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1917, and at once began practice at Sumter. A year later in May, 1918, he enlisted, attended training camp, and was made second lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Depot Brigade. He was with the army until mustered out December 28, 1918, and just before the signing of the armistice had been recommended for promotion.

Mr. Nash is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. October 25, 1917, he married Nancy Witherspoon McKay and they have one son, Shepard Kollock, Jr.

RALPH DICKSON EPPS has builded wisely and well his reputation as a lawyer, and enjoys many prominent associations with the life and affairs of the City of Sumter, where he has been in active practice for the past fifteen years.

He was born in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, October 12, 1876, a son of Isaac and Charlotte Susan (Dickson) Epps. His father was a farmer and teacher. The son managed to acquire a good education, attending the public schools and graduating in 1897 from The Citadel at Charleston. He followed his father's vocation of teaching for several years. For two years he was a teacher in the Philippine Islands. He also taught two years in Sumter but had graduated, and was admitted to the bar before coming to Sumter. He was a law student at the University of South Carolina, completing his work in 1904. The year following he taught instead of practicing law, but in 1905 settled down to the regular work of his calling at Sumter. He has a large general practice. He has also been active in public affairs, being a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1913-14 and a senator from 1915 to 1918 inclusive. He was not a candidate for re-election. Mr. Epps is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Fortnightly Club, a past Chancellor commander of Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 17, past council commander of the Woodmen of the World, is affiliated with Lodge No. 64, of Masons, Knights Templar Commandery No. 9, at Orangeburg, and is a member of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston.

In January, 1900, he married Miss Evelyn Paxton Merrimon of Cokesbury, Greenwood County. They have a son Claud Merrimon, born March 18, 1908.

MOFFATT BARMORE DUPRE. The DuPre name has long been a conspicuous one in Richland County. Moffatt Barmore DuPre is founder and active head of the Moffatt B. DuPre Company, wholesale fruits and produce, a line of business in which his energies have been engaged since early youth.

He was born in Abbeville County December 9, 1881, a son of Belin Clark and Margaret W. (Barmore) DuPre. His father is county auditor of Richland County and was founder of the DuPre Printing Company. The family have lived at Columbia since 1890. Moffatt Barmore DuPre pursued his education in the Columbia High School, but when a boy began assisting his father in the printing business, and worked there for seven years, attending school at the same time. The printing business was not congenial and he took up work in the wholesale business, handling fruits and produce, and spending seven years in learning the business in every detail. In March, 1910, he established the Moffatt B. DuPre Company, handling wholesale fruits, produce and candies, and is president, treas-

urer and manager of this important business, located at 820 Gervais Street.

Mr. DuPre has been actively associated with every movement in the commercial life of Columbia for many years, is a prominent worker in the Chamber of Commerce, and has served as president of the Columbia Association of Credit Men and a member of the Rotary Club. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of the First Baptist Church.

April 23, 1901, he married Evelyn Agnes Jones, daughter of John A. Jones of Columbia.

RICHARD BAKER BELSER is an attorney by training and profession but gives a large part of his time to real estate business. Some of his other important interests are represented by his office as vice president and director of the National Bank of Sumter and president of the Real Estate Holdings Company.

He was born in Clarendon County March 14, 1879, on the Woodside plantation near Summerton, son of Ritchie Hugh and Gulielma Maria (Baker) Belser. His father was a farmer and merchant. Richard B. Belser from 1879 to 1885 lived on the Woodside plantation and moved to Summerton in 1886 and there he lived until 1900 and during that period he attended the schools at Summerton. During the last four years of this period from 1896 to 1900 he pursued the regular collegiate course at the University of South Carolina, graduating in the class of 1900. For three years he managed the Sumter Telephone Company and then during 1903-04 he attended the University of South Carolina taking the junior and senior law courses of the university and graduating with distinction in the law class in 1904. Since then he has practiced his profession as a lawyer but has given most of his time to the real estate business and has built up an extensive real estate loan and sales business.

In 1910 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and has sat continuously in that body, being now in his fifth consecutive term. He has been a hard working legislator and increasing experience has brought him increasing prominence both on the floor and in the committee room. During the war he served as government appeal agent and as city fuel administrator of Sumter. He was for six years a director and for two terms was president of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce. He has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church since 1896.

August 24, 1904, he married Miss Mabel Lee Field of Selma, Alabama. They have four children: Sarah Conway, born March 20, 1906; Mabel Field, born October 6, 1909; Richard Baker, Jr., born January 2, 1912; and Edith Fitzhugh, born February 7, 1916.

RAYMON SCHWARTZ is a prominent member of the bar of Sumter. He was born in that city August 4, 1894, son of Isaac and Edith Rachel (Solomon) Schwartz.

Raymon was educated in public schools and took both the collegiate and law work in the University of South Carolina. He was graduated A. B. with the class of 1914 and LL. B. in 1915. He was admitted



M. B. Dufri.

to the bar in June, 1915, at the age of twenty-one, and has since been engaged in general practice at Sumter. He is a Mason and Shriner and a member of Sinai Congregation.

EDWIN WARREN MOISE who bears the name of his distinguished grandfather, whose career as a soldier and officer has been recited at length on other pages, is a son of Marion Moise, whose life as a lawyer is also the subject of some paragraphs elsewhere in this publication.

Edwin Warren Moise was born at Sumter August 19, 1884. He was educated in public schools, in Clemson College, in Randolph and Macon Academy in Virginia, and in the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta. For three years he was associated with his father and his uncles in the contracting and building business, and has since been in the machinery and automobile business at Sumter, where he is president of the Carolina Machinery Company. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the Hebrew Synagogue at Sumter, being a trustee.

August 14, 1910, he married Louise Lenoir of Sumter. They have four children, E. W. IV, Lenoir, Paul and Harold.

BENJAMIN F. NEVES. While his entire active career has been spent in working and supervising his business as a farmer in the rural locality of Tigerville, Benjamin F. Neves has for a number of years occupied a place of real distinction and influence in the life and affairs of Greenville County. His name is prominently associated with several forward movements in his locality and is as well known in Greenville City as in his home community.

He was born at Tigerville in 1852, a son of A. A. and Anne (Poole) Neves. His grandfather William Neves was a native of Virginia, and when he was a boy his parents settled in Greenville County. That was not long after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Benjamin F. Neves grew up on a farm and has always been a farmer, though in connection for a number of years he conducted the principal mercantile enterprise at Tigerville. He is owner of about 800 acres of land adjacent to Tigerville. This is one of the largest individual land holdings in Upper Greenville County.

His chief interests, however, center in the activities which have made him a public figure. He has been honored with many positions of trust, and these positions have come to him solely on account of his high character and the wisdom and ability with which he has handled every public undertaking.

Mr. Neves was practically the founder of the North Greenville Academy at Tigerville. He had associates, but it devolved upon him to carry the chief burden, both financially and otherwise, and this justly noted school owes him a lasting debt of gratitude. The North Greenville Academy was established in 1892 as the North Greenville High School under the auspices of the North Greenville Baptist Association. The time of its establishment coincided, as will be recognized, with the beginning of the tremendous financial depression. Mr. Neves

soon found himself practically alone in the task of securing funds and completing the plans for the school. In the face of discouraging circumstances he succeeded in keeping the spirit of the institution alive. In 1907 the school was taken over by the Baptist Home Mission Board and its name changed to the North Greenville Academy. The school has three large and substantial buildings, one being the main school building and one dormitory each for young men and young women. It is a happy situation, commanding an imposing view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This school has done a splendid work in sending out young men and young women well fitted for the serious business of life.

The second public work for which Mr. Neves deserves credit came in connection with the building of the Greenville County Courthouse. A commission was appointed for that purpose by the governor of South Carolina. The head of the commission was Alester G. Furman of Greenville. Mr. Neves was appointed a member representing North Greenville County. This beautiful and imposing building at Greenville since completed is regarded by competent authorities as the finest courthouse in the state. It cost about \$160,000, but its chief distinction is the unconventional character of the building. It is a modern seven-story office building, and has none of the customary architectural devices and inconveniences of the ordinary courthouse, and was erected strictly for the most expeditious handling of the county's business.

During the war with Germany Mr. Neves served as chairman of Local Draft Board No. 1, comprising all the townships in North Greenville County.

Mr. Neves married Miss Lucinda Elizabeth McKinney. They are the parents of five children: William D. Neves, a civil engineer at Greenville; Dr. C. A. Neves, who served as a major in the Medical Reserve Corps in France; Ralph G. Neves, who volunteered for service on the Mexican border, later joined the National army and was wounded and later discharged; Emma, wife of Rev. B. K. Truluck; and Elzie O., wife of E. E. Reese. The family are members of the North Greenville Baptist Church.

MALCOLM C. WOODS has been a member of the Marion bar nearly twenty years. He is a nephew of associate justice C. A. Woods, of the South Carolina Supreme Bench.

He was born in Darlington, South Carolina, December 29, 1874, son of John and Augusta (Moore) Woods. His father was a merchant. The son was well educated in local schools, graduated from Wofford College in 1895, from Harvard University in 1897, and began the practice of law in 1901. He was associated with his uncle Judge Woods in practice until the election of the latter to the Supreme Court. He has always enjoyed a large practice and has given much of his time to public duties.

For a number of years he has been a member of the County Board of Education. He was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board and member of the local Board of Exemption of Marion County during the war. November 24, 1902, he married

Sarah Powell of Marion. They have three children, John, Malcolm C., Jr., and William.

JULIUS HENRY WALKER. A brief characterization fitly spoken appeared at the head of an editorial in the *Columbia State*, written by Mr. Gonzales, the editor, in the phrase "A Noble Columbian Passes," with reference to the death of Julius Henry Walker. The late Mr. Walker had the true policies of nobility—a broad and purposeful life, full of energy in behalf of enterprises not associated with his selfish interests, the traits of gentleness and devotion at home and in friendships, and a simplicity of character that is perhaps the best expression of true wisdom.

He was born at Edgefield, South Carolina, March 31, 1853, and died at Columbia April 24, 1913, at the age of sixty. His parents were Rev. Charles Bruce and Caroline (Simkins) Walker. He was educated in the Governor Tompkin's schools of Columbia and the Law School of the State University. His education, both in and out of school, gave him a broad culture, not inconsistent with his splendid business ability. For many years he was a leader in the building of modern Columbia, showed boundless faith in its possibilities, and lived to see some of his hopes realized.

At the time of his graduation he was too young to be admitted to the bar. Accordingly he found a place of usefulness as clerk in the Central National Bank as bookkeeper. Upon the reorganization of the Loan and Exchange Bank in 1886, with the late Judge A. C. Haskell as president, Julius H. Walker became cashier. His influence and ability contributed largely to the remarkable success of this bank. Later he returned to the Central National as vice president, and was virtually in control of that institution. He held that office until about the time the bank was merged in the Palmetto Bank & Trust Company, of which he became vice president and treasurer. After serving a number of years he resigned to devote his attention to his extensive real estate interests. He was founder of the firm of Walker, Ravenel & Company, which began business in 1899, and in 1914, after his death, was incorporated. He was one of the most loyal friends of the University of South Carolina, and as a member of its board of trustees had a prominent part in its development for many years. During 1898 he was president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. As senior member of the firm Walker, Ravenel & Company the development of Greater Columbia became almost second nature with him. Through his efforts several miles of electric railway were built in the city.

For several years he was a vestryman in Trinity Episcopal Church. His business associates had implicit confidence in his ability and integrity, and his many friends likewise admired the beauty and affection of his home life. He married Miss Margaret Washington Lowndes, daughter of the late Thomas Pinckney Lowndes, of Charleston, of the historic family of that name. She is still living, as are the four children, Julius H., Jr., Ann, Caroline and Margaret.

The editorial referred to at the beginning of this article may be appropriately quoted as a closing comment and tribute:

"During the past two years, when evidences of Columbia's achievements have been of daily record, we have had through those evidences a thousand moments of sorrow. For to think of Columbia's magic growth is to think of Julius H. Walker and to deplore the tragedy of fate by which he is stricken to inactivity on the eve of the fulfillment of his hopes that were supported by ceaseless faith in and labor for his home city. With unfailing belief in the future of Columbia, which in his early boyhood he saw lie a wilderness of ashes and stark ruins, he gave courage and inspiration to others, and so extended, in wide circles, the glow of his optimism. But Mr. Walker was more in this community than an optimist and city builder. Although not an old man, when he died yesterday after a long illness he was one of the very few Columbians of this period in business here thirty years ago. He was of the old and the new Columbia, and he brought with him into the new the best, the soul, of the old, that splendid integrity, that contempt of meanness, that scorn of selfishness, that fine combination of courtesy and strength, for which there can be no substitute in honorable business or in the character of the gentleman."

JULIUS H. WALKER, who bears the name of his honored father, is not only a leader in business affairs at Columbia, but has a distinction that in future years will doubtless transcend many more material achievements. In July, 1919, he was elected state commander of the South Carolina Division of the American Legion, being the first in his state to hold that office in this patriotic organization.

He was born at Columbia in 1896 and for three years he enjoyed the military and scholastic training of South Carolina's famous military college, The Citadel, at Charleston. He was studying law in the University of South Carolina when, in June, 1917, he volunteered for service in the United States Army. He was one of the representatives from South Carolina University to enter training and study for the ambulance service, the members of which were recruited from among students of American colleges. He spent five months in preparation at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and sailed for France December 25, 1917, being a member of a unit of college men that were assigned to duty in the ambulance service of the French army. He was on continuous duty at the front for sixteen months. He was with the One Hundred and Seventy-Second French Division that took Ghent, Belgium, just before the armistice was signed. Although these boys were American soldiers they served under French officers.

Mr. Walker returned home in April, 1919, and soon afterward took his place in his father's firm of Walker, Ravenel & Company.

WILLIAM A. SHELDON, M. D. Through more than a quarter of a century Doctor Sheldon's home and services as a physician and surgeon have been centered at Liberty in Pickens County. But from that town his name and reputation have gone abroad, chiefly through the esteem and admiration of his fellow physicians, who have come to regard him as one of the most capable men of the profession in Upper South Carolina.



Julius H. Haeken



Will Moore

Doctor Sheldon was born at Cross Anchor in Spartanburg County in 1867, a son of William Harris and Adeline (Glenn) Sheldon. His mother's family, the Glenns, have for several generations been influential people in Anderson and Oconee counties. Doctor Sheldon is a grandson of William Brown and Anna (Hill) Sheldon, both natives of Rhode Island. William Brown Sheldon came to South Carolina about 1816 or 1817 in company with James and Nathaniel Hill, formerly figures in the cotton mill industry at Providence, Rhode Island. The Hill brothers located on the Enoree River in the extreme lower part of what is now Spartanburg County, and there erected the first cotton mill in this state. William Brown Sheldon found his location on Duncan's Creek in Laurens County where he established a grist mill and a small mill for the manufacture of wool and cotton yarns. Doctor Sheldon's father William Harris Sheldon was born on Duncan's Creek, seven miles southeast of Laurens Courthouse in 1820. In later years the family moved to the vicinity of Cross Anchor in Spartanburg County. William Harris Sheldon who died December 12, 1901, was during his active life a man of large affairs and made and partially lost three substantial fortunes. In 1873 he moved with his family from Cross Anchor to the Tom Shelor Farm in Oconee County. He served as a Confederate soldier and had undeniable talent and capacity for business and leadership among men.

Doctor Sheldon was educated in the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega, where he was graduated in 1888. He took his medical work in the Atlanta Medical College where he graduated in 1892. The first year he practiced in Anderson County and in 1893 located at Liberty. For years he has enjoyed a large general practice and is local surgeon for the Southern Railway. He is a member of the County, State, Southern and American Medical associations, and the American Association of Railway Surgeons.

Doctor Sheldon married Miss Ida Templeton, daughter of David and Sarah (Stoddard) Templeton. Her father was also a Confederate veteran and is now deceased. Her mother is still living. Her parents were born in Laurens County and represented old and well known families there. Doctor and Mrs. Sheldon have two sons, William Garnett and Eugene Sheldon. William Garnett Sheldon volunteered in the Hospital Corps at the beginning of the great war and saw duty in France, principally at Base Hospital No. 81. He is now attending Emory University at Atlanta, Georgia.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM WOODBURY MOORE. For upwards of a century the name Moore has appeared in distinctive characters on many pages of South Carolina's military annals. His father a captain in the famous Hampton Legion during the Civil War and with a son who is a captain in the famous marines organization at the present time, it would be difficult to say whether the brilliant military and civic record of Gen. William Woodbury Moore has been the result of inheritance and ancestry or the productive force originating in his own mind and character.

His grandfather, John Augustus Moore, was a

native of Peterboro, New Hampshire. When a young man he came to South Carolina with his maternal uncle, Ferguson, and located at Gillisonville, then a part of Beaufort District. It was at Gillisonville, in Beaufort District, that General Moore's father, Henry Woodbury Moore, M. D., was born in 1831. In the war between the states he served as assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, being attached to the Hampton Legions. Dr. Moore married Martha Elizabeth Rowell, a native of old Beaufort District. Her parents dying when she was very young, she was reared by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Craddock. A brother of Henry Woodbury Moore was Maj.-Gen. James W. Moore, who served throughout the Civil war as captain and adjutant of the Second South Carolina Cavalry attached to the Hampton Legions. Afterward he held the rank of major general in the State Militia, and for nearly twenty years represented Hampton County in the State Senate. He was one of the most prominent lawyers in the state bar, his home being at Gillisonville, in Hampton County.

With such worthy forbears to arouse his early purpose and ambitions, William Woodbury Moore was born at Hendersonville, in Colleton County, South Carolina, December 30, 1868. He received his preliminary education from the common schools of the county and during 1884-85 attended The Citadel, the historic name for the South Carolina Military Academy. He left there at the age of seventeen and then took up the task of building his own career. His first experience was as clerk in a country store. In the fall of 1887 he removed to Barnwell, where he has had his home for over thirty years. He was clerk in the general merchandise store of John I. Brunson, and in 1888 went with the firm of A. P. Manville & Company, and continued with the same house when it was succeeded in 1889 by McNab, Walker & Company until it went out of business in 1895. In that year General Moore engaged in mercantile business on his own account and continued until 1901. From that year until 1910 he was a cotton buyer and a traveling salesman for different firms. He is a director of the Barnwell Banking Company at Barnwell. He is a Mason, is past chancellor of Barnwell Lodge No. 16, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Columbia.

Ever since leaving the South Carolina Military Academy General Moore has been almost continuously connected with the State Militia and National Guard. Beginning in 1889, he was a member of the company at Barnwell known as the Barnwell Guards. Afterward he was first sergeant in the Brown Guards at Barnwell. In 1891-92-93 he was second lieutenant of this organization and was elected captain of Company E of the Third Regiment, National Guard, May 12, 1904. He resigned the commission February 16, 1907, and was appointed at that time colonel on the staff of Governor Ansel. This appointment he held four years, until elected adjutant general of South Carolina in 1910.

On November 5, 1890, General Moore married Miss Louie M. Peebles, youngest daughter of Capt. William B. and Katherine Peebles. To this marriage were born two children, Catherine Moore

and James Tillinghast Moore. Catherine on August 1, 1917, became the wife of Rev. W. E. Davis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Clemson College, South Carolina. The son, James Tillinghast Moore, born September 5, 1895, graduated from the Barnwell High School in 1912, and in 1916 from the South Carolina Military Academy. June 28, 1915, previous to his graduation from The Citadel, he enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment, South Carolina National Guard. Upon the call of the President June 19, 1916, he entered the Federal service and on June 23, 1916, was commissioned second lieutenant of machine gun company, Second South Carolina National Guard. He assisted in the organization of this unit and remained with it until September 26, 1916. Resigning from the National Guard, he accepted a commission in the United States Marine Corps, his first detail of service being at Winthrop, Maryland. December 10, 1916, he was transferred to the Dominican Republic, where he is now stationed. On May 22, 1917, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on May 23, 1917, was promoted to captain, being forty-first on the list of captains, and on July 1, 1918, he was promoted to major, United States Marine Corps.

General Moore married for his second wife on October 29, 1900, Florella M. Saunders, eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas M. and Ada Saunders.

The service by which he has become known throughout the State of South Carolina is in the state position of adjutant general, to which, as above noted, he was first elected in 1910, to fill out the unexpired term of Gen. J. C. Boyd, who died December 21, 1910. In 1912 General Moore was re-elected adjutant general without opposition, and in 1914 he was re-elected, defeating his opponent by more than 30,000 votes. In 1916 came another election without opposition, and that was also true of the election of 1918.

It is the privilege of the editor to quote herewith an interesting statement made by Capt. J. Wilson Gibbes, who was a schoolmate of General Moore at The Citadel, and is now clerk of the House of Representatives of South Carolina. Captain Gibbes says:

"The achievements of the adjutant general's office under the administration of General Moore are notable, resulting in lasting good to the department and in greater efficiency of the state's National Guard system. Owing to his zeal, his indefatigable efforts and his intelligent handling of military matters, the state's military scheme has been strengthened and freed from debt. Among his official accomplishments these stand out prominently:

"A complete settlement with the Federal Government of the shortage of \$104,000 of property issued to the state and lost during the last fifteen years, followed by the institution of a system of accurate accounting by each officer of the National Guard.

"An increase in the legislative appropriation for the National Guard, first, from \$11,000 to \$15,000, and 1917 to \$30,000, in 1918, \$62,499.50 and in 1919 \$90,400.

"Reduction in 1915 from three state regiments to two, thereby securing greater efficiency for the smaller body than could be secured for the existing

organization with the funds allowed by the General Assembly. Up to that time General Moore's repeated appeals for a larger appropriation were unsuccessful.

"Elimination of the weak elements in the regiments and the strengthening of the others.

"The state's military organization placed on safe and sound basis, both from the standpoint of finances and from that of efficiency. Out of debt and always a balance to its credit.

"General Moore was the originator and promoter of the state mobilization site at Styx, near Columbia. The 1,007 acres there have been improved and buildings have been erected. Through General Moore's efforts the camp has one of the best rifle ranges in the South. Colonel Page, instructor-inspector, in his annual report, says that the camp is an ideal one from every viewpoint. This camp now bears his name, 'Camp Moore.'

"General Moore worked indefatigably for the passage of the Pay Bill for the National Guard of the United States. Adjutant-General Sadler of New Jersey paid him an unsolicited compliment when he declared that the National Guard of the whole country is under lasting obligations to him and others for their services in Washington.

"The ten years of General Moore's tenure of office constitute a record of fine achievement, in the face of many obstacles, trials and disappointments, during which the fibre of a strong man was developed for the good of his state.

"It is not generally known, but General Moore made an earnest effort to serve his country on the firing line in the present war, and it is not his fault that his somewhat portly stature prevented the acceptance of his services."

RICHARD HARRY PETERS. Though after an absence of fifteen years, Doctor Peters returned to South Carolina in May, 1919, and located at Greenville, he has always had a great following of admirers and friends in this state, acquired during his long residence at Spartanburg, where he was director of music in Converse College. Doctor Peters is a man of real eminence in the musical art and profession. He is an organist, pianist, conductor, composer, and in South Carolina and elsewhere has been the central figure around which has been developed much of the good musical taste and interest of a large section of the American public.

Doctor Peters is a native of England, born at Brighton, March 24, 1867, a son of Richard and Rebecca (Harwood) Peters. As a boy he was prepared for a scholastic profession, but his talent and interest in music became so evident that he was given every opportunity to develop along that line instead. He was educated in the Scotsford House School for Boys and Haddington Collegiate Institute at Brighton, and studied piano, theory and organ privately. At the age of ten he was admitted to the choir of St. Patrick's Church in Brighton, the largest and most fashionable church in that city. He became choir leader and solo singer in the choir and at the age of sixteen held his first position as organist and choir master. At the age of twenty-one he had taken the degree Bachelor of Music by examination and diploma, and became a Fellow of the Guild of



J. R. O. T. Martin.

Organists and Associate of the Royal College of Organists in London.

Three years later he was honored with the degree Doctor of Music by examination. He was then twenty-four years of age, probably the youngest doctor of music by examination at that time in the world. In a competition at Crystal Palace, London, he was appointed music master and concert organist at St. John's College in St. John's, Newfoundland, arriving in that city and beginning his career as a factor in American music in 1891. After the great fire of 1892 he left St. John's, spent a year elsewhere in Canada, and in 1894 came to Spartanburg, South Carolina, as director of music in Converse College. That was his office for twelve years. In that time largely due to the prestige and influence of Doctor Peters, the Converse School of Music became one of the most important centers of musical education and influence in the Southern states. For ten years of his residence at Spartanburg he was also director and manager of the annual music festival, an event that made Spartanburg noted as a musical center.

In 1904 Doctor Peters removed from Spartanburg to Baltimore, where he spent several years engaged in his profession. While in that city he was organist and choirmaster of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church six years. For three years he was also conductor of the Wednesday Club of Richmond, Virginia, and for three years was conductor of the Oratorio Society at York, Pennsylvania. He was dean of the Maryland Chapter of the American Guild of Organists for three years. During 1904 he was a solo organist at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

In June, 1919, Doctor Peters returned to South Carolina to become organist and choirmaster of the Buncombe Street Methodist Church at Greenville. In response to the natural demand for more extended usefulness he has also organized classes in musical study and individual instruction, and maintains a music studio at Greenville at 201 Lavinia Avenue.

Doctor Peters married Mrs. Lula (Butler) Thompson, widow of the late Dr. Waddy Thompson. Both the Butler and Thompson families are among the oldest and most historic in upper South Carolina.

ROBERT LELAND EDMUNDS throughout his active life of a little more than thirty years has identified himself continuously with banking and financial affairs. He has been in the service of several institutions at Sumter continuously throughout this period.

He was born in Richland County, South Carolina, October 25, 1867, and is a brother of the prominent Sumter educator, Samuel H. Edmunds. His parents were Rev. Nicholas William and Mary Claudia (Leland) Edmunds. His father was for twenty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Sumter.

Robert L. Edmunds attended public schools and finished his work in the South Carolina College now the State University, in 1885. In 1888 he began his service with the First National Bank as a clerk, and was with that institution continuously until 1905, rising to the rank of cashier. From 1905 to 1910 he served the Farmers Bank & Trust

Company as cashier and in 1910 became secretary and treasurer of the Sumter Trust Company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Liberty Holding Company, a real estate organization. Mr. Edmunds is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church of Sumter.

In July, 1893, he married Everida Anderson of Sumter. They have three children: Mamie, Robert Leland, Jr., and Margaret.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, of Greer in Greenville County is a veteran in the hardware trade, and as a traveling salesman he covered all the towns of upper South and North Carolina for many years. He is also a veteran automobile salesman and has the distinction of being the second oldest representative of the Ford car in South Carolina.

Mr. Thompson was born in Spartanburg County in 1866, a son of C. S. and Elizabeth (Morgan) Thompson. His father was born and reared in the vicinity of Wellford in the western part of Spartanburg County, was a soldier in the Confederate army, and soon after the close of the war removed to Haywood County in western North Carolina, where he spent his active career as a farmer. His wife was a member of the well known Morgan family, pioneer settlers in the western part of Spartanburg County. The pioneer generation of this family included Jesse Morgan, grandfather of Mr. B. A. Morgan, president of the Bank of Commerce of Greenville.

William M. Thompson grew up on his father's farm in western North Carolina. He had limited advantages, and his start in life was made with a capital of only 20 cents. He worked at various occupations and before he was of age returned to South Carolina and eventually located at Greer in Greenville County. As a traveling salesman in the hardware trade Mr. Thompson for twenty-five years represented the Weddington Hardware Company of Charlotte.

He became representative of the Ford Automobile Company at Greer in December, 1907. The first year he sold eight cars, thirty-five the second year, seventy-five the third year, and his business and sales have been growing ever since. The year before the great war he sold 400 cars, but was able to fill only an allotment of 350. He also has the exclusive Ford business at Greenville, and on South Main Street has the largest and most complete automobile trade building in Greenville, a four-story building equipped with every convenience. Mr. Thompson is a resident of Greer and divides his business time between the two cities.

He is a half owner in the Thompson Hardware Company of Greer. With Mr. Keating, his partner, he put up in the summer of 1919 a large two-story modern building, which will be used as a department store.

Mr. Thompson married Miss Edna Green of Greer. Their four daughters are Mildred; Gertrude, the wife of F. L. Marchant; Frances and Evelyn.

J. ROBERT MARTIN was elected in 1916 and is now serving as solicitor of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising Greenville and Pickens counties. It was his first political candidature. Incident to his growing law practice for the past fifteen years

he has come in close contact with politics, understands the good and evil in political affairs, and has a keen insight into the complexities of motives which move men in their dealings with one another. It is a fact of no small significance that Mr. Martin entered the political game when factionalism ran high and a personal candidate only after his success as a lawyer was assured and when his principles and convictions and attitude hardly needed any explanation before the people. Mr. Martin could hardly be called conventional, either in his private business or in his professional work, and early in life he determined to carve out his career along the lines of his individuality. Hence he never became an ally of any machine or organization in business or politics, and in doing what his conscience approved and in following the course dictated by his judgment he naturally made some personal enemies, but many more friends, who knew where he stood and the attitude he would take to his duties and obligations in office. He was elected by a splendid majority. By each of the three factors—rural, mill and city vote—he was favored, and during the three years of his administration he has more than met the expectations of his friends and made for himself a state-wide reputation.

Mr. Martin, son of A. B. and Sarah (McDill) Martin, was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. And he doubtless acquired some of the rugged character of his mature years from his active contact with the farm as a boy. While he recognizes that the welfare of the individual is closely bound up with that of society in general, Mr. Martin might say with approximate truth that he has depended entirely upon his own efforts to promote himself in the world of affairs. As a boy he had only a few winter terms of school, later attended the Donalds High School one year, and from there entered Erskine College. After graduating he taught the old field school where he himself had learned his first lessons. He also taught at Lickville and at Old Hundred, in Greenville County. Unexpectedly the offer was made him of taking charge of the preparatory school of Erskine College, an office he held one year. Then for two years he was principal of the Piedmont graded schools of Greenville and Anderson counties, and besides teaching the day school he taught a private class of mill boys at night. Those were busy days, but Mr. Martin found surplus time and energy which he devoted to the study of law, and finally, in June, 1902, entered the offices of Martin F. Ansel and finished his studies under that capable preceptor, passing the bar examination the following December. Mr. Martin then accepted the unusual opportunity to ground himself thoroughly in the technique of law practice by serving as stenographer and clerk to Mr. Ansel, and was so engaged for four years until Mr. Ansel was elected governor of South Carolina. Since then Mr. Martin has given his entire attention to his private practice. A number of times before elected to the office of solicitor he was employed to assist the state in the prosecution of cases. His principal law business, however, comes from representing, in personal injury suits, those with whom in his youth and early manhood he was closely associated, he, always adhering

to his idea of individuality, championing the cause of the individual rather than the corporate interest. Altogether Mr. Martin has worked hard and taken and given hard knocks, and all his experience has never served to bias his mind or embitter his heart, and has left him with deep sympathies for those who struggle in all their daily lives, those who are unfortunate as well as fortunate, and he is kindly as well as strong, considerate as well as fearless and prompt. Mr. Martin has prospered, is owner of some valuable business property in Greenville, and while a man of substantial means he started life without financial aid or assistance. He is a member of the Shriners and of several other fraternities. In 1906 he was married to Miss Rankin, of Liberty, South Carolina, and to them were born two children, Margaret and Robert.

CLAUDE M. HEMPHILL is superintendent of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company at Greenville, and is an unusual and splendid type of the practical cotton mill man. From early boyhood he has spent most of his working hours within sight and hearing of the clicking spindles and whirling looms.

No one could have started in the industry on a humbler scale, and few could rise to larger responsibilities in the industry than Mr. Hemphill. He was born at Woodruff in Spartanburg County in 1880, a son of Milton B. and Ellen (Cannon) Hemphill. When he was an infant he lost his father by death. His mother is also deceased. From Woodruff the family moved to Clifton, a mill village near Spartanburg. Claude had very few opportunities to attend school. Life was a serious business to him at a time when the average boy has no care and no responsibility. When he was ten years old, in 1890, he went to work in the mill at Clifton. The world has passed through many epoch making stages since 1890, a period of less than thirty years. Those transformations which amount to revolutionary changes have been applied to the southern cotton industry perhaps more than to any other form of American industrial life. When Mr. Hemphill went to work in the cotton mill at Clifton, the standards of wages, and every other condition affecting cotton mills, were at an exceedingly low point. His own wages were only 5 cents a day. Five or six years passed before this energetic and ambitious boy received more than 30 cents a day. Thus within his own time and experience has occurred tremendous advances of wages for even the humblest employment, and the environment of the mills has changed in corresponding ratio, resulting in better living and housing conditions, schools, playgrounds, welfare work, so that the mill boy of the present day has better opportunities than many boys in well to do families when Mr. Hemphill was learning his trade.

In the face of these adverse conditions Mr. Hemphill steadily made his way upward and created his own opportunities. He specialized so far as possible on the weaving part of cotton mill work. In 1893 the family moved from Clifton to Gaffney and he was employed in the mills of that city until 1899. Then for 1½ years he worked in a mill at Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1901 returned to South Carolina and became weaver in a mill at Greer not far from

his own home. He was promoted to assistant overseer of weaving in the Victor plant at Greer. In 1911 the Victor-Monaghan Company transferred him to their plant at Greer as overseer of weaving, and in 1914 he was made superintendent of the Greer plant. Five years later in March, 1919, he was given one of the highest promotions in the southern textile industry when made superintendent of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company at Greenville.

This plant is the central mill and the most important of the chain of mills operated by the Victor-Monaghan Company, the greatest cotton manufacturing corporation in the South. The Monaghan plant has 62,000 spindles and manufactures a wide variety of print cloths, pajama checks, fancy goods, etc.

Mr. Hemphill is earnestly identified with the Methodist Church. He is father of a fine family. He married Miss Annie Wilson of Greer and their eight children are Constance, Mary, Lewis, Agnes, Claude M., Jr., Eva, Walton and Fred.

CAPT. CHARLES W. GENTRY, who holds the rank of captain by reason of his former service in the medical department of the National army, is a physician widely known in upper South Carolina and has practiced both in Spartanburg and Greenville.

Doctor Gentry who was head of the Greenville Ambulance Company, a volunteer unit in the late war, was born at Spartanburg in 1877 and is a member of the prominent family of that name in Spartanburg. Doctor Gentry graduated from Clemson College in 1898. He had his first military experience in the same year when he volunteered in Company C at Anderson of the First South Carolina Infantry, National Guard. He was on duty during six months of the Spanish-American war period. His medical studies were carried on in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he graduated in 1903. He practiced four years at Enoree in Spartanburg County, and in 1907 entered upon a busy career at Greenville, which was only interrupted at the beginning of the war.

The Greenville Ambulance Company, known as Company 323, was organized at Greenville under the auspices of the Red Cross early in the war. It was trained at Camp Oglethorpe two weeks and then at Camp Jackson, was assigned for active duty with the Eighty-First Division, and was one of the two ambulance companies put on the front line during the last great drive of the war beginning November 7th and ending with the armistice November 11th. In fact their duties continued practically uninterrupted until the 19th of November. That in Captain Gentry's company there was never a man lost either by sickness, wounds or from any cause.

During his service Doctor Gentry was serving with the rank of lieutenant but later was promoted to captain. He was really captain in command of the organization during the strenuous fighting period of October and November. Doctor Gentry returned home in June, 1919, and received his honorable discharge at Camp Jackson. Immediately after his discharge from the service he was tendered and accepted the commission with rank of major in the Medical Reserve Corps. In July he resumed the

practice of his profession at Greenville with offices at 328½ North Main Street.

Doctor Gentry married Miss Sue M. Dendy of Walhalla, South Carolina, a daughter of Styles P. Dendy, who served as grand master of the State of South Carolina, where he was a very prominent Mason. Doctor and Mrs. Gentry have one child, Allie E. Gentry. Doctor Gentry is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also Knights of Pythias.

CAPT. STEPHEN NETTLES is a prominent young Greenville lawyer, who in the summer of 1919 resumed the work of his profession after retiring from the army with the rank of captain.

Captain Nettles was born at Manning in Clarendon County in 1889, a son of Rev. Stephen A. and Sue Lesesne (Galluchat) Nettles. The Nettles family has been long prominent for its representation in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His grandfather the late Rev. Abraham Nettles was born in Dorchester County, South Carolina, in 1808, of English ancestry, and spent all his active career in the Methodist ministry. He died at the age of eighty-nine. Rev. Stephen A. Nettles has long been prominent in the work of his church, is a graduate of Wofford College at Spartanburg, and has filled many pulpits in South and North Carolina conferences. He is now located at Fairfield, North Carolina. Sue Lesesne Galluchat is descended from the Galluchat and Lesesne families, French colonists of San Domingo Island, which they left on account of Revolutionary troubles in 1791, then settling at Charleston.

Capt. Stephen Nettles was graduated from Wofford College in 1908, spent one year in the law school of Columbia University of New York, and in 1911 graduated with the degree LL. B. from the Harvard University Law School. For eight years he has been a member of the Greenville bar, has an important practice, and enjoys an enviable position among the best citizenship.

Soon after the outbreak of the war with Germany Captain Nettles was mustered into the National service as second lieutenant of Company G in the Second South Carolina Infantry. This was merged in the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train, Thirtieth Division, and trained at Camp Sevier, Greenville. Captain Nettles sailed for France May 11, 1918, and on his arrival overseas was made assistant general staff officer of Section Three, Thirtieth Division, attached to Division Headquarters. He participated in all the battles of the famous Old Hickory Division in Flanders and on the Somme. He was promoted to captain in February, 1919, and on returning from France was discharged at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, April 9, 1919. On November 8, 1919, Captain Nettles married Miss Mary G. Dillard of Washington, Georgia.

FRANCIS MARION MOISE is one of the younger generation of the Moise family in Sumter, playing a worthy part in business affairs and living up to the traditions of his noted family.

He was born October 3, 1893, and is a son of the late Sumter lawyer, Marion Moise, and a grandson of Edwin Warren Moise, whose careers as a soldier and lawyer is told on other pages.

Francis Marion Moise was educated in public schools, the University of South Carolina, and finished his work in the University of Georgia in 1914. The year following he spent farming and has since been secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Machinery Company, Incorporated, at Sumter.

December 7, 1916, at Sumter, he married Ella Pauline Blanding, daughter of Robert C. and Elizabeth (Scott) Blanding. They have one son, Francis Marion, Jr., born January 7, 1918.

ERNEST CARLISLE DYE. There were so many factors contributing to the manifest superiority of the American soldier during the recent war that it is difficult to discriminate among them. However, much praise has been bestowed by high officials and it is the duty of Americans to remember that highly important and valuable service rendered in making the American fit for army duty by the dental profession, a work that was splendidly carried out through the Preparedness League of American Dentists. Particular reference to this organization and its work can be properly made here, since Dr. Ernest Carlisle Dye of Greenville was director for the State of South Carolina of the League.

The league, organized under the auspices of the National Dental Association, was ready for work soon after the country declared war, and at that time Doctor Dye was made director for South Carolina. In that capacity he appointed a county director in practically every county in the state. These dentists with unswerving loyalty and devotion to their country's interests gave freely of their time and professional skill in making every soldier entering the draft service dentally fit. They did this without a cent of expense to the government or to the soldiers. Doctor Dye, himself in Greenville County examined and treated many soldiers sent out from that county, and obviously in doing so he had to sacrifice much of his time and private practice. It is well known that many of the causes for rejection during the early examination by army authorities were due to defective teeth. Later on many of these candidates were accepted, and this was due not so much to a relaxing of the strict regulations as to the remedying of defects by the skillful work of members of the dental profession, most of it being done as part of the program of the Preparedness League of American Dentists.

Doctor Dye was born in Clarendon County, South Carolina, in 1882, a son of William M. and Isabel (Cole) Dye. When he was a small child his parents removed to Charleston where he grew up. He acquired a very liberal education, graduating from the Charleston High School, Charleston College, and taking his degree from Wofford College at Spartanburg with the class of 1905. After this thorough fundamental equipment he spent three years in the dental department of Vanderbilt University, and graduated in 1911. Since then Doctor Dye has been engaged in a busy practice at Greenville and his rank in the profession of the state was the basis for the assignment to him of the duties of director for the state of the Preparedness League. In addition to this patriotic contribution to his country's welfare, Doctor Dye was at the same time a member of the

regular medical advisory board for the First District of South Carolina.

He is a prominent member of the American and South Carolina Dental Associations, and has been secretary of the latter for the past five years ending in 1918. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. Doctor Dye married Miss Augusta Sprott of Manning, South Carolina.

AUGUSTUS M. HAYES. A resident of Greenville since 1888, the personality and enterprise of Augustus M. Hayes has had an increasing influence in the city's rapidly expanding life and commerce. He is now at the head of the largest wholesale flour and grain business in upper South Carolina, and is a citizen of prominent and public spirit who gives his aid to all worthy civic enterprises.

Mr. Hayes was born at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1868. Asheville was at that time a small and obscure village, and Mr. Hayes' birthplace is the present site of the Swannanoa Hotel, one of the largest hotels in that resort city. His parents W. A. and Rhoda Amelia (Davis) Hayes, were also natives of western North Carolina. In the early childhood of Augustus his parents removed to Greenville County, South Carolina, and the latter grew up on a farm there.

On moving to Greenville in 1888 he engaged in the retail grocery business and conducted a high class store of that kind for fifteen years. In 1903 he established his present wholesale business in flour and grain, and he handles more of those commodities than any other concern in upper South Carolina. The offices and extensive warehouse are located on East Court Street.

Mr. Hayes is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1918 he bought the Paris Mountain Hotel situated at the top of Paris Mountain only a few miles north of Greenville. This hotel was built by the Altamont Hotel Company in 1889, and was run for several years as a resort hotel. Later it was sold and used as a Bible school by Rev. Mr. Holmes, a Seventh Day Adventist. In recent years the building has been in disuse. It is Mr. Hayes' intention in the near future to have this valuable and attractive property developed either as a modern resort hotel or as a sanitarium.

Mr. Hayes married Miss Mamie Pauline Hughes. Their two children are Augustus M., Jr., and Mary Pauline.

F. S. EARLE is one of the oldest merchants in Columbia, having been in business in this city over thirty years. His name is prominently associated with municipal affairs, being an ex-mayor and a member of the present commission form of city government.

Mr. Earle, though he was born in the State of Alabama in 1865, represents an old family of Upper South Carolina, the Earles having located in Greenville County before the Revolutionary war. Several of the family have been prominent in public affairs. The parents of F. S. Earle were Thompson and Caroline (Leaphart) Earle, who for several years lived in Alabama, where F. S. Earle was born in 1865. In 1869 the family returned to South Carolina, chiefly for the purpose of educating the children. Thomp-



Frank Linderson

son Earle was a Confederate soldier and spent his last years at Columbia.

F. S. Earle attended the Thompson School and South Carolina College at Columbia, graduating from the latter in 1885. The following year he entered the drug business, and that has been his chosen work and business for over thirty years. The Palmetto Drug Store on Gervais Street, of which he is proprietor, is a widely known business institution and has enjoyed splendid prosperity. In the summer of 1919 Mr. Earle purchased adjoining property for the purpose of making additions to his present building.

As a young man he proved his serviceableness and usefulness to his home community, and has frequently been the choice of his fellow citizens for offices of trust. He served as mayor of Columbia from 1900 to 1904, having a previous good record in the council. Since 1904 he has been a member of the city council. When the Commission form of government went into effect in 1910, consisting of a mayor and four commissioners, Mr. Earle was assigned the responsibility of the department of water-works, sewerage and fire department. Probably no member of the present government has a more thorough and technical knowledge of city affairs than Mr. Earle.

He married Miss Olive Miller. Her grandfather was Maj. J. N. Miller, a prominent South Carolina soldier and citizen. They have one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Frazier.

MAJ. FRANKLIN LELAND ANDERSON. Firmly enshrined in the memory of those who knew and loved him, the late Maj. Franklin Leland Anderson is recognized to have been one of the best representatives of the old school of Southern gentlemen, renowned for his chivalry, high Christian character and sterling manhood. His birth occurred at his father's old homestead in South Carolina at the junction of Ren's Creek and South Tyger River, which property, known throughout Spartanburg County as Holly Hill, remained his home until his death. He came into the world on January 30, 1830, the seventh son of James Mason and Polly (Anderson) Anderson. Holly Hill has been the homestead of four generations of the Anderson family, and the beautiful estate with its commodious brick mansion was brought into its present state of cultivation by Major Anderson. From it can be obtained a view of the river and surrounding country that is unsurpassed by any other in the state, and this property is regarded as one of the finest and most valuable in the South.

Major Anderson attended the Poplar Springs Academy and was fortunate in having for his instructors the well-known educators, James K. Dickinson, George McDuffie, Mr. Brogiles and others. Later he took the usual course at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and there completed his classical studies, although through his life he kept on adding to his store of knowledge through extensive reading, travel and by exerting his powers of observation, so that he was at all times a very well informed man.

Major Anderson was elected and commissioned by the governor of the state, captain of the Cashville Company of the old Sixty-Sixth South Carolina

Militia, and was later commissioned major of the lower battalion of the same regiment, serving in all for a period of seven years in the militia. According to the then existing state laws, this period of service exempted him for further service in the militia, but to a man of his character this exemption did not satisfy him or relieve him in his own mind from further responsibility with reference to proper military protection of his district, and a few months prior to the declaration of war between the North and the South he enlisted as a member of the Spartan Rifles, under the command of James Walker, which was one of the first companies organized for the service, and he was made a sergeant. He was one of the first to leave his native county, and served during the first year of the war as a member of the Fifth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Micha Jenkins commanding. With the reorganization of the troops during 1862 in Virginia he became a member of Company A. Holcomb Legion, Col. P. F. Stephens commanding, and with the exception of an unimportant attack of three days, was not ill during the entire war, and took part in every engagement, both major and minor, in which his regiment participated, and he was also fortunate in escaping capture. His record as a soldier is one in which his family may well take pride, for he fought gallantly for the "Lost Cause," and lived up to the highest ideals of military honor.

Both by inheritance and conviction Major Anderson was Presbyterian, and he joined the Nazareth Presbyterian Church when a young man and continued in its service the remainder of his life, being ordained an elder later on in life. This church gave him an outlet for his religious convictions, and he set an example to his fellow members in godly living and Christian charity not easily forgotten. Often sent as a delegate to the conventions of his church, he became well known to the religious leaders of his state, and he was twice made a delegate to the General Assembly, the highest court of the church. Upon the reorganization of Antioch Church, near Cashville, South Carolina, when it was taken to Reidville, South Carolina, Major Anderson transferred to it, and his efforts in its behalf greatly aided in bringing it to its present flourishing condition. Big of heart, Major Anderson gave with an open-handed generosity, not only to the church, but to all worthy charities and public-spirited movements throughout the country. Among other benefactions, he, with Col. T. J. Moore, furnished the requisite funds for the education of a young man for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church who is now a distinguished divine and faithful worker in the church of his faith.

On October 19, 1858, Major Anderson was first married to Susan N. Norris, a daughter of Capt. William Norris, of Union, South Carolina. Mrs. Anderson died in 1863, leaving three young children, namely: Julia, Frank N. and William N., the last named being only three weeks of age. Julia N. died in April, 1866. Frank N. is a prominent resident of Spartanburg, South Carolina, and William A. is residing in Texas. The second marriage of Major Anderson took place on November 28, 1868, when he was united with Ada Eppes, who was born on January 14, 1842, a daughter of

Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Ann Elizabeth (Fields) Eppes, both of whom were born in Sussex County, Virginia. Mrs. Anderson was educated at the Warrenton Female Seminary in North Carolina, and was an accomplished musician in her youth. She is a lady of great culture and attainments. During the war in her section she took an active part in working for the soldiers and relieving the suffering of the wounded, and it was but natural that she should bestow her heart and hand upon one of the veterans of that great struggle, and aid him in his further development in church and state. Major and Mrs. Anderson became the parents of the following children: Victor Eppes, Benjamin Mason, who is deceased; Katherine Eppes, Thomas Mason, Walter Cary, James Leland, John Marshall and Henrietta Maria.

With the death of Major Anderson Spartanburg County lost one of its most representative men. He was a man who possessed in marked degree the power to stimulate others to whole-hearted endeavor, and reached the understanding of the public directly and surely. In all of his work in behalf of his church or community he was so convincing because of his simplicity and integrity that he attained to the full measure of the popular heart and confidence and won support for the measures he was advocating, sometimes against almost insuperable obstacles. His inspiration was always for activities of the best and highest character, and being a constructive optimist with a practical vision and an abiding faith in the best in human nature, he never faltered in his good work, but kept it up as long as he lived. Major Anderson always had the broader sense of the responsibility of citizenship, and never evaded the discharge of civic duty. He was not easily deceived in men or misled in measures so that when he advocated any movement his associates had instant faith in it, and realizing that he possessed vision, courage and initiative, were glad to follow in his lead, knowing that he always had the good of the community at heart and could be depended upon to handle with tact and success any problems which might arise, no matter how difficult they might be. In other words, Major Anderson possessed in the fullest measure those qualities which are conspicuous in the best citizenship and Christian manhood, and so developed them that his family and community were given the full benefit of them.

THOMAS I. CHARLES is president of the Conestee Cotton Mills at Conestee in Greenville County. His name serves to introduce one of the most prominent families of upper South Carolina as well as one of the oldest cotton mill industries in that section of the state.

His great-grandfather John Charles came from England about 1789 and settled in Greenville County about ten miles below Greenville. He was the oldest of three brothers who came with him from England at that time. A son of John Charles was long prominently known as Capt. John Charles. He was born in the home community in Greenville County December 1, 1812, and died there November 19, 1901, when nearly ninety years of age. Capt. John Charles was a captain of South Carolina Militia before the war.

Probably the most notable member of the family was the late Joel D. Charles, son of Israel Charles, who was a brother of Captain John. He was born at Woodville in Greenville County November 11, 1843, and died at his home at Reedy River, now known as Conestee, September 25, 1898. He earned distinction by his service as a Confederate soldier in Colonel Orr's Regiment, which made a gallant record in the Army of Northern Virginia. A year or two after the war he began farming in Woodville and later entered the cotton manufacturing business in partnership with J. A. David. These men bought and took charge of the old McBee factory, often known as the Reedy River factory, on the Reedy River, eight miles below Greenville. This is one of the historic mills of upper South Carolina, having been established by Vardry McBee some time during the '40s. The firm of Charles & David made enlargements and improvements to the plant, and after the death of Mr. David, Joel D. Charles took entire control and continued improvement and additions. During his ownership was built the present dam, one of the first extensive and valuable water power sites in the state. His energy and resources were constantly directed toward enlargement and additions to equipment, and the same policy has been continued by his son, resulting in the making of this plant one of the most modern and best equipped cotton mills in the state. It was Joel D. Charles who gave it the name of the Reedy River Manufacturing Company. Around the plant grew up the beautiful village of Conestee where the Charles family and the families of the several hundred people employed in the mill, store, cotton gin and other community enterprises make their homes. It is a location of great charm, and in that wholesome atmosphere has been developed an ideal community. It was through Joel D. Charles that the first night school at Reedy River was established, as he was a firm believer in education and did much for the advancement of education in that section. He was a school trustee for many years. Joel D. Charles was a prominent Mason, active in church work, and throughout his life gave generously of himself and his means to his community.

Thomas I. Charles, who is a son of Joel D. and Ida (Woodside) Charles, was born at Conestee, and is a young business man of many talents, formerly a successful lawyer. He was educated at Furman University and his first business experience was acquired as a stenographer in the office of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company when Capt. Ellison Smyth was president. While there he studied law and after his admission to the bar began practice at Greenville in partnership with Mr. W. G. Sirrine under the firm name of Sirrine & Charles. Four years later he abandoned law practice to return to Conestee and engage in the cotton industry. At that time he took charge of the Conestee mills as president and treasurer, and in every way has proved a worthy successor to his honored father.

During the recent war Mr. Charles was chairman of Local Draft Board No. 3 of Greenville County. His board had jurisdiction over six townships including the southern half of the county. He was also in charge of the various loan drives and in every case Conestee exceeded its quota. He had

charge of the War Camp Community and benevolent campaigns, including the United War Work campaign, the Salvation Army and other drives. During the war most of the material manufactured by the Conestee Mills was produced for the government.

Mr. Charles is a member of the Conestee Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Lois V. Puckett of Cartersville, Georgia.

RICHARD CHARLTON KEENAN, lifelong resident of Columbia who from humble beginnings has risen to a high position among the successful business men of the city, has for many years served with fidelity and great capability as a city official. His best monument in the years to come will be the results of this official service, especially exemplified in the improvement of the streets of the city and in the donation of the beautiful acreage which has been officially called Keenan Park.

Mr. Keenan was born at Columbia March 15, 1858, a son of Alexander and Eleanor (Kearney) Keenan. His parents were born in the north of Ireland. His father came from County Derry to South Carolina in 1828, first locating in Chester County, and afterward removing to Columbia.

Richard C. Keenan was educated in O'Donnell's School at Columbia and graduated in 1872 from the Male Academy while it was under the direction of Hugh S. Thompson. Mr. Keenan has always lived on Elmwood Avenue, close to its junction with Main. He was born in that block, and in recent years has built the beautiful apartments along the thoroughfare.

After his school days he began business in the role of drayman. It was an individual service in the beginning, but from year to year he kept increasing his facilities and eventually was head of the chief concern of its kind in the city. Through this business he laid the foundation of his present substantial fortune.

One experience and achievement of Mr. Keenan is of great importance and yet seems apart from the main current of his life. A number of years ago he became associated with the local superintendent of the United States Experiment Station at Columbia. He had never lived on a farm, and much of his business time was still taken up by his drayage, and yet his interests and enthusiasm made him an adept in modern scientific agriculture. By his work and experiments he developed and propagated the now famous Keenan-Columbia long-staple cotton, the plant being developed entirely from short-staple. For this purpose of satisfying his newly aroused ambition as a cotton planter, he acquired a farm just north of the city and two miles from the state capitol. This farm has been chiefly devoted to the production of his valuable long-staple cotton.

For many years Mr. Keenan has given his faithful unselfish services to the municipal government of Columbia. He was elected an alderman under the old form of city government in 1909. When the commission form of government was adopted, he was elected council superintendent of the street department, the office he still holds. Mr. Keenan has nothing in common with the average routine character of a city official. He has looked upon his

office as an opportunity to do big and lasting work, and is appropriately called the father of the present extensive system of modern street paving in Columbia. His achievements are such as to constitute results of which he and his fellow citizens may well be proud. In his department Mr. Keenan has insisted upon economy but not at the expense of efficiency. He has always been an advocate of the best material, machinery and equipment and the most skillful and efficient labor. In former years the Palmetto Steam Fire Engine Company was also under his charge. There he carried out the same ideas of thoroughness as in the street department, and laid the foundation for Columbia's present fire-fighting organization, one of the best in the state. In earlier years Mr. Keenan was president of the old Palmetto Volunteer Fire Department, and was elected president and is now vice president of the Volunteer Fire Association. Beginning with the year 1910 the annual reports of the City of Columbia carry a full and complete record of the splendid public services of Mr. Keenan.

Now that he is retired from active business life he gives more and more of his attention to his duties as a city official. His private time is taken up with the management of his farm and the Keenan apartments already mentioned.

In October, 1919, negotiations were completed whereby the City of Columbia accepted the donation of fifty acres from Mr. Keenan, this being a portion of the Keenan farm, to be used for a public park, with the addition of another tract of about thirty-five acres purchased by the city. A large part of this land is covered with a beautiful growth of timber, also a fine stream of water, valuable features which time and the work of landscape gardening will not have to supply. This tract was selected by the landscape expert as the most beautiful site within twenty miles. At a token of appreciation of this splendid gift the park, on the recommendation of mayor, has been named Richard C. Keenan Park. It is Columbia's first real park, all the former small parcels of land used and devoted to such purpose having been allotted to other ends. It is difficult to conceive of a lasting memorial which would better satisfy the ambition of a man of good taste than a beautiful park named in his honor. In the words of a local Columbia paper "Columbia is to have a park and to 'Uncle Dick' Keenan, as the donor of the fifty acres and who made the recreation center possible, is known, to Uncle Dick will go the thanks of Columbians of the present and of those generations which are to come on and which will be told of the generosity of this loyal citizen."

Mr. Keenan is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church. He married February 14, 1883, Miss Mary V. Bauknight of Lexington, South Carolina, daughter of Dr. W. J. Bauknight. They have four children: Walter A., Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Cato, Mrs. Carrie Louise Martin and Richard Charlton, Jr.

VARDRY MCBEE. The early history of Greenville had no more interesting or significant figure than Vardry McBee, who in fact measured up to all that was intended when he was called "a model man of enterprise for the South and the country." After he had passed the high tide of life's activities, and

twelve years before his death, which occurred at Greenville, January 23, 1864, in his eighty-ninth year, an interesting sketch of his career was published in De Bow's Review of September, 1852. It is a historic document, and the salient features of the article are reproduced here.

He was born in Spartanburg District of South Carolina, June 19, 1775, and the Revolutionary battles of Cowpens and Cedar Springs were fought within a few miles of his father's home, and he was old enough to see and be impressed by many events of that struggle. His parents came from Virginia and were among the earliest settlers of Upper Carolina. His father, though of the religious faith of the Friends, commanded a company for several years in the Revolution. After the war, being heavily in debt, he had to mortgage his property, including the famous Limestone Springs, and finally lost his fortune altogether.

Vardry had to leave school at the age of twelve and for the next six years was a farm laborer on the Limestone Farm, where his father remained, though the title had passed to other owners. In 1794 he began an apprenticeship at the saddler's trade at Lincolnton, North Carolina. During 1800, after completing his apprenticeship he was employed for a brief time as a clerk in Charleston, but in the fall of the same year accompanied his parents on their removal to Kentucky. The following year he established a saddlery in middle Tennessee, but soon returned to North Carolina and engaged in business as a merchant at Lincolnton, where he prospered and laid the foundation of a large fortune. In 1805 he retired from mercantile lines, and devoted his time to agriculture and other increasing interests. Agriculture was his favorite subject, and he reclaimed a large amount of badly worn soil and again and again carried off premiums for maximum productiveness of his fields. Fully three-quarters of a century ago he was practicing the modern doctrine of restoring soil fertility by the use of clovers and other leguminous crops. In 1812 he was elected clerk of the County Court at Lincolnton and held that office twenty-one years.

While Mr. McBee did not become a resident of Greenville until 1836, he had bought in 1815 a large domain of several thousand acres in and around the village. At that time he had only a modest fortune, as fortunes were then estimated, and it was against the protests of friends and relatives that he bargained with Col. L. J. Allston for these lands at a price of \$27,500. While a few acres of the property at the present time would appraise at more than that figure, it required unusual sagacity and foresight to approve the wisdom of the purchase 100 years ago. Greenville then contained only a few houses and about a hundred inhabitants, but Mr. McBee saw it on one of the great western thoroughfares, recognized its climatic and topographic advantages, and particularly the immense water power which would make a great center of industry.

Soon after making the purchase he gave his personal impetus to industrial progress, building a flour mill in the village in 1817, another one of stone in 1829. Seven miles below the city on Reedy River, he developed from time to time a nucleus of manufactures, including grist mill, paper mill, cotton fac-

tory, and woolen mill—all pioneer industries that have special interest to the modern industrial City of Greenville.

After removing to Greenville in 1836 he devoted himself to the improvement of his lands and agriculture. He would have been an exceptional farmer even in the twentieth century, since he abhorred the idea of "mining" the wealth of the soil, and always practiced the sound policy of steadily making his land better.

He was extremely liberal toward every local improvement. He gave lands for the male and female academy at Greenville and sites for the various churches. In the history of early railroad construction through this part of the South his name and service are indelibly fixed. He succeeded General Hayne as president of the project of the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad. When the project of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad was about to fail, he subscribed \$50,000, thus making the largest individual subscription ever made to a railroad in the United States up to that time. He also liberally supported the enterprises of the Seaboard & Roanoke and the Charleston, Louisville & Cincinnati Railroads.

To quote the direct words of the article from which the above is taken: "It may with great truth be said of Mr. McBee, that very few men who have made their fortunes have appropriated so much of them to public purposes * * * Mr. McBee never engaged in an enterprise that did not succeed. As a saddler he commenced his fortune, had a high reputation for his work, and laid the foundation of that immense estate which he now owns. As a merchant, with numerous branches of his mercantile business at Lincolnton, Spartanburg, Greenville and elsewhere, during some fifty years, he has been everywhere successful. As an extensive manufacturer of cotton and woolen cloths and paper he has been equally successful.

"In morality and all the proprieties of life, Mr. McBee has no superior. His habits are all strictly temperate and methodical. He is a man of great industry and activity. He retires to bed early and arises before daylight every morning. Having been crippled when a young man, by being thrown from a horse, he is not able to walk any distance. He consequently lives mostly in his saddle during the day. Although now nearly seventy-seven years old, he rides fifty miles a day, and feels no inconvenience from it. He enjoys fine health, though his constitution has always been delicate. There is the same uniformity and regularity in his dress that there is in his habits and manners. In person, Mr. McBee is small, with a mild and pleasing expression of face. In his manners he is kind and gentle, with the simplicity of a child. Seldom is he excited by anything, but there is in him a sleeping passion which is sometimes aroused."

In 1804 he married Miss Jane Alexander, daughter of Col. Elias Alexander of Rutherford County, North Carolina. The unfretted currents of their lives ran side by side for nearly sixty years, and she died less than two months after her beloved husband on March 13, 1864. A granddaughter of this historic couple is Mrs. C. M. Landrum of Greenville, from whom this data was secured.



Andrew H. Miller

ANDREW H. MILLER, of Greer, is one of those rare men who do large and important things in distinct and unrelated lines. He is a man of most versatile gifts and of inexhaustible energy. He has long been a successful member of the bar, and since becoming identified with Greer has exerted himself without stint in the building up of that now prosperous commercial and industrial center. One class of interests that knows him very well is livestock men. He was formerly owner of one of the finest herds of Red Polled cattle in the South.

He was born in Welford, in Spartanburg County, son of J. J. and Martha (Fleming) Miller. Both the Miller and Fleming families have been identified with Spartanburg County several generations. Mr. Miller's father is still living.

As a youth Mr. Miller showed his enthusiasm and enterprise by acquitting himself creditably in several lines of work outside the ordinary routine of school and home. He acquired a liberal education, graduating Master of Arts in 1898 from Furman University at Greenville. For three years he was professor of Latin in Furman University, and for one year was master of mathematics at Pantops Academy in Charlottesville, Virginia, and while at Charlottesville studied law in the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar of South Carolina in 1899. Before locating at Greer he served one year as president of the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute. Greer is only a short distance from the locality in Spartanburg County where he was born. While Mr. Miller would probably never be satisfied to give up the profession of law, in which he takes a great deal of pleasure both as a profession and a business, he has the restless spirit of activity and ambition to do things which has brought him into association with practically every movement for the upbuilding of the Greer community. He devoted several years to making one of the finest stock farms in the South, stocked with Red Polled cattle. He had several imported bulls of the highest rating and developed a herd that attracted the attention and patronage of the leading stock breeders of the country. Due to the press of other business and for personal reasons, he disposed of this famous herd in January, 1919.

Mr. Miller was the chief promoter in organizing two banks in Greer and of several other large commercial and industrial enterprises that have been large factors in building up Greer from a small and unimportant country village to a live, prosperous and growing little city, the center of an immediate population of not less than 10,000. Mr. Miller is a first-class farmer and has done all he could to promote modern agriculture in his section.

He has also been a prominent figure in local and state politics and in 1915 was candidate for the democratic nomination for Congress from the Fourth District. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Miller married Miss Sallie Virginia Vaughan of Louisa County, Virginia. They have five children, Julian S., Frank Vaughan, Louise, Harold and Alvin.

Lieut. Julian S. Miller was probably one of the youngest commissioned officers in the National Army during the great war. He is a graduate of The

Citadel, South Carolina's great military school, and was only seventeen when he was commissioned a lieutenant in the National Army. He went to France with the Expeditionary Forces, and was on duty until honorably discharged. He returned home in January, 1919.

COL. EDGEWORTH M. BLYTHE was born at Greenville, July 31, 1872, son of Absalom and Emily (Earle) Blythe. His father is also a lawyer by profession and is present city judge of Greenville. Emily Earle is a member of the historic Earle family, who were among the first settlers and founders of Greenville.

Colonel Blythe was fortunate in his early home life and in the advantages conferred upon him. He attended Furman University at Greenville and in 1891 graduated from South Carolina's famous military school, The Citadel, at Charleston. For two years he taught in the Greenville County public schools and was instructor at Clemson College during 1894-96. While teaching in Clemson he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1896, and began practice at Greenville in the same year. Later he took a course in the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating LL. B. in 1901. He served as United States commissioner at Greenville from 1903 to 1917. He is a past master of Recovery Lodge No. 31 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. From 1899 to 1917 he was a member of the board of visitors of The Citadel.

In 1899 he organized Company A of the First South Carolina Infantry, becoming its captain, and was promoted to major in 1905, and in May, 1915, to colonel of the First South Carolina. As colonel he commanded his regiment on the Mexican border in 1916. In December of that year he resigned his commission, but later received a commission as major in the National Army and was assigned to duty at Camp Lee, Virginia.

Before receiving his commission in the National Army Colonel Blythe served without compensation as chairman of the Greenville County Exemption Board.

ROBERT ROPER SCALES, manufacturing chemist, an Englishman by nativity, received his technical training in England, has been active in his profession in the United States nearly twenty years, and is head of the Scales-Wilson Company of Greenville.

He was born at Nottingham, England, in 1876, son of Luke Roper and Mary J. (Copestake) Scales, natives of the same city. These families represent the best type of middle class English people, always conservative, substantial and useful, the class recognized as the "back bone" of the English race.

Mr. Scales was educated in the public schools of Nottingham or the People's College as it is generally known. There he specialized in practical and applied chemistry and chemical engineering. On coming to the United States in 1900 he practiced as a chemist at Boston for several years and had a wide and varied experience in connection with a number of prominent chemical industries in the northeastern section of the United States. He came to South Carolina in 1914, and this state he regards as his permanent home. He began business at Greenville

as a manufacturing chemist, and founded the Scales-Wilson Company, manufacturers of a large number of popular and extensively sold soda water flavors, flavoring compounds, food colors and specialties. His products took the first prize at the East Tennessee State Fair at Knoxville, and they are sold at wholesale to the trade throughout the United States. Mr. Scales is a member of the National Association of Soda Water Flavor Manufacturers.

His association with South Carolina was made of a permanent nature through his marriage to Miss Lida James of Fairfield County. The James and the Carr families, the latter in the maternal line, represents two of the old and wealthy families of that section of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Scales have four children, Mary, Lida, Robert and James.

Mr. Scales is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to Cyrus Chapter No. 22 of Greenville, South Carolina, the Knights Templar and the Shriners. He is also a member of Greenville Lodge No. 858 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and several social organizations. With his family he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

J. HUDSON WILLIAMS, whose name has become prominent in the financial and real estate circles of Greenville, is one of the most active and energetic of the public spirited young business men who have made and are making Greenville a commercial and manufacturing center of the first importance.

He was born at Greenville in 1884 a son of W. A. and Willie (Hudson) Williams. His mother is still living. The Williams family for generations have been prominent in Newberry and Greenville counties, where Mr. Williams' father and grandfather were born. The old seat of the Hudson family is Marlboro County. Mr. Williams' maternal grandfather was the late Judge Joshua Hudson of Bennettsville. He was long distinguished as a lawyer and jurist and his "Recollections," published by the State Company at Columbia containing the reminiscences of a long and useful life are one of the most valuable contributions to the historical literature of South Carolina. The Recollections contain many anecdotes and ten portraits of the distinguished friends and associates of Judge Hudson.

J. Hudson Williams acquired his early education in the public schools of Greenville and finished his education in Clemson College. After leaving college he took up a business career and for several years has been at the head of a personal organization handling much of the local real estate and promoting business and commerce generally.

Mr. Williams married Miss Louise McGee of Greenville, South Carolina. They have one daughter, Caroline Williams.

CHARLES O. MILFORD. Few men have developed their powers and abilities so rapidly in a special field as Charles O. Milford, now general agent for the Southeastern Life Insurance Company at Greenville. Several localities of the state, and his old associates at Furman University, have known him as a talented musician and teacher, and he has apparently carried his experience and abilities as a teacher and educator into his new work and has had almost remarkable success in training other men

to accomplish results similar to those he himself has obtained in insurance.

He was born in Anderson county, this state, in 1887, son of C. J. and Lou (Saylor) Milford. Several generations of the Milfords have lived in Abbeville and Anderson counties. The original ancestors came from the north of Ireland and first settled in Virginia, whence branches went to the New England as well as to the Southern States. In the South the family is especially strong in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee, and everywhere representative of the highest type of American character.

Charles O. Milford acquired a good education, especially in music. He studied both voice and instrumental at Dayton College of Music in Virginia, and later entered Furman University at Greenville, where he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1914. He was head of the Furman Glee Club and other musical organizations, and at the same time was choir director of the Pendleton Street Baptist Church. As a teacher he did some splendid work at Simpsonville, in Greenville County, where for four years he was principal of the high school, building it up from a small enrollment to a school of standard course and strength. He also organized and managed a musical association that produced with credit, among other things, two operas. Simpsonville has become noted as a rural center of the soundest culture, and probably nothing has contributed more to this than Mr. Milford's professional work.

Mr. Milford entered the insurance business in the spring of 1918 as an agent of the Southeastern Life Insurance Company of Greenville, assigned to duty at Anderson. His work was soon getting notice in the home office, and he won several monthly records for business obtained. The company made him general agent at Anderson, and then, on January 1, 1919, gave him promotion to one of the best positions in the service, as general agent at Greenville, with a territory in upper South Carolina comprising a specially rich section of the state. He has continued to win honors both for volume of business written personally and for the success of the men under him.

Mr. Milford is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Clara Todd, of Simpsonville, who is a graduate of Cox College at Atlanta. They have one son, Charles O., Jr.

AINSLEY HALL MONTEITH is prominent among that group of business men who give life and spirit to the growing achievements and fame of Greenville. Mr. Monteith during the past ten years has built up a large business as a wholesale confectioner and cigar merchant, and takes the deepest personal interest in the welfare of the city where his own success has been so pronounced.

Mr. Monteith was born at Columbia, South Carolina, forty years ago, a son of Walter S. and Joan Elizabeth (Yates) Monteith, both now deceased. The Monteith family is one of the oldest in Columbia. They are of Scotch origin, came from the north of Ireland and the first of them settled in Columbia



C. Milford

before the Revolutionary war. Mr. Monteith's uncle, Mr. A. H. Monteith was born in Columbia in 1838 and is now accorded the distinction of being the city's oldest inhabitant. Mr. Monteith's grandfather, Galloway Monteith, was also born at Columbia. The late Walter S. Monteith was a Confederate soldier, serving throughout the war as one of the couriers on the staff of Gen. Wade Hampton.

Ainsley Hall Monteith was reared and educated in Columbia and when hardly more than a boy had his first business experience. For several years he was in the fertilizer business under Mr. Washington A. Clark. Soon after coming to Greenville in 1909 he entered the wholesale cigar and confectionery trade, and has met with the success characteristic of the fine class of young business men who have promoted Greenville as the "best city in the State." He is an active participant in the city's varied activities, and belongs to the public spirited group doing so much in so many ways for Greenville.

An interesting evidence of his faith in Greenville was his promotion and financing of a modern apartment house in Cagle Park. The plans for this apartment were perfected in the spring of 1919, and when complete the building will be modern and luxurious in every appointment. Its location in the Cagle Park section insure its occupancy by the highest class patrons. Mr. Monteith married Miss Birdie Greenbaum.

THOMAS BENSON WALLACE. A veteran cotton mill manager of the first class and until March, 1919, superintendent of the Dunean mill at Greenville. Thomas Benson Wallace has a remarkable record for steadiness and long continuance of service in one industry. He resigned his position as superintendent of Dunean mill to enter the flour and feed business with T. F. McDow under the style of Wallace & McDow and they have been very successful in their new enterprise.

Born in Morgan County, Georgia, in 1856, Mr. Wallace shows many of the striking characteristics of his Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was Gabriel Wallace of Pickens County, South Carolina. The family moved to Georgia before the war. Mr. Wallace is a son of J. E. and Emily A. (Davis) Wallace. The father was a first cousin of Judge William Wallace, the distinguished South Carolina jurist and statesman of war times and reconstruction days.

Thomas Benson Wallace had his early boyhood greatly influenced by the strenuous period in which it was passed, that of the war and reconstruction. When he was only ten years old he went to work in a cotton mill. This was the historic Gregg mill at Graniteville in Aiken County, South Carolina. From there he went to Columbus, Georgia, and worked in the Eagle and Phoenix mills until 1870. One notable feature of his record is that continuously since 1870 he has been in the service of one firm or group of interests. In that year he went to work in the mill at Tallassee Falls, Elmore County, Alabama, owned by the Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company. He was in the mills operated by this company and its successor the Duck Mills Corporation continuously for thirty-six years, including his service in the mill at Columbia, South Carolina,

to which place he was transferred from Tallassee Falls. In 1906 he became superintendent of the Watts mill at Laurens, South Carolina, and in 1912 removed to Greenville to superintend the construction and equipment and take charge as superintendent of the Dunean mill, which began operations that year. This is owned by the same company as the Watts mill at Laurens.

Mr. Wallace was not off a cotton mill pay roll since he started to work as a boy in 1867, until 1919, and has actually been absent from duty only a few days in over fifty years. For all the great volume of work he has performed and the unceasing application to business Mr. Wallace retains a remarkably youthful appearance, this being a family trait of the Wallaces. Many would take him to be not more than forty-five years old.

Mr. Wallace has been a prominent member of the Southern Textile Association since it was organized and was elected its president in 1913. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner. The maiden name of his wife was Susan L. Kimbrough of Alabama. They have four children: Lieut. James M.; Clifton N.; Mrs. Minnie Wallin, wife of E. C. Wallin; and Miss Mabel Wallace. The oldest son, Lieut. James M. Wallace, was a practicing physician in Greenville and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, and went with the troops overseas in the summer of 1918. He arrived in France the 15th of September and saw active duty with the Expeditionary Forces in France until he received his discharge when he resumed his practice in Greenville, South Carolina.

JAMES SPENCER VERNER, whose public service has kept him prominently before the people of Columbia for a number of years, was born at Walhalla, South Carolina, March 12, 1877, son of John Samuel and Mary (Phillips) Verner.

He was reared in Columbia, attended the graded schools, and graduated from South Carolina College with the class of 1897. For three years he engaged in teaching, and the greater part of the subsequent time has been spent in public office. For eight years he was United States commissioner and for four years city recorder of Columbia. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. April 29, 1903, at Columbia he married Eliza Bellamy Duffie, daughter of W. J. Duffie. They have four children: James S., Jr., William Duffie, Mary Bellamy and Ellen Douglas.

JUDSON CLYDE MOORE, M. D. While he is a native of and first practiced medicine in Williamsburg County, Lower South Carolina, where the Moores have lived for several generations as planters of wealth and prominence, Doctor Moore for over ten years has been identified in a professional and business capacity with Upper South Carolina, Spartanburg and Greenville counties. His home is at Duncan, in Spartanburg County, where he is one of the busiest men of his profession.

He was born in Williamsburg County in 1881, a son of Benjamin Warren and Eliza (McKinzie) Moore. The McKinzies and the Moores are of Scotch origin. Doctor Moore was reared in the Lake City section of Williamsburg County. He

acquired a good common school education, studied medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, where he was graduated in 1905. The following two and a half years he spent at Cades, in Williamsburg County. In 1908 he located at Duncan. Although a small town, Duncan is in the heart of the rich agricultural regions and is surrounded by a closely populated territory. Doctor Moore is almost constantly busy with his professional demands, and has also exerted his business abilities both at home and in adjoining sections. He has acquired the foundation of a comfortable fortune in farming land and business property, owning a ten-horse farm in Spartanburg County not far from Duncan. In the adjoining county of Greenville, at Grier, he owns valuable business property on which in the summer of 1919 with his business associates he began the erection of a fine business block of concrete and ornamental brick construction. This building, two stories high, is planned so that additional stories may be superimposed as required.

Doctor Moore has a beautiful home adjoining the town of Duncan. His residence occupies an elevated site, and the surroundings are such as to utilize the highest advantage for comfort and restfulness of the country. Both Duncan and Greer are on the main line of the Southern Railway and the Piedmont & Northern Railway, about half way between Greenville and Spartanburg, and in the heart of the fastest growing and richest section of the South. Doctor Moore is local surgeon for the Piedmont & Northern Railway. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations.

He married Miss Julia Inabinet of Orangeburg County. Her mother was an Amaker and both of these names represent some fine old Huguenot stock of Lower Carolina. Doctor and Mrs. Moore have four children, Verdier, Lila, Mae, Ruth and Judson Clyde, Jr.

OTIS PRENTISS MILLS. Those best acquainted with the life and affairs of Greenville County during the last half century would be surprised to discover any constructive movement for the benefit of the city, industrially, as a civic, educational and social center, in which members of the Mills family have not had some part and a quickening interest and sympathy. One of the men who did most to build up the textile industry of Greenville was the late Capt. Otis Prentiss Mills. His son who bears the same name was for many years a cotton manufacturer, in late years has become interested in the automobile business. He expended much time and energy in behalf of the Good Roads movement in this section of the state.

The late Capt. Otis Prentiss Mills who died at his home in Greenville July 23, 1915, was born in Henderson County, North Carolina, February 22, 1840. He served with gallantry and distinction as a soldier and officer in the Confederate army in a North Carolina regiment. He was through all of the great campaigns of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, beginning as a private and coming out of the war as a captain. In 1865 he sought a new location

in which to build up his fortune and removing to Greenville was from the first a leader in that community's growth and prosperity. He was a merchant until about 1888, when he organized the Greenville Fertilizer Factory. In 1895 he organized and became president of the Mills Manufacturing Company, cotton manufacturers, building one of the best equipped mills in this section at the southwest end of Mills Avenue. While he was a merchant he also conducted a high class dairy farm near the city. His civic leadership and public spirit was always on a par with the enterprise and initiative which characterized his business achievements.

Captain Mills married Susan Cordelia Gower, who is still living. Her father was the late T. C. Gower of the old firm of Gower, Cox & Markley, one of the pioneer business houses of Greenville and for many years a bulwark of its commercial life.

Otis Prentiss Mills, who was born at Greenville, is a most fortunate man, fortunate in his parentage and early home associations, also in the choice of his business interests and also in the destiny which has made Greenville the community which his purposeful life could best serve. He was well educated in the Greenville public schools, at Clemson College and in the New Bedford Textile Schools in Massachusetts. He practically grew up in the textile industry, going into his father's mill when a boy and by progressive stages learning every branch of the cotton manufacture. For a number of years he was vice president of the Mills Manufacturing Company.

He is now chiefly interested in the automobile business, being owner of the Highland Automobile Company, distributors of Milburn Light Electric car, the Packard automobile, the Velie pleasure cars and commercial trucks.

CAPT. J. HERTZ BROWN is one of the many young professional men who left their business and their home to serve in the great war with Germany. He resumed his career as a lawyer at Spartanburg in the spring of 1919.

Captain Brown was born at Charleston in 1886, a son of Samuel C. and Frances M. (Hertz) Brown. His parents are still living at Charleston. The Browns have been identified with Charleston citizenship for several generations. Samuel C. Brown for many years was a phosphate rock miner in Charleston and Berkeley counties, and is now retired.

Captain Brown attended the public schools of his native city, graduated with the class of 1908 from the College of Charleston and studied law in the law department of the University of South Carolina at Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1909, and after about a year at Charleston moved to Spartanburg in October, 1910. For two years he was connected with the *Spartanburg Herald*, but in 1912 opened his law office.

Before coming to Spartanburg Captain Brown had served five years as a member of the Sumter Guards at Charleston. During the border troubles in Mexico he re-entered the National Guard at Spartanburg, and being transferred to the Federal service served about three months on recruiting duties in Upper South Carolina. In February, 1916,



Essie Truman,

he was one of three men who organized the Coast Artillery at Spartanburg known as the Second Company, South Carolina Coast Artillery, National Guard. With this company he was called into the service of the new National Army July 25, 1917. On reaching Charleston the company was made the Seventh Company and stationed at Fort Moultrie. From there Captain Brown was called to Fortress Monroe, taking a special course in heavy artillery. November 27, 1917, he was promoted from lieutenant to captain. On his return to Fort Moultrie he was made coast defense adjutant and served as such until September 1, 1918. At that date he was assigned to the Seventy-Fifth Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps and with that organization as regimental adjutant, left for France on the 5th of October. The Seventy-Fifth was not called into action at the front prior to the signing of the armistice. He was returned to America in February, 1919, and received his honorable discharge from the army March 24.

In May, 1919, Captain Brown was appointed county chairman for the Victory Loan campaign and took Spartanburg City and County over the top in record time. During the same month he resumed the active practice of law. He is a steward of the Bethel Methodist Church, is a Knight of Pythias, a Free Mason, and a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Captain Brown married Miss Kathleen Sanders of Spartanburg, daughter of the late C. P. Sanders, an eminent lawyer whose career has been sketched on other pages. Captain and Mrs. Brown have one daughter, Kathleen.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN WEST as secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers Association has responsibilities and duties that bring him in close touch with one of the greatest industries of the South. Mr. West is a man of wide business, educational and public experience, and for many years was a successful educator.

He was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, July 10, 1870, a son of Dr. Benjamin Perry and Mary A. (Donaldson) West. His father practiced medicine for many years in upper South Carolina. The son was well educated in the common schools, attending high school under Prof. J. B. Watkins, and finished his work at Furman University in Greenville in 1892. For six years he was connected with the schools at Bolton and three years at Albany, Alabama. In 1907 Mr. West became connected with the auditor's office of South Carolina, and for two years was with the fertilizer department of Clemson College. In 1913 he was made first assistant secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers Association, and since 1917 has had full charge of that office. Governor Ansell during his administration appointed Mr. West to take charge of the books of the state dispensary, an institution which was eradicated during Governor Ansell's term. During the great war Mr. West served as chairman of the city fuel administration of Columbia. He was a trustee of School District No. 4 and has long been active in the Baptist Church, serving as chairman of the board of deacons for ten years and is one of the leading workers in the Baptist Church Sunday school.

December 26, 1894, Mr. West married Mittie E. McKinney. Her father Zachariah Taylor McKinney is a prominent cotton mill man. Mr. and Mrs. West have four children. Clarence Taylor, a graduate of Clemson College with the class of 1916, now a supervising chemist; William Alfred, a bookkeeper in a bank at Columbia; Julien, a student in Clemson College; and a small daughter, Margaret E.

ESSIE INMAN is one of the highly qualified members of the Greenville bar, and in addition to his private practice he has for the past four years performed the duties of master in equity.

Mr. Inman was born in Pinckney Township, of Union County, South Carolina, in 1880, a son of Daniel and Sarah Ann (Palmer) Inman. His father, who is still living in Pinckney Township, was born in Chester County, of English ancestry, and is a veteran of the Confederate war, having served with the Chester County troops in that conflict. Not long after the war he removed to Union County.

Essie Inman received the best of literary and professional advantages, having graduated from Furman University at Greenville in the class of 1904 and from the law department of the University of Virginia with the degree LL. B. in 1906. The following year, after his admission to the bar, he began practice at Greenville and regards that city as his permanent home. He is a fine type of the successful young lawyer of the best class. He was elected master in equity for Greenville County in 1915, a position he still holds. In this office, requiring the judicial temperament, a thorough knowledge of law and equity in all civil cases, he has given the highest satisfaction both to the members of the bar and all whose interests come under his jurisdiction and for his decision.

Mr. Inman is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Margaret Schifley, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, and they have four fine daughters, Caroline Margaret, Mary Ellen, Essie Pearl and Sarah Moseley.

Mr. Inman is a member of the Masonic order, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

HOMER DUNLAP HENRY. With the average advantages and opportunities of a plain farmer boy, Homer Dunlap Henry in the past twenty or thirty years, has achieved a leading place as a banker, and an official in several other leading business enterprises, and in all community affairs in his home town of Clinton.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County, April 17, 1874, son of Bluford M. and Adaline (Blakely) Henry, also natives of Laurens County. His paternal grandparents were Matthew and Elizabeth Henry. The maternal grandparents were George "Prophet" and Docia Blakely. Bluford M. Henry spent his life as a farmer, served as a Confederate soldier during the entire war from 1861 until the close, entering the army at the age of sixteen. He lived to his seventieth year, and his wife is still living. Both were active Presbyterians. Their eight children were reared on a farm.

Homer Dunlap Henry attended country schools and spent two years in the Clinton College of South

Carolina at Clinton. After school, he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the J. W. Copeland Company, a local firm of merchants at Clinton. Later he sold goods on his own account for a number of years and afterward was employed in a clerical capacity for Jacobs and Company, a large advertising agency of Clinton, South Carolina. At intervals, comprising a total service of seven years, he was city clerk of Clinton, and in connection with that business he dealt in real estate, insurance and loans.

Mr. Henry was once one of the promoters and assisted in the organization of the Commercial Bank of Clinton in 1910, has served as a director and officer from the beginning, was cashier until April, 1918, and since then has been president of this institution, which has made a marked progress since organization. He has been very active writing fire and life insurance since the spring of 1898 and now has a business under the name of H. D. Henry & Company which is a credit to the community. During the past ten years, his name has been associated with several other well known local business enterprises. He and his associates organized in 1910, the Clinton Bonded Warehouse Company and he has been an officer and director of the company continuously. He has also been director and officer of a live stock company since organization. For several years he has had considerable farming interests, however, giving a limited amount of his time to same.

Mr. Henry was married March 30, 1898, to Miss Eddie Nash, daughter of W. E. and Mary (Wright) Nash of Clinton. They have four children, three daughters and one son, Agnes, Edward, Mary and Addie Elise. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Henry is treasurer on the board of stewards. He is also a past master of his Masonic lodge and a member of Knights Templar and Shriners. Mr. Henry's earnest endeavor is to render a "personal service" where it is needed to do the greatest good, and he is known as the "poor man's friend."

ALVIN H. DEAN. If a poll of the bar could be taken, there is no question that Alvin H. Dean of Greenville would receive a large number of votes as the most prominent jury lawyer in the state. Naturally gifted in oratory, since boyhood able to reason and to speak on his feet, his many years in his profession and active contact with men and affairs, have given him an unequivocal power and influence in gaining recognition for the cause he presents in a court room. In the section of Upper South Carolina where most of his work is done, court rooms are usually crowded when it is known that Alvin H. Dean is to make a plea in some important trial.

Mr. Dean is a member of the law firm Cothran, Dean, & Cothran, representing counsel for the Southern Railway, the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway, and a number of other corporations and firms.

Mr. Dean who was born in Spartanburg County in 1863, son of Capt. Alvin H. and Eugenia (Miller) Dean, represents one of the oldest and most prominent families of the old county of Spartanburg,

with the history of which the records of the Deans are closely interwoven. It is a Scotch-Irish family. Capt. Alvin H. Dean, Sr., served as captain of Company E in one of the regiments of Hampton's Legion, and displayed all the personal heroism and leadership associated with the character of the ablest soldier. He was also prominent in affairs of politics and public life in Spartanburg County and was a successful planter there. He represented the county in the State Legislature for several terms. One of the brothers George B. Dean served as sheriff of Spartanburg County.

When Captain Dean died at Greenville in August, 1919, the local newspapers devoted much space to his life and services and from the facts then recalled some additional matters should be noted here. He was born in Spartanburg County February 20, 1837, and was therefore in his eighty-third year at the time of his death. His parents were Alfred College in North Carolina and soon after the beginning of the war raised a company of cavalry which became Company E of the Second South Carolina Regiment. After some duty around Charleston he and his company were ordered to Virginia, and there participated in the closing scenes of the seven days battle around Richmond, the second Manassas and all the engagements of the Maryland campaign including Sharpsburg. Because of ill health Captain Dean resigned in 1862, being succeeded to the captaincy by his brother George B. Dean. Later having recovered his health he was offered the position of major in the state troops, but declined in favor of return to his old company of which he had been chosen a commissioned officer. With it he continued to serve until the end of the war, participating in the battles of Fort Fisher, Anderson, Bentonville and other engagements. For many years Captain Dean was a colonel of the Spartanburg regiment of the United Confederate Veterans.

Eugenia Miller, mother of the Greenville lawyer, was married to Captain Dean in 1860. She was a daughter of James A. Miller, well known in Spartanburg County before the war, having been one of the deacons of the historic Nazareth Church, one of the oldest Presbyterian Churches in South Carolina. With this church the Dean family was also affiliated. The Deans, the Millers, the Moores, the Andersons and such families represented the wealth and culture of Spartanburg County in its early history. Captain Dean was survived by the good wife who had traveled through the years as his companion for more than half a century and also by four children, Alvin H., James M., Kate A. and Anna Belle.

Besides the mental talents with which he was endowed Alvin H. Dean had the good fortune of health and strength and he spent much of his boyhood on a farm. He attended the local schools in Reidville and Spartanburg, also Furman University at Greenville, and took his law course in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he was licensed to practice in 1884. The same year saw him locate at Greenville and begin the career which has continued uninterrupted for thirty-five years. During more than a quarter of a century of this time he has appeared on one side or the other in



Thos H. Marchant.

nearly every prominent suit and litigation in the courts of Upper South Carolina. While his practice as a jury lawyer is both civil and criminal, what appeals to the popular imagination is quite naturally the display of his unusual powers in a criminal case, and in such cases his success has been so unvarying and so long continued that his services have come to be regarded as almost indispensable.

In politics he has distinguished himself as an able campaigner, though his busy law practice has left him little leisure for office holding. He served as alderman of Greenville from 1892 to 1896, and in 1895 was elected a member of the State Senate, being re-elected in 1899 and serving in that important body and in many ways influencing its work until 1904. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the college fraternity Sigma Alpha Epsilon. For a number of years he has served as a deacon of the Second Presbyterian Church, and is a director of the Norwood National Bank of Greenville. Mr. Dean has kept his health and vigor by continued interest and participation in outdoor recreation, particularly in riding and driving good horses.

In March, 1886, he married Miss Lida Byrd of Greenville County, who died in 1894. In August, 1898, he married Miss Sallie Preston of Virginia.

In the spring of 1919 Mr. Dean was signally honored by the Order of Elks by appointment to the highest office in the State of South Carolina, that of grand exalted ruler for the District of South Carolina. He is a past exalted ruler of Greenville Lodge No. 858 of the same order.

D. LESESNE SMITH, M. D. During sixteen years of active work as a physician Doctor Smith has utilized his abilities in the field of children's diseases, is a recognized authority among the profession in South Carolina, and has done some very valuable work since locating at Spartanburg ten years ago. He is perhaps most widely known through his infants' and children's sanitarium, conducted every summer at Saluda, North Carolina.

Doctor Smith was born at Charleston in 1877, a son of Samuel Porcher and Henrietta (Palmer) Smith. Through his father and mother he is connected with some very prominent families at Charleston: His father was descended from Press Smith a nephew of Bishop Smith, the first Episcopal bishop of South Carolina. In the paternal line there is also kinship with the Lesesne and Porcher families, both distinguished names representing the French Huguenot colonists.

Doctor Smith attended Clemson College, and received his medical education in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston. He graduated with the class of 1903, and practiced at Newry until he removed to Spartanburg in 1909. Doctor Smith's private practice is now limited to diseases of children. For the past six years he has conducted his sanitarium at Saluda. Under his management it has proved a haven of refuge for many babies during the heated term, but its benefits are not confined to the individual cases received,

since it is a source of education and enlightenment on the modern care of infants and every mother who spends any time there goes home better equipped for her own duties and inevitably spreading an influence for good in her environment.

During 1919 a correspondent of the Greenville Daily News wrote an interesting article concerning this institution, calling attention to the fact that children from every part of the United States come to Doctor Smith's hospital during summer. During 1918 children from fourteen states extending from Maine to California were admitted. The original plant began with one building, while now there are five buildings with complete sanitary and modern hospital equipment. In constant attendance at the hospitals are two or more physicians and eight graduate nurses. One of the most important features commented upon by the correspondent was the diet kitchen, which in Doctor Smith's opinion stands first in the successful treatment of infants, good and wholesome food supplementing the pure and fresh air. A number of generous Spartanburg people have contributed to the expenses of maintaining a charity branch of the baby hospital and Doctor Smith and his assistants have given their time free of charge to the treatment of the patients in this branch.

By state appointment Doctor Smith is also physician to the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind at Cedar Springs near Spartanburg. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations. He has been twice married, and his wives were sisters Miss Ammie and Miss Nettie Hane, of Fort Motte, South Carolina. Doctor Smith has four children: Lesesne, Jr., Keith Hane, Porcher and Nettie Hane.

THOMAS M. MARCHANT occupies a distinctive position in the cotton industry of the South through his association as active vice president of the Victor-Monaghan Mills. He has spent practically all his years since early youth in the business, in which his father earned pre-eminence as one of the pioneer cotton mill men of South Carolina.

A place of special historic importance belongs to the old Batesville Cotton Mill, one of the oldest textile plants of South Carolina. Thomas M. Marchant was born in the Batesville community of Greenville County during the decade in which the Civil war was fought. His parents were Martin Luther and Mary (Smith) Marchant. Martin Luther Marchant, who died many years ago, was a member of a South Carolina family, but spent his youth and early manhood in Florida. Several years before the war he returned to South Carolina and began the operation of the old cotton mill at Batesville. That made him one of the pioneer manufacturers in Greenville County. During most of the war he manufactured goods for the Confederate Government. The Batesville Mill during his active connection with it was a wooden building. Several years after the war it was destroyed by fire and was then replaced by the brick structure which is still in use. Martin Luther Marchant spent his last years as a planter in the Batesville community.

Thomas M. Marchant has never had any serious business connection outside the cotton industry. In

1900 he became connected with the Victor Manufacturing Company and later became active vice president of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, a corporation which owns and operates a system of textile plants comprising eight large and modern cotton mills located at Greenville, Seneca, Walhalla, Jonesville, Arlington, Union and two mills at Greer. The capital stock of the Victor-Monaghan Mills is upward of \$7,000,000 and the number of spindles in operation is 242,000. It is easily the largest textile organization in the South and one of the largest in the world.

Mr. Marchant married Miss Jessie Speed, of Abbeville, South Carolina. They have two sons, Thomas M. and Preston B.

COLUMBUS BEN MARTIN of Greenville has been one of the widely influential and useful citizens of that community for many years, was for over twelve years connected with Furman University, has a substantial position as a business man and has also proved his ability on many occasions as a public official.

Mr. Martin was born in 1876 near Gray's Court in Laurens County, South Carolina, son of Fountain B. and Martha Caroline (Wallace) Martin. His family is of old and influential connections with South Carolina. The Martins have lived in Laurens County for upwards of a century and are of Scotch-Irish origin. The Wallace family is especially distinguished in South Carolina, through the well known services of Judge Wallace, a leader in what was known as the Wallace House, the session of the Legislature which redeemed South Carolina from carpet bag rule in 1876.

Columbus Ben Martin acquired a liberal education, entering Furman University at Greenville in the fall of 1895 and graduating in 1899. He then took up school work and for two years was head master of the Furman Preparatory School. Later he took post-graduate work in Latin and Greek at Cornell University, where he was awarded the Master of Arts degree in 1905. He then became professor of Latin in Furman University, and was one of the able teachers and also active in the administrative work of the university until June, 1917. Hundreds of young men who were students in Furman while he was a member of the faculty received a lasting impress for good from his work as a teacher and his influence upon their character. While a classical scholar he was equally useful in the practical business administration of the university, and in many ways helped improve its facilities and broaden its influence in the educational affairs of the state. Since retiring from the university Mr. Martin has been in the stock and bond business at Greenville and is also connected with the real estate department of the Citizens Trust Company.

He has worked untiringly and unselfishly for the upbuilding of Greenville, and served two terms as an alderman from the Sixth Ward, being chairman of the Light and Water Committee, and also mayor pro tem and for a brief time city recorder. He therefore has a thorough knowledge of municipal administration.

Mr. Martin married Miss Willie Gray Harris,

daughter of W. P. Harris of Laurens County. Her father is one of the most prominent planters in his section of the state, and is widely known for his progressive work in agriculture and his achievements in farm management and the adaptation of farm machinery. He has been a pioneer in several phases of South Carolina agriculture and has carried out many experiments that have served to increase both the quality and quantity of South Carolina products. Once each year Clemson College awards a certificate to the farmer making the most notable production in agriculture, and in 1918 this certificate was awarded to Mr. Harris for his Irish potatoes. He is considered an authority and is the author of prize winning articles on agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have four children, Willie Gray, Louisa Harris, Columbus Ben, Jr., and Martha Wallace.

CLARENCE LEROY KIBLER, A. B., M. D., a former vice president of the South Carolina Medical Association, is a prominent eye, ear, nose and throat specialist at Columbia, and has achieved a remarkable success in his field of practice.

Doctor Kibler, who for a number of years was a general practitioner, is a son of John David Augustus and Hattie Elizabeth (Drafts) Kibler. His father successfully combined the vocations of physician and farmer in the community known as Kibler in Newberry County this state, where Clarence LeRoy was born July 16, 1873. He had a public school education, finished a course A. B. degree at Newberry College in 1896, and took his medical degrees from the University of Baltimore in 1899 and Maryland Medical College in 1907, being first honor graduate. The following eight years he spent in professional work in West Virginia, and then had an extended period of study and experience in the eye, ear, nose and throat hospitals of Baltimore and New York. He came to Columbia in 1908 and has since confined his attention to his special field of practice. He served two years as president of the Columbia Medical Society and was the only man ever honored with two consecutive terms. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, and a fellow of the American Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association, a member of the medical staffs of the Columbia and Baptist Hospitals and is surgeon for the Seaboard Air Line, and Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad. He is also a member of the Medical Advisory Board Sixth District and member of Free Beneficiary Camp appointed by Governor Blease by act of Legislature.

Doctor Kibler assisted in organizing the Union National Bank of Columbia now the Liberty National Bank of South Carolina and has been its vice president since organization. He is a member of the Ridgewood Club, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and member of board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

November 29, 1899, he married Miss Viola Estelle Griffith daughter of David Jefferson and Sallie Lewie Griffith. Her father was a former state senator. Doctor and Mrs. Kibler are members of Ebenezer Lutheran Church of which he is a deacon and he is a member of the board of trustees of Newberry College.



E. C. Bailey

MAJ. RICHARD EUGENE CARWILE, who was the officer in charge of the draft in South Carolina, has been one of the successful members of the Columbia bar for the past thirteen years.

He was born in Ridge Springs, South Carolina, son of William Edward and Chloe Ann (Watson) Carwile. Major Carwile is a graduate of South Carolina College, taking his A. B. degree in 1901. For a period of four years he taught school, being connected with schools at King's Mountain, North Carolina, and in his native state at Gaddy, Hamer and Boykin. In the meantime he studied law and began practice at Columbia in 1906. During the war he was first a captain in the National Army and was later promoted to major and put in charge of the draft machinery of his native state. Major Carwile is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Columbia.

EDWIN C. BAILEY. When Edwin C. Bailey was a boy his home was in the small country village of Greer, in Greenville County. As boys are wont to do, he often looked abroad and felt the stir of ambition to mingle with the affairs of larger cities and industrial centers. Eventually he chose to remain where he had grown up, and in making that choice he determined to do what he could to make Greer measure up to his own ambitious standards and has since had the satisfaction of seeing it grow into a modern little city containing an active, progressive and prosperous population of several thousands, with large and successful cotton mills and numerous other industries and commercial enterprises. Both as a banker and citizen Mr. Bailey has been one of the chief factors contributing to this advancement.

He was born at Greer in 1872, son of W. C. and Victoria (Cunningham) Bailey. This is one of the old-time families of the community and his father was the first agent for what is now the Southern Railway upon its completion through Greer in the early seventies.

Mr. Bailey received his education at Greer, was identified with several lines of work in early life, and when the Bank of Greer was established in 1900 he became its cashier. Several years after he was elected president. He has since been the active executive and devotes all his time to the prosperous institution, which is capitalized at \$50,000. Through his bank and as a private citizen he has promoted or assisted in promoting a number of local industrial and commercial concerns. Greer, surrounded by a rich agricultural country, is one of the best towns of its size in the Carolinas.

His public spirit and progressiveness have been recognized by the county at large, and when the country was at war he served as a member of the County Council of Defense and is also a member of the Greenville County Library Board. For several years he was a member of the Board of Public Works at Greer. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Masonic order and a Presbyterian. He married Miss Kate Gainey, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and they have three children, James, Edward and Julian.

WILLIAM HAY TOWNSEND, now Circuit Court judge and a resident of Columbia, has been a hard working lawyer for thirty years, and the bar and public have long recognized in him one of the men whose qualifications are most ample for the judicial office.

He was born at Barnwell in Barnwell County January 9, 1868. His father William Hutson Townsend, who died at the early age of thirty-one, was also a lawyer and engaged in the insurance business. Judge Townsend's mother was Harriet Ford Hay, a woman of unusual intellectual attainments and to her he is indebted for much of his early training and the encouragement to make the best of his abilities. Judge Townsend is of mingled English, Scotch and Irish ancestry. His ancestor Rev. William Hutson was pastor of the Circular Church at Charleston before the Revolutionary war. His great-great-grandfather was Col. A. Hawks Hay, commander of the Fourth Regiment of Westchester militia in the Revolution. Judge Townsend's great-grandfather Col. Frederick Hay came from New York to Barnwell County soon after the Revolution.

Judge Townsend spent his boyhood days at Barnwell and Aiken. He attended public schools and had private tutors, and among his studies he displayed special preference for history. He lacked means to take a collegiate course, and at the age of eighteen began the study of law under James Aldrich. He owes much to this able lawyer, but even more to his own diligence and perseverance. In 1889 at the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar and he took up the practical work of his profession with a zeal and energy that have been sufficient to overcome every obstacle to sterling success. His first partner was Col. William Elliott of Beaufort, who practiced law there until 1894, when he removed to Barnwell. Judge Townsend served as solicitor of the Second Judicial Circuit in 1898-1900. From 1900 to 1903 he was Code Commissioner of South Carolina, and compiled and edited the Code published in 1902. In 1903 he became assistant attorney general of South Carolina, and held that office a number of years, his official duties requiring his residence at Columbia. Judge Townsend has long been active in the Presbyterian Church, and was formerly an elder of the Barnwell Church, and now of the First Church in Columbia.

THOMAS SMITH BRYAN is known to many thousands of people outside of Columbia, especially all the men in public affairs who make that city their headquarters, as the veteran book store man and with the largest printing plant in the state. The company of which he is president has been the medium through which the people of South Carolina have purchased their books and kept in touch with the literary world for three quarters of a century.

Mr. Bryan was born October 21, 1856, at Charleston, a son of Jonathan and Georgia (Sneed) Bryan, but when he was twelve years old in 1868 his mother removed to Columbia, and Mr. Bryan has accordingly been a resident here for more than half a century. He received his education in the Columbia

Academy, and in 1872 at the age of sixteen entered his uncle's book store as a clerk. It was congenial work, he studied the business, and when his uncle retired in 1882 he succeeded him, and has now been its president for over thirty-five years. It is really an institution in the state and Columbia would hardly be Columbia without the Bryan book store. In this connection Mr. Bryan has also established a large printing shop, and for years has had the reputation of furnishing the most dependable printing service in the state. The original business was established in 1844, and it is therefore one of the older houses in continuous existence in the state and the South.

Mr. Bryan is also vice president of the Carolina National Bank, is president of the Richland Building and Loan Association with assets of \$200,000, and is vice president of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Ridgewood Club, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and is active in the Presbyterian Church, being an elder in the First Church at Columbia.

Mr. Bryan married Miss Fannie Jordan of Winnsboro, South Carolina, daughter of Rev. Donald E. and Cornelia (Gifford) Jordan. Her father was a Presbyterian minister.

JESSE TIMOTHY REESE is one of Columbia's, leading real estate and insurance men and has been engaged in that business practically ever since he finished his education.

He was born at Columbia December 7, 1881, a son of Jesse T. and Saluda (Radcliffe) Reese. His father spent most of his active career as a farmer. The son was well educated in the local public schools and attended The Citadel at Charleston. During the past twelve or fifteen years he has built up a large clientage in real estate and fire insurance and is secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Reese is a deacon in the Baptist Church and is a trustee of the South Carolina Baptist Hospital. October 14, 1909, he married Mary Mobley of Fairfield County. They have four children named Saluda Radcliffe, Mary Mobley, Jesse Timothy, Jr., and James Adger.

JAMES A. BULL, of Greenville, is founder and owner of one of the most famous groceries and food stores of the South. To furnish pure food to the public is a task worthy of the best talents and energies of any man, and that task has been the hobby and passion of James A. Bull since boyhood. In a business way, however, that is only one of his interests at present. He is an extensive farmer, is owner of the noted resort property of Chick Springs, and recently promoted and is one of the owners of the Steedly Clinic and Sanitarium at the Springs.

Mr. Bull was born at Sandy Flat, near O'Neill, in the upper part of Greenville County, in 1872, son of D. H. and Martha (Fowler) Bull. His parents were both born in Greenville County and his father is still living. His grandfather, William Bull, was born in England. His uncle and aunt early in the nineteenth century had come to South

Carolina and acquired large tracts of land in upper Greenville County. After their death William Bull, as one of their heirs, came to South Carolina to look after the properties, in 1836, and remained a permanent resident at O'Neill. He married after coming to Greenville County.

James A. Bull was born and reared on a farm. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he went as clerk in a grocery store. Not long afterward he started in business for himself with a small stock of goods on Coffee Street. Mr. Bull says he believes many of his patrons of that time came to him principally out of a sympathetic interest in a "boy" merchant. But if the first patronage was bestowed out of sympathy, their permanent patronage was based on the quality of service he rendered. He worked early and late, operating on a very small capital, and in the course of a few years saw his affairs prospering and expanding. In 1897 he founded the present Bull grocery store at the southwest corner of Main and North streets. Nothing that he can see or that his friends anticipated at the time could measure the growth of this store in subsequent years. It would make a long story to tell the history of the business in detail. In 1918 the volume of sales contracted by this store amounted to nearly \$500,000. The business is now housed in a modern building, consisting of basement, main floor and second floor, while another story is to be added to take care of the constantly increasing demands. The second floor at present is given over to the bakery and pure food kitchens, where are daily prepared great quantities of cakes, pies, salads and other delicatessen products. This feature alone of the business has given Mr. Bull a great reputation and accounts for a large share of his patronage. Altogether the volume of transactions represents and is a reflection of the personal character, service and the strict honesty which has marked all the dealings of Mr. Bull with his patrons. He is a man of ideals, and the fundamental principle of his work has been that in providing food for the people he is under the highest obligation to purvey only the best and sell it at the closest margin of profit. Not only among the people of Greenville and upper South Carolina but in the trade at large Mr. Bull's grocery has become one of the famous merchandising concerns of the South.

Mr. Bull acquired the famous Chick Springs property east of Greenville in 1905. In July, 1914 was completed the Chick Springs Hotel at a cost of over \$100,000, though the replacement cost at the present time would be nearly double that figure. This hotel structure might be compared favorably with any of the modern hostleries found in the favorite resorts of the South. It is of Spanish architecture, three stories in height, fire proof, and with all the modern equipment and facilities. The building itself is in harmony with its magnificent surroundings in the beautiful foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, located at an altitude of 1,200 feet above sea level and accessible to all the great cities of the South and East by less than 1,000 miles of railway journey. The original feature of the site is the medicinal qualities of the Chick Springs, which have been appreciated for over three-quarters of a century.



H. A. Bull

In the spring of 1919 Mr. Bull promoted and organized the Steedly Clinic and Sanitarium, of which he is vice president, with Dr. B. B. Steedly, the noted surgeon and head of the Steedly Sanitarium of Spartanburg, as president. Mr. Bull sold the former hotel building and thirty acres of ground to the sanitarium company, and he still retains eighty acres of original Chick Springs property in his own right. In April, 1919, the work of remodeling the hotel building for a modern sanitarium was begun, and when completed the institution will have material facilities equal to or superior to any found in the most famous resort centers of the country. But the well laid plans contemplate a much more important program than the furnishing of material equipment. The name of Dr. Steedly as president of the company guarantees the high character of the institution, and it is known that he proposes to surround himself with a group of specialists of such recognized eminence in medical and surgical circles that the institution will have a prestige second to none in America.

Mr. Bull is also extensively engaged in farming in Greenville County. Through his capable and intelligent tenants he is a large producer of cotton and other agricultural products. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bull married Miss Sunnie E. Stroud, a native of Greenville County. Their family of seven children comprise Martha, Frances, Ruth, James, Paul, Margaret and Dan.

CAPT. J. ROY PENNELL is state highway engineer for South Carolina. He was appointed to that office in March, 1917. It is a matter of distinction rather than discredit that he was on duty in his official capacity only a few months in the first two years of his official tenure.

He comes of a military family. The Pennells have furnished five names to the roll of honor in South Carolina. His oldest brother Col. R. M. Pennell was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1906, and his service with the regular army was continuous. Another brother B. F. Pennell was a private in the Thirty-Fourth Field Artillery, R. E. Pennell was a lieutenant of artillery with the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Regiment in France, and E. C. Pennell was a sergeant in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers.

Capt. J. Roy Pennell was born at Belton in Anderson County, South Carolina, in 1888, a son of J. R. and Nannie M. (Browne) Pennell. His parents will live at Belton. His grandfather was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch parentage and on coming to South Carolina settled in Anderson County near Belton. J. R. Pennell for many years has been a successful farmer in that community. Nannie M. Browne is member of one of the families resident in Anderson County since Revolutionary times, and the Brownes have been participants as soldiers in every war of our nation since the Revolution.

J. Roy Pennell was educated in Clemson College and graduated in 1910 from the University of South Carolina. He specialized in engineering in both institutions. After his graduation he was for one year an instructor in engineering in the University of Pennsylvania. He then returned to his native state and became county engineer of Marion County,

and later was employed in a technical capacity by the State Highway Department of North Carolina. He resigned that position to go to the Mexican border in 1916 as captain of Company A, South Carolina Engineers. Soon after his return to the Southwest he was appointed state highway engineer of South Carolina in March, 1917. Only a few months later, after getting his official duties organized at Columbia, his work was interrupted when on July 25, 1917, he entered the Federal army as captain of Company A of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers. In October, 1917, he went to France with the Rainbow Division. He was on active duty in France for over fifteen months. In July, 1918, he was made captain of engineers with the railway artillery, a branch of the American army that proved one of the most effective units in the fighting organization. The One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers as an organization also made a notable record, and as proved by various citations. Captain Pennell served in France until January, 1919. He then resumed his duties as state highway engineer. His office has the technical supervision of all the highway construction now going on in the state, and a better qualified official than Captain Pennell could not be found.

JOE E. TIMBERLAKE. At the annual meeting of the South Carolina Wholesale Grocers Association at Columbia in the spring of 1919, the honor of association president for the following year was given to Joe E. Timberlake of Columbia, who while one of the younger is at the same time one of the ablest wholesale grocers in the two Carolinas. Mr. Timberlake who has been a resident of Columbia since 1912 was born in 1885 at Timberlake, Person County, North Carolina, son of J. L. and Mary (Gates) Timberlake. The community where he and his father were born was named for the family. Three Timberlake brothers, natives of France, came to America, one settling in Virginia and the other two in the extreme northern part of North Carolina. J. L. Timberlake is still a resident of his native community, a merchant and planter.

Joe E. Timberlake entered upon a business career very early. He had a local school education and at the age of twelve went to work in his father's store. His career has been entirely mercantile. After several years with his father he formed other associations and connections, and has been in the wholesale grocery line since 1911. September 17, 1912, he came to Columbia as assistant manager of the Thomas & Howard Company, wholesale grocers. Later he was promoted to manager and he is now manager, secretary and treasurer as well as a partner in the company. Besides looking after the interests of the firm at Columbia he has supervision of the Spartanburg branch, and the company maintain altogether four stores in South Carolina, the others being at Greenville and Charleston. The parent concern is at Durham, North Carolina, in which state the firm has a number of branches. Durham is the home city of Mr. Thomas, the senior partner of the house.

Mr. Timberlake, who is one of the active, public spirited young business men doing most for the capital city of South Carolina, is a director of the

Liberty National Bank, a prominent member of the Columbia Rotary Club and a member of the Washington Street Methodist Church. He married Miss Estelle Flintom of Rougemont, North Carolina. Their family circle consists of eight children, Ruth, Helen, Mary Estelle, Josephine, Joe E., Jr., Thomas Howard, Lloyd Flintom and Austin Carver.

BUNYAN ROBERT COONER, whose associations with business affairs in Columbia go back nearly a quarter of a century, is widely known all over the state as a grain and provision merchant and established the first strictly wholesale flour and feed house in Columbia.

He was born in Edgefield County January 11, 1872, a son of Nicholas G. and Martha (Norris) Cooner. His father was widely known over the state as a Baptist minister. Bunyan R. Cooner was educated in the high school at Batesburg and has lived in Columbia since 1895. He was one of the men who established the wholesale grocery house known as Bell-Cooner Company, and was its president two years. His uncle Mr. Norris then entered the business and in 1906 he sold out. In that year he established the Columbia Grain & Provision Company and later organized the Adluh Milling Company for the manufacture of flour, meal and feed stuff. He is now a director of the South Eastern Corn Mills Association and of the Sweet Feed Manufacturing Association. For eight years Mr. Cooner was a director of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Columbia Club, and is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a Knight of Pythias.

June 18, 1910, he married Inez Irby of Halifax County, Virginia. They have two children, Marjorie and Bunyan Robert, Jr.

MILLER C. FOSTER is a Spartanburg lawyer, and, like so many of the young professional men of the state, "did his bit" in the late war. He trained in the officer's camp at Fort Oglethorpe, was commissioned a lieutenant, and on December 1, 1917, was assigned to the Fifty-Third Infantry, Sixth Division, United States Regular Army. With this organization he saw nine months' service as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces, his organization having spent about fifty days on the battle front in France. After the armistice, upon application for a discharge from the army, he was transferred to the Thirty-Fifth Division on March 9, 1919, this division being at that time the next on the list to sail from France for America.

Lieutenant Foster was born in Spartanburg County in 1888, son of Robert and Rosa (Caldwell) Foster. He is a member of one of the older families of the county. Both his grandfather and great-grandfather were born in Spartanburg County. His mother represented an old Scotch-Irish name in the county history, and she is buried at the historic Nazareth Church.

When Miller C. Foster was six years of age his parents moved to Spartanburg and he was reared and educated in that city. He graduated from Wofford College in 1907 and then for four years taught school. A part of the time he was superintendent of the city schools of Bennettsville. He

entered the law school of the University of South Carolina in 1911 and was graduated in 1913, after which he entered upon the practice of his profession. In the four years previous to the beginning of the war with Germany he had made rapid advance to prominence and success in his profession. He was junior partner of the law firm of Wyche & Foster, the senior partner being Maj. Cecil C. Wyche. After his release from the army Mr. Foster resumed his legal career at Spartanburg.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. MAULDIN. It has been well said that the record of official service is frequently written in the sand, but the influence and memory of an exalted character are permanent. It was the steady light of his character that lent special distinction to the late Governor William L. Mauldin, and this temple of the inner man which he built so carefully and wisely seems now of much greater importance than his long and successful business career and his really distinguished public service as a lieutenant governor and from 1886-90 acting governor of South Carolina. He retired for a period of about ten years when he again entered public life and was a member of the South Carolina State Senate and held the office of president pro tem at the time of his death.

Governor Mauldin was born at Greenville in 1845, and died at his old home in that city in 1912. The Mauldin family is of Scotch origin and the grandfather of Governor Mauldin was one of the earlier settlers in Pickens County, South Carolina. The father Samuel Mauldin was born in Pickens County and removing to Greenville during the '30s became a pioneer merchant there.

Even more noteworthy was Governor Mauldin's maternal ancestry. His mother Caroline Anne McHardy Mauldin was a daughter of Robert McHardy, a native of Scotland, and a sister of Admiral John B. B. McHardy of the British navy. She was born at St. Augustine, Florida. The McHardys were a distinguished clan of Scotland possessing coats of arms and other insignia of social and patriotic distinction. The late Dr. Malcolm McDonald McHardy, chief surgeon of the Royal Eye Hospital in London, one of the most eminent members of the medical profession in England, was a cousin of Governor Mauldin.

During a portion of his boyhood William L. Mauldin attended the old Lee Academy at Asheville, North Carolina. Soon after the war between the states started in 1861 and at the age of sixteen he ran away from school to join the Confederate army, and was accepted in spite of his age. His first service was with a South Carolina Infantry Regiment, but later he was transferred to the cavalry, and it was in that branch of the Confederate army that he won special credit and a record of unusual merit. He was in nearly all the great battles with the Army of Northern Virginia.

Still lacking the years of majority when the war closed he entered the drug business at Greenville, and continued in that line almost to the time of his death. The old Mauldin home was at the corner of Main Street and Washington Avenue, now at the very heart of Greenville's business district. In the old days the residence stood at a considerable dis-



Mellen O Foster.

tance from the corner in a grove of beautiful trees, while the Mauldin store marked the corner of the street.

His public and political records were made largely incidental to the steady prosecution of his business affairs. At the age of thirty-two he was mayor of Greenville. He built and was president of the old Greenville and Laurens Railroad, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. He was elected and served as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, later was chosen to the State Senate, and in 1886 was elected lieutenant governor, being re-elected in 1888. By virtue of this office he became president of the Senate, over which body he presided for four years with marked distinction as a parliamentarian. No ruling of his was ever reversed. While an incumbent of that office the question of establishing Clemson College and accepting the Thomas G. Clemson will bequeathing land for same was voted upon and becoming a tie vote, Mr. Mauldin's vote broke the tie and the college was built. At times he was acting governor. In that office he had many important decisions to make and at all times had to maintain a close supervision over the affairs of Government. At the close of his term of office as lieutenant governor the Senate had engrossed and presented to him a resolution expressing the most flattering commendation of his services, every sentence of which has been approved by later judgment of his career. After his death in 1912 the Senate recalling the service from 1900-1912 again presented his family a beautiful tribute of esteem and affection.

All who knew him unite in saying that Governor Mauldin was faithful to every trust and that he confined to a rare degree all the choice virtues of the able and upright gentleman. While he was successful in business, accumulated substantial resources, the chief heritage he left to his family and posterity was his good name. He was passionately devoted to his family and gave all his children a splendid education, and they in their time and generation have lent additional credit and distinction to the family name.

Mrs. Mauldin, who survives her husband, bore the maiden name of Eliza Thompson Kern. They were married in 1871. Mrs. Mauldin is the only daughter of Col. John Frederick and Eliza (Earle) Kern of Laurens, South Carolina. On her maternal side she is a great-granddaughter of Chancellor Thompson, who was father of Gen. Waddy Thompson, member of Congress and a minister to Mexico about 1850. Mrs. Mauldin's mother was the daughter of Dr. Robertson Earle and Eliza (Thompson) Earle.

Of the six children born to Governor and Mrs. Mauldin five are still living: Caroline Louise, wife of Clarence Howland of Catskill, New York; Capt. Oscar K.; Dr. William L.; John McHardy of Greenville; and Mary Chambliss, wife of Lieut. W. S. Miller.

Capt. Oscar K. Mauldin served with the rank of captain in the Spanish-American war and with the same rank and title in the National army in the American Expeditionary Forces in the World war. He was on the fighting front for a number of months, and was gassed. In civil life he is a lawyer,

a member of the Greenville bar, and he resigned his seat in the South Carolina House of Representatives to join the army.

Dr. William L. Mauldin has well earned distinction as a member of the Greenville medical fraternity. He was educated in the Furman University at Greenville, graduating in 1897, and took his medical studies in the University of Maryland. Since graduating in 1901 he has practiced in his native city. He married Miss Nellie Smith of Rockingham, North Carolina, and they have a son, William L. Mauldin III.

ENRIC A. BLACKWELL, one of the younger members of the Columbia bar, has made exceeding good use of his opportunities and abilities in promoting himself to a well deserved position in the capital city.

He was born in Abbeville County April 10, 1891, a son of George F. and Fannie (McAllister) Blackwell. He grew up on his father's plantation, attended the common schools, and finished his law course in the University of South Carolina in 1913. He has been in practice for six years. He is a member of the Columbia Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Richland County Bar Association.

T. OREGON LAWTON has been president of the Southeastern Life Insurance Company of Greenville since 1914. He has been called by his associates the soul of the company, and his administration of a great and complex business distinguishes him as one of the leading insurance officials and executives in the Southeastern states.

The Southeastern Life Insurance Company is a great and vital institution of South Carolina, since it was the pioneer organization of the kind in the state, and its benefits are not to be measured entirely by the service it renders its patrons. It is said that before the Southeastern was founded approximately \$3,000,000 every year went out of South Carolina to pay premiums to foreign companies, and less than 10 per cent of that amount was invested in loans or deposits in South Carolina. At the present time the amount of insurance money held in South Carolina is approximately \$20,000,000.

The company was organized at Spartanburg in the fall of 1905, with a capital of \$100,000. The founder Col. Elliott Estes became the first president of the company and C. W. Estes, now superintendent of agents, general agent. In 1910 control of the stock of the company was secured by Greenville men, when the headquarters of the company were moved to the latter city. At that time the company had about \$2,500,000 insurance in force, with assets of \$190,000. In 1919, in spite of the unfavorable conditions of war times, the company has assets of over \$1,000,000 and \$15,000,000 of insurance in force. The company also built and owns the handsome office building known as the Southeastern Life Building. T. O. Lawton is president of the company and F. A. Lawton vice president.

Mr. Lawton was born at Allendale, Barnwell County, South Carolina, in 1876, son of T. O. and Mary (Willingham) Lawton, both now deceased. The Lawton family is an old and prominent one in South Carolina, probably its most distinguished

representative having been Gen. Alexander Robert Lawton, much of whose life was identified with the State of Georgia and who became celebrated as a lawyer, statesman and soldier of the war between the states. General Lawton was a grandson of Joseph Lawton, a planter of South Carolina, who served as a lieutenant in the American army during the Revolution.

When T. Oregon Lawton was a child his parents moved to Hampton County, where he grew up on a plantation, attending local schools, and later was a student in Furman University at Greenville, and graduated in 1897 from Erskine College. Among his early experiences he taught for two years, then for several years he was in the lumber business, most of the time in association with his brother Mr. F. A. Lawton. His qualities as a business man had been thoroughly tried out when he was selected as executive head of the Southeastern Life Insurance Company, a responsibility that has inspired his highest enthusiasm and efforts, reflected in the splendid record of the business.

Mr. Lawton is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Bessie Miller and their four children are Samuel Miller, Mary Willingham, Frances E. and Thomas Maxwell.

JOHN D. HAMER. In the patriotic response made to the demands of this country at war the legal profession certainly set an inspiring example, and hundreds of young lawyers, many of whom had already become well established in a successful practice, left their offices and sought positions where they could serve their country best in the military forces.

One of these was John D. Hamer, of Spartanburg. He made several attempts before he was accepted in the army. At the beginning of the war he was a member of the Coast Artillery of South Carolina. He resigned and entered the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe to try for an officer's commission. He was disqualified on account of a minor physical defect. He then enlisted as a private in Company C of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers, which afterwards became a part of the famous Rainbow Division. However, the same physical defect kept him from passing the physical examination and he was rejected. Later he succeeded in getting his physical disabilities waived by the War Department and enlisted in the Eighty-First or Wildcat Division at Camp Sevier, and was attached to Headquarters Company of the Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Infantry on May 25, 1918. Mr. Hamer had the good fortune to reach France, sailing with his division the 1st of August, and was in all the subsequent overseas duties of the Eighty-First. He was promoted from private to sergeant. He was in France about ten months, returning home June 18, 1919, and was honorably discharged on the 25th of June.

Mr. Hamer was born in Marion County, South Carolina, in 1890, son of M. R. and Mary (Townsend) Hamer. His father was born in Marion County and his mother in Robeson County, North Carolina. The family has lived in Spartanburg several years and M. R. Hamer is treasurer of Converse College. John D. Hamer was educated in

the schools of Spartanburg and took both his academic and law courses in the University of South Carolina. He graduated in law with the class of 1914 and in the same year took up his professional work at Spartanburg. On September 1, 1919, he resumed the general practice of law at Spartanburg. In the meantime he had been appointed by Governor Cooper as magistrate in the city of Spartanburg for Spartanburg County.

THOMAS H. POPE. When in the spring of 1916 President Wilson appointed Thomas H. Pope postmaster of Greenville all classes and factions united in acknowledging that the honor and responsibility were most fitly bestowed. Mr. Pope has a wide acquaintance with South Carolina people and with the affairs of the state and is a man of great personal force and executive ability, a fact which is reflected in the efficient administration he has given of the postoffice. Greenville is a postoffice of the first class and its volume of business is constantly growing.

Mr. Pope was born at Greenwood, South Carolina, in 1872, son of Rev. Thomas H. and Mary C. (Gary) Pope, representing old and distinguished families of the state. The Popes came to South Carolina originally from Virginia. His grandfather Judge Thomas H. Pope of Newberry County was a brother-in-law of Judge O'Neill both prominent lawyers and jurists in their day. The two were associated in the building of the old Columbia and Greenville Railroad before the war. Thomas H. Pope of Greenville is a great-nephew of Chief Justice John Belton O'Neill of South Carolina. His father Rev. Thomas H. Pope was born in Newberry County, was a Baptist minister and died at Greenwood in 1875. His mother Mary C. Gary was a daughter of the late Dr. Charles F. Gary also of Newberry County, and was related to Judge Eugene B. Gary, who is now chief justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court at Columbia.

In 1879 when he was seven years old Thomas H. Pope was brought to Greenville by his mother, and that city has since been his home. After receiving his education, he chose a business career, and is best and most widely known as a traveling salesman. This work followed for many years brought him in close contact with leading business and professional men of the state, and resulted in the formation of friendships and acquaintances that have given him a distinct influence in politics and public affairs. He served for a considerable period as state secretary of the Travelers Protective Association, and was also a state councilor for the United Commercial Travelers, both of which organizations have a large membership and influence in South Carolina.

Mr. Pope married Miss Kate Miller, daughter of the late J. P. Miller, member of the firm of Ferguson & Miller, in whose place of business Mr. Pope was employed as a boy and youth for eight years. This was one of the noted old time mercantile establishments of Greenville, established in pioneer days before the railroads, and enjoying an extensive trade over a great district from the mountains down into Central South Carolina. Messrs. Ferguson & Miller were both men of commanding posi-



Pro. D. B. Allen.

tion and influence in their time. They married sisters, and the business which they took up and continued had been originally founded by their father-in-law Mr. Grady nearly 100 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Pope have six children: Louise, Thomas H., Jr., Mary C., Dorothy, J. P. Miller and Harriet K.

HON. PROCTOR ALDRICH BONHAM, lawyer and state senator of Greenville, is a son of Gen. M. L. Bonham of Anderson, whose career of distinction and service is described on other pages of this publication.

Senator Bonham, who on his own merit has gained a high place in the law and general recognition as an active, useful and efficient public official was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, August 28, 1883. He was eleven years old when his parents moved to Anderson, and he continued his education there, later spending two years in Georgetown University, District of Columbia, and one year in Charleston College. Two years of his law studies were pursued in his father's office at Anderson and he finished his legal preparation in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in 1905. In January of the following year he located at Greenville, and has been busily engaged in the law and in public service ever since. In the summer of 1908 he was a successful candidate for the nomination for solicitor of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, was elected, and for two terms of four years each vigilantly and vigorously performed all the duties of prosecution devolving upon his office. His friends then put him in the race for the State Senate in 1916 and he is still serving his first four year term. He is a member of the judiciary and other prominent committees, and is chairman of the Greenville County Delegation in the General Assembly.

Senator Bonham married Miss Margaret Rion of Columbia, member of the prominent family of that name in Columbia. They have three children: Milledge Lipscomb, Lucile Addison and Proctor Aldrich, Jr., deceased.

ARTHUR B. CARTER. While long known in various sections of the South as an expert in all the technical phases of cotton manufacture and an authority on and dealer in all the machinery and supplies used in the textile trade, Arthur B. Carter has doubtless conferred his most important public service to the State of South Carolina at large as president of the South Carolina Automobile Association and the active leader in inaugurating the state-wide good roads movement.

Mr. Carter with one or two other Greenville men had the chief responsibility in organizing the automobile association in 1915. He is president of the association and in 1916 under his leadership it began an active campaign to bring about a system of first-class concrete highways over the state. The primary system contemplates improved highways connecting every county seat. Mr. Carter has been exceedingly liberal of his time and efforts in co-operation with his associates in working out plans for the consummation of this object. It is not only a great material undertaking involving huge expenditures of money, but in no small degree

its success hinges upon popular education as to the advantages and necessities of good hard roads and the sure economic advantages that follow in the wake of their construction. As charity begins at home, so the good roads movement in South Carolina had its origin in the same county where Mr. Carter has his home. In fact Greenville County is looked upon as the pioneer county in the state in the history of the good roads. Its people approved the first large bond issue for that purpose, and the satisfaction derived from the roads already constructed has spread as a stimulating and encouraging wave of influence to all the surrounding counties, and the experience of Greenville County is counted upon as one of the determining factors in the campaign brought to a head before the Legislature in 1919 to authorize a general state system of highways, with provisions for the payment of interest and sinking fund on the bond issue largely met from revenues derived from automobile taxes.

Mr. Carter was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1877, son of Henry C. and Lucy Carter. He gained his early literary education in Bellwood Institute in Cleveland County, North Carolina, and received a thorough technical training for his life work in the Lowell Textile Institute in Massachusetts. His first active business association was with the Georgia Manufacturing Company at Athens, and while there he was elected secretary of the Southern Textile Association, an office he has held ever since. He has been a resident of Greenville since 1912 and under the name A. B. Carter is a dealer in textile machinery and supplies, with trade connections all over the South. He is southern agent for several of the large manufacturers of textile machinery and supplies, and has a large and profitable business.

Mr. Carter was also the leading spirit in the movement which brought about the building in Greenville of the Southern Textile Exposition, housed in a permanent structure, and with annual expositions attended by textile men from all over the South. This exposition has gone far to assure Greenville a permanent place as center of the textile industry.

Mr. Carter is a member of the American Manufacturers Association, was the leader of the organization of the Rotary Club in Greenville, which is the parent organization of a number of other Rotary clubs in South Carolina cities. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company at Greenville. He married Miss Mary Coggins of Albemarle, Stanly County, South Carolina. They have four children, A. Dewey, Tula, Madge and Ruby.

WILLIAM H. AUSTIN. The story of the Austin family, of which William H. Austin, one of the leading business men of Greenville is a member, furnishes some of the earliest dates and most prominent associations to the pioneer annals of Upper South Carolina.

His great-great-grandfather Samuel Austin was one of the first white men to become permanently identified with what is now Greenville County. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and in 1761 settled near Enoree River, fifteen miles east of the present City of Greenville. He held appointment

as high constable under George III until the outbreak of the Revolution. He then joined the Patriot army and besides his own services ten of his sons were loyal soldiers in the cause of independence, and few if any families of South Carolina contributed more of its members to that cause than the Austins. In 1769 Nathaniel Austin's daughter Mary was murdered by the Indians. Several years later her brother Col. William Austin killed one of the Indians concerned in this tragedy.

One of the prominent members of this family in a later generation was the late J. Thomas Austin, prominent in public life for several years, and who represented Greenville County in the "Wallace House" of 1876, when South Carolina was finally redeemed from reconstruction rule. He was the son of Dr. Thomas C. Austin and a first cousin of John Wickliffe Austin.

John Wickliffe Austin was the father of the Greenville business man first mentioned above. He was born at "Gilder," the ancestral home of the Austins in Austin Township, which was named for this family. His father was Dr. Manning Austin, who at one time owned "Gilder." John Wickliffe Austin married Emma Latimer, of the Latimer family of Upper South Carolina, of which the late Senator Latimer was a distinguished member.

William H. Austin was born in Dunklin Township of Greenville County about forty-eight years ago and has been active in business at Greenville since 1898. Mr. Austin married in Spartanburg Miss Emma Cannon of that city. They have two children, Gabrielle and Charley.

CYRIL GRANVILLE WYCHE, who is assistant United States district attorney with office at Greenville, took up the duties of this position and began private practice after an exceptionally thorough training and with all the advantages afforded by four years of residence at Washington as private secretary to the late Senator B. R. Tillman.

He was born at Prosperity, Newberry County, South Carolina, in 1890, son of Dr. C. T. and Carrie (Sease) Wyche. The Wyche family is of English origin, has an English coat of arms, and the ancestry is traced back in unbroken line to the thirteenth century. Its progenitors in America first lived in Virginia, from which commonwealth descendants have spread to the Carolinas and other states.

Dr. Cyril Thomas Wyche, whose home is at Prosperity, was born on the Tar River in North Carolina, is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and has lived in South Carolina since 1882. He has achieved honors not only in his profession but in public affairs as well, having represented Newberry County in the Legislature for twenty years, during which time he was speaker pro tem of the House for four years, and chairman of the committee on education. His greatest enthusiasm is for the cause of education, and to that he has unselfishly devoted both time and efforts. He is the "father" of the public school at Prosperity, and is constantly planning and working to improve the common schools of the state and the higher institutions of learning. He has served as a member of the board of trustees of

the University of South Carolina, and of Winthrop College.

Doctor Wyche married a sister of Judge Thomas S. Sease of Spartanburg, and a daughter of the late Leonard Sease, who died in 1918 at the age of ninety-four. Leonard Sease was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom are still living. One of his daughters was past seventy-five at the time of his death—a remarkable instance of family vigor and longevity.

Cyril G. Wyche is a graduate of the University of South Carolina with the class of 1911. In the same year he received appointment as private secretary to Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, a position which in itself opened up opportunities for experience and knowledge surpassing the curriculum of the best schools. He also found time during the four years he was at Washington to attend the law classes of Georgetown University, and received his LL. B. degree in 1915. Such had been his record in scholarship and so well thought of was he by older men in public life, that he was soon chosen as assistant attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, his appointment taking effect September 1, 1916. This position brought him to Greenville, where in addition to his official responsibilities he has gained a substantial private clientele.

Mr. Wyche married Miss Mary Wheeler of Prosperity, his own native town. They have two children, Mary and Caro Wyche.

PAUL TRAPIER HAYNE. There are two outstanding facts which give Paul Trapier Hayne an exceptional position in the citizenship of Greenville. One and perhaps the less important, is that he came to Greenville May 18, 1872, when there was little to distinguish this from the unimproved country villages of upper South Carolina, many of which still felt the scourge of military invasion and oppression. While thus a pioneer in point of time, Mr. Hayne is best known and esteemed by the great business and social community of today because of his long, unflinching and devoted service in behalf of the public school system. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Greenville public schools, the oldest member of the board, and has served with it almost from the inception of the public school system in Greenville. More than that, he is credited with having done more than any other one man to build up an adequate system of public education in keeping with the population, the wealth and the eminent industrial position of Greenville.

Mr. Hayne, who has the distinction of having been one of the youngest soldiers of the Confederacy in the war between the states, was born in Charleston December 14, 1846, son of Isaac W. and Alicia Pauline (Trapier) Hayne. He is a member of the historic Hayne family in South Carolina. One of his direct ancestors was that historic character Col. Isaac Hayne, a leader of the Partisan Rangers in driving the British and Tories from South Carolina in the last years of the Revolution. On one daring raid within the limits of Charleston he was captured and a few weeks later a British court of inquiry, in order to overawe the patriotic element in Charleston, decided to make an example of this



H. W. Wingo

notable prisoner, and he was sentenced to be hanged. As one historian describes the scene,—“attended by thousands of spectators, Hayne walked to the gallows in a firm, manly and unostentatious manner, and ascending the steps parted from his friends with the simple assurance that he would endeavor to show them how an American should die.” Mr. Hayne’s father was a first cousin of the great nullifier, Robert Y. Hayne, whose career need not be mentioned here since it forms a conspicuous part of the general history of South Carolina.

Paul Trapier Hayne is a grandson of William Edward Hayne of Charleston. His father, Isaac W. Hayne was a lawyer and jurist of distinction and for twenty years was attorney general for South Carolina.

The maternal grandfather was Paul Trapier of Charleston, representing one of the most interesting families of the French Huguenots. Paul Trapier was a grandson of the original Trapier who landed at Georgetown, South Carolina, early in the seventeenth century. On the same ship was a countess, also a fugitive from France, and she had made her escape by being concealed in a hoghead. Soon after the landing of the ship at Georgetown, these two fugitives were married, and they became the ancestors of all members of the Trapier family in South Carolina.

Paul Trapier Hayne was reared in Charleston, attended private schools there, and was only fifteen years old when he enlisted in the Beaufort Artillery. During the first period of his service he was with the artillery forces defending the coast against the Federal fleets. Later he was in Johnston’s army in land warfare, and took part in the last battles of the war at Averasboro and Bentonville, North Carolina, and surrendered with Johnston’s army at Greensboro.

During the greater part of his business life Mr. Hayne has been an underwriter and has enjoyed a large and profitable clientele in the general insurance business at Greenville. Mr. Hayne first became identified with the public school organization in 1888, several years after public free schools had been established. At that time the total expense of schools was about seven thousand dollars annually, and only seven teachers were employed. Through all the subsequent years Mr. Hayne has labored unselfishly and without consideration of his own time and business interests to develop school facilities not only apace with the demands of the increasing population, but in proportion to the rising standards of educational ideals. The fact that Greenville now has the largest high school in the state, and that all the plans look to an enlargement rather than retrenchment in the matter of provisions for broad and thorough training for the young, furnishes Mr. Hayne more cause for satisfaction and pride than anything else in the history of this modern city.

Mr. Hayne married Miss Mittie Irvine, daughter of the late Dr. O. B. Irvine of Greenville. They have six living children: Col. Paul Trapier Hayne, Jr., who has gained high distinction as an officer in the United States Army; F. Irvine, Mrs. Adele Hayne Scott, Mrs. Henry McIver, Mrs. R. E. Houston, and Mrs. E. E. G. Roberts.

MAJ. ISHAM DEAN WINGO. Of American officers who have recently resumed the thread of civil life in South Carolina, one who endured the intensity of the great campaigns in northern France during 1918 is Maj. Isham Dean Wingo, now of Greenville.

Major Wingo left a position in the Lancaster cotton mill in the summer of 1917 to join the Officers Reserve Corps in the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He received his commission as captain and was assigned to the 76th Field Artillery at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. This regiment was sent overseas in the early months of 1918, and was made a part of the Third Division of the American Combat Forces in France. General Pershing in his review of the operations of the American Army has assigned special credit in a number of instances to the Third Division, beginning with its rapid movement to check the German Aisne offensive in the latter part of May near Chateau Thierry where it remained holding the bank of the Marne against the German assaults in July. In the allied offensive beginning July 1, 1918, the Third Division joined in the pursuit of the retiring Germans across the Marne, and during that time Major Wingo and his command were for twenty-eight days in continuous fighting without relief. He was also in the preliminary operations in the Argonne Forest. As captain he was Battery Commander of Battery D, Seventy-Sixth Field Artillery, Third Division. Out of 135 officers of the Seventy-Sixth only twenty-eight came out of this campaign alive and ready for continued service. In fact, the Seventy-Sixth suffered some of the heaviest losses borne by any American unit in the war. In the late summer of 1918 Major Wingo was detailed to return to Camp Meade for special duty as instructor and other duties and with other officers was scheduled to return to France in October. Their departure was delayed on account of the ravages of influenza, and before they were ready to return the armistice was signed. Major Wingo received his well merited promotion to the rank of major at Camp Meade, and with that rank he received his honorable discharge in December, 1918.

Major Wingo was born at Gaffney, South Carolina, in 1890, son of Rev. Dr. Isham W. and Lula Cynthia (Dean) Wingo. The Wingo family have been identified with Spartanburg County since prior to the Revolutionary war. The late Rev. Dr. Wingo who died in 1913, was throughout his active career a Baptist minister and educator, was a native of Spartanburg County, and most of his life was spent there and in Greenville County. As minister he was pastor of a number of important churches, and took a great interest in education, being the founder and benefactor of two schools at Campobello. For some years he was a professor at Furman University of Greenville. Major Wingo’s mother was a member of the well known Dean family of Spartanburg County. This is also a name that has had prominent connections in that county since pre-revolutionary days.

Major Wingo who educated in Furman University and in 1912 he went to Lancaster to become associated with Colonel Leroy Springs in the Lancaster

Cotton Mill. As noted above he left his work there to join the army.

Since returning to South Carolina early in the spring of 1919 he has engaged in business at Greenville as president of the Piedmont Peerless Company, distributors of Peerless automobiles, for the Piedmont section.

JAMES H. PRICE has had a very successful career as a lawyer since beginning practice at Greenville, his native city, in 1907. Prior to that time he had lived in Washington for several years, and as a Washington correspondent he came in touch with men high in official life and altogether had experience that could not but be productive of the greatest value in his profession.

He was born at Greenville November 6, 1882, a son of James M. and Eliza (Land) Price. His father, a native of Dahlonga, Georgia, came to Greenville County with his brother, the late Col. W. P. Price about 1855, and from this section went into the Confederate army, serving all through the war with Butler's Guards. He was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg. Later for many years he was in the printing and newspaper publishing business at Greenville.

After his public school course at Greenville, James H. Price went to Washington, and studied law in George Washington University, from which he received his LL. B. degree in 1906. It was while a student in law school and for a year after that Mr. Price had his journalistic practice, chiefly as White House reporter for the Washington Times. Having been reared in the atmosphere of a newspaper office, and having become an expert Pittman shorthand writer, it was not difficult for him to "break in" as a reporter, even in the awesome and dignified environment of official Washington. Older newspaper men soon came to regard his work as worthy of their recognition, and he acquired a good standing among high officials on account of his unvarying courtesy, his keen and persistent sense for news, and the accuracy and truthfulness of his stories and interviews. Many who set out to make journalism their profession might have envied his prospects when he left Washington to return to his native city and practice law.

He was first in practice with Mr. J. J. McSwain, and later formed his present alliance under the firm name of Bonham & Price. He handles legal business in all the courts, and is one of the thoroughly well qualified and competent members of the Greenville County bar. Since 1908 he has served on the Greenville board of health, and is readily interested in all public spirited movements. Mr. Price is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member of the Central Baptist Church. He married Miss Alyce Baker of Greenville County. Their two sons are named James H., Jr., and William Baker.

HENRY LAWRENCE GALLOWAY. While the greater number of the years of his active life have been spent on a farm, Mr. Galloway has been interested in several commercial and financial organizations in Dillon and Marlboro counties, and is now president of the First National Bank of Clio.

He was born in what is now Dillon, then Marion County, April 22, 1873. His paternal ancestors came originally from a Galloway district in Scotland and were Americans before the Revolutionary war. Grandfather James Galloway was born in Marlboro County near Blenheim, and before the war owned a large plantation operated with slave labor. The father of the Clio banker was James S. Galloway, a native of Marlboro County a planter by occupation and all through the war he served as lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-Third South Carolina Infantry. He lived to the age of seventy-four and at one time was a member of the board of county commissioners of Marion County. Lieutenant Galloway married Mary Lou Bethea, daughter of Levi and Mary Ann Bethea, of a prominent family of Marion County.

Henry Lawrence Galloway was the third in a family of seven children, all of whom are still living. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the local schools, and also took a business course at Augusta, Georgia, and after a brief experience at Dillon when that was a small village he began farming at the age of twenty-six. He kept an interest in farming and planting ever since. In 1908 he assisted in organizing the People's Savings Bank and was its first cashier. Later he sold his interests and engaged in the insurance business in connection with farming. In 1917 the First National Bank of Clio was organized and Mr. Galloway has been its president from the beginning. The bank has a capital stock of \$25,000 and surplus of \$3,500.

In 1900 Mr. Galloway married Annie Barrentine, of Clio. Their four children are Louise, Henry, Jr., Gladys and James B. Mr. Galloway has been for seven years secretary of his Masonic Lodge, is Senior Warden, is a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, is Past Consul Commander of the Woodmen of the World, and has been a faithful and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, serving on the building committee of the new edifice which is now being erected. While he is principally a business man and consequently busy, Mr. Galloway has found time to contribute much correspondence from his home locality to the "Columbia State."

HENRY EARLE BATES, at the age of seventeen, entered a cotton mill at Spartanburg and since that time, for a period of thirty-five years, has acknowledged no business interest or association superior to the textile industry, and has become very prominent as a cotton mill man.

Mr. Bates was born at Spartanburg in 1867, son of E. H. and Carrie (Thompson) Bates. His father also a native of Spartanburg, was a man of sound classical education and culture. He left St. John's College where he was a student to enter the Confederate Army and served until the close of that conflict, first as lieutenant of his company and before the war closed was commissioned a captain. For a number of years after the war he followed educational work and in later life was a farmer.

Henry Earle Bates acquired a good education in the Spartanburg schools and from his father. He has had a practical experience in every phase of cotton milling, and since 1905 has been associated with the Victor-Monaghan Mill Corporation. For



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several years he has been superintendent of the Victor Mill at Greer. This is one of the eight great cotton mills owned and operated by the Victor-Monaghan Company, the Victor mill at Greer being the parent of them all. The Victor is a cloth mill, having 59,136 spindles and manufactures fancy cloths and specialties.

Mr. Bates is a member of the Southern Textile Association, is a Mason and in religion a Baptist. He married Miss Josie Parrott of Pickens County. Their two daughters are Merle, wife of J. T. Wood, Jr., and Miss Carrie Linda Bates.

CAPT. JOHN J. MCSWAIN. A lawyer and for a number of years a trusted citizen of Greenville, Captain McSwain returned to civil life in 1919 after a most interesting experience as a soldier and officer. His work as an officer of the American National Army was exceptional in spirit, methods, and results, and might be regarded as expressive of the combination in his ancestry of a family of ministers with a family of soldiers.

His paternal grandfather, Rev. W. A. McSwain, a native of North Carolina, came to Laurens County, South Carolina, early in the nineteenth century, and for many years labored in the cause of the Methodist Church. Dr. E. T. McSwain, father of Captain McSwain, gave his life's labors to the arduous practice of medicine in Cross Hill Township of Laurens County.

Janie McGowan, wife of Dr. E. T. McSwain, was the daughter of Capt. John J. McGowan of Laurens County, and a niece of the famous General McGowan, commander of McGowan's Brigade in the war between the states, the history of which was written by J. F. J. Caldwell of Newberry.

John J. McSwain was born at the home of his parents in Cross Hill Township, May 1, 1875, and grew up on a farm, his early advantages being supplied at home and the neighboring district schools. He was prepared for college by Rev. A. M. Hassell, and won by competitive examination a scholarship to the Wofford Fitting School at Spartanburg, where he spent four months. He won a scholarship in the University of South Carolina, which he entered in the fall of 1893. He graduated in 1896 with the degrees A. B. and L. I. summa cum laude. A period of teaching followed, during which he was connected with schools in Marlboro County, with the Presbyterian High School of Columbia and the high schools at Donalds and Honea Path.

In the meantime at nights and during vacations he was diligently studying law, was admitted to practice in 1899, but did not begin the serious work of his profession until he established his home at Greenville in May, 1901. For five years he was associated with Mr. Joseph A. McCullough, and since then has had several partners. For four years he served as referee in bankruptcy, and has otherwise been active in public affairs, as trustee of the public schools of Greenville, and since its founding in 1905, till May, 1919, he was a trustee of the Odd Fellows Home at Greenville, and most of that time was chairman of the board.

Until the war Captain McSwain had no military training or experience. He entered the first officers' training school at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia,

in May, 1917, and was recommended for a captaincy. Having many important interests of clients to adjust, and being financially embarrassed, he obtained leave of absence from the War Department until January, 1918. He advertised all his real estate for sale except his home, and thus raised enough money to liquidate pressing obligations, and financed the balance on long term notes. His professional business he turned over to other attorneys.

His commission as captain was dated January 14, 1918, and he was first ordered to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and put in command of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Infantry, composed of volunteers from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Most of these volunteers were sent to France in May, 1918, and were replaced by drafted men from Ohio and Kentucky. Captain McSwain sailed with his company and regiment on August 6th, but soon after arriving in France the Thirty-Ninth Division was made into a Depot Division and its enlisted strength ordered to the front, except non-commissioned officers, and these were used in training other troops for the front. For the month of November Captain McSwain was assigned to the tactical school at Châtillon-sur-Seine for the Second Army Corps, and at his personal request was slated to go to the front in December, the signing of the armistice of course making that order inoperative. His service in France was almost entirely devoted to the training of troops.

The character of that service has been described in the newspapers on several occasions. Those familiar with his work as a training officer, say that his success was due largely to the nature of the discipline he employed. It had none of the qualities exemplified by the German martinet method. Essentially it was the policy of treating every soldier as a gentleman, assuming that every soldier would fight and wanted to fight, and would therefore work hard to become effective and efficient. Captain McSwain found that the men responded to this sort of appeal. He discussed the issues of the war in numerous talks; told how important it was for the future of civilization that Germany and its military and autocratic system be crushed, and how the present issues were even greater than those at stake in our own Revolution, when American Continentals were heroes in spite of lack of pay, clothing and food. He also contrasted the manner, the bearing and the progress in training of his own company with other troops whose officers ruled by iron-handed methods, and it was a source of pride to Captain McSwain that the comparison was always favorable to his own method. His colonel sometimes complained that he placed too much faith in his soldiers; that he trusted them too much. To which he would reply that he would be afraid to go into battle with them if he could not trust them.

Captain McSwain believes that the wonderful success of the American army is not due to the foreign and unAmerican discipline advocated by the old school, but came in spite of such methods, and was due to the unconquerable determination of each soldier to put the Hun to rout or fall with his face to the foe. As President Wilson told the American forces at Chaumont on Christmas day, "The American soldier has leaders but no masters." And as

Secretary Baker told the newly commissioned officers of a training camp in August, 1917: "You are given authority, not for your personal pleasure or gratification, but that you may serve your country by leading the soldiers with you, not under you." Captain McSwain considers that the most important quality in an officer is leadership, and that no man can be a true leader unless he possesses both physical and moral courage, and that moral character is the foundation of it all.

Captain McSwain is a member of the Methodist Church, and is popular in a number of orders, including the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows, Junior Order United American Mechanics. On April 26, 1905, he married Miss Sarah McCullough, daughter of Col. John W. McCullough of Greenville County. They have one daughter, Janie, now in the public schools of Greenville City.

DR. WADE STACKHOUSE. Success in any of the pursuits or activities of life invariably challenges the admiration of the world. It is of little consequence whether it be in the professions, in commerce or trade, in finance, in public life, or along agricultural lines, it is the one distinctive and distinguishing characteristic of all the transactions of life. Accordingly, when an individual has achieved success in several fields of endeavor, he is entitled to more than ordinary distinction, and in this connection the career of Dr. Wade Stackhouse, president of the Bank of Dillon and owner of the Carolina Milling Company, presents features worthy of mention.

Doctor Stackhouse was born October 28, 1868, in Marion (now Dillon) County, South Carolina, a son of H. M. and Martha (Stackhouse) Stackhouse. On his father's side, the family is traced back 160 years, when the first of the name, a Pennsylvanian of Welsh descent, came to what is now Marion County, where William Stackhouse, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, and Isaac Stackhouse, his grandfather, were born and passed their lives as planters. There also was born H. M. Stackhouse, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty years, a Confederate veteran who served throughout the War between the States. Martha Stackhouse, a daughter of Wesley and Lucretia (Betha) Stackhouse, and a member of a family which came to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war, died in 1904, at the age of sixty-two years. She and her husband were the parents of five children: Rev. R. E., presiding elder of the Columbia District of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Doctor Wade, of this review; Alice, the wife of J. C. Dunbar of Sumter County; Augustus, who is engaged in extensive farming operations near Dillon, in Dillon County; and George M., a paymaster in the United States Navy since prior to the Spanish-American war.

Wade Stackhouse received his preparatory educational training in the public schools, following which he attended Peabody College, at Nashville, Tennessee, and was graduated with the class of 1887. He then entered upon his medical studies at Vanderbilt University, from which institution he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and immediately entered upon the prac-

tice of his profession, in which he continued successfully for thirteen years. In the meantime, in 1894, he had acquired a small farm near Dillon, and since that time his holdings have been augmented greatly by his good management and business capacity, he at this time being the owner of some 2,700 acres of land, all in Dillon County. He also has other varied and important interests, and is the owner of the Carolina Milling Company, a flour, corn and feed mill station at Dillon. At the time of his election to the presidency of the Dillon Bank, in 1904, he found his time too busily occupied for him to continue as a practitioner and he reluctantly gave up his practice in medicine. A man of sterling qualities, Doctor Stackhouse is esteemed and respected by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. While he has been deeply concerned in his business and financial operations, he has never neglected the finer things of life, and enjoys the best in literature, reading extensively and appreciating the productions of his favorite authors. He has traveled extensively and is one of the most cultured men in his section of the state.

In December, 1892, Doctor Stackhouse was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Steed, a member of an old and honored family of this part of South Carolina, and they are the parents of four children: Ruth, Steed, Mary Elizabeth and Martha.

ALONZO ILER, whose home is at Greenville, with which city as headquarters he represents in the Southern states L. R. Wattles & Company of Canton Junction, Massachusetts, manufacturers of sizing compounds, cotton softeners and sizing tallows, has had years of connection and experience with the cotton mill industry, as did his father before him. The interest attaching to Mr. Iler's personal career, which has been one of advancement and growing prominence, is increased by the fact that he has two soldier sons and is probably more proud of their patriotic record than of his own business achievement.

His father, James Franklin Iler, was born at Lawrenceville, Georgia, and had almost lifelong associations with the cotton mill industry of the South. For three years of the war he served in the Confederate Army in the Twenty-First Georgia Light Guards, going out from Augusta. In the last year of the war he was sent back to Augusta to take charge of a cotton mill making clothing for the Confederate soldiers. In 1875 he removed with his family to Piedmont, South Carolina, where for a number of years he was general manager for the Piedmont Manufacturing Company. This mill was one of the oldest in upper Carolina, having been founded by Col. H. P. Hammett. James Franklin Iler married Susan Bumbalowe.

In the home of these parents at Augusta, Georgia, in 1867 Alonzo Iler was born, and acquired his first experience in the textile industry when a boy. He began work in the Piedmont mill as a sweeper and has filled practically every position in a cotton mill. During three years at Providence, Rhode Island, he completed his education as a machinist in large machine shops of that city. On his return to South Carolina he became chief engineer and master mechanic for the Greenwood Cotton Mills, later filling



Wade Stackhouse

a similar position with the Union cotton mills at Union, and then for seven years as an expert mechanic and engineer, he represented in the Southern states the C. & G. Cooper Company, manufacturers of engines and boilers. In 1911 Mr. Iler became Southern representative for L. R. Wattles & Company, and on assuming that position established his home at Greenville. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Iler married Miss Abbie Davenport. Her father, the late Hon. Frank Davenport, of Greenville County, was representative to the State Legislature and was long regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of the Greenville section. Mr. and Mrs. Iler have five children: Harry, Don, Mrs. H. L. McConnell, Miss Nancy Ann and Miss Katie Walton.

Harry Iler when a boy joined the National Guard of South Carolina and was one of the original members of the famous band of the First South Carolina Regiment. This regiment in the war with Germany became the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry of the National army, in the Thirtieth or "Old Hickory" Division. Harry Iler was all through the service in France and Belgium, serving in the regimental band. He returned home in April, 1919.

Don Iler, before the war with Germany began, held a civil service position as a stenographer in the United States navy at Charleston. On the outbreak of the war he volunteered in the regular service of the navy, and was soon promoted to chief petty officer. That is his present rank, and for a number of months he has been connected with the transport service of the navy.

DAVID ELWOOD McCUEN, one of the progressive, public spirited younger business men of Greenville, is a member and assistant manager of Cooper & Griffin, Incorporated, cotton merchants and exporters, with main offices in Greenville. This is one of the great cotton firms of the South. It maintains offices in many American cities, and connections in England and other parts of Europe.

Mr. McCuen was born in Savannah, Georgia, July 23, 1882, a son of D. E. and Rosa (Payne) McCuen. His parents were both natives of Florida. Mr. McCuen grew up and received his education in Savannah and graduated from the University of Georgia in 1901. He has been in the cotton business ever since leaving college and has been a resident of Greenville since 1906. Mr. McCuen was the member of the firm Cooper & Griffin selected to go abroad after the signing of the armistice and re-establish the trade connections of his house, and handle many other important business affairs in the war stricken countries of western Europe. In making this trip he was one of the few civilians accorded that privilege in the early months following the war and it gave him the greatly prized opportunity of seeing the countries of England, France, Italy, Belgium and Holland at first hand. With his mission successfully accomplished he returned to Greenville in April 1919.

Mr. McCuen has for several years been actively interested in the Y. M. C. A. work. He was elected a member of the Greenville Y. M. C. A. in 1913 and in April, 1918, was chosen president. During the year of his presidency the services of the Greenville

organization were largely directed to taking care of many thousands of soldiers quartered at Camp Sevier, and Mr. McCuen labored unceasingly in behalf of that department of army welfare work.

An honor deeply appreciated by him and one of special distinction was his election as president of the Greenville Rotary Club in 1919. Mr. McCuen is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and is a member of the Vestry of Christ Episcopal Church at Greenville. He married Miss Hallie Withers of York, South Carolina. Their three children are named Virginia Joye, Hallie Withers and David Elwood, Jr.

HUGH CHARLES HAYNSWORTH. In 1817, two years after the close of the War of 1812, William Haynsworth began practice at Sumter and thus established the firm of Haynsworth & Haynsworth, which continuously for 102 years has been in existence, has represented some of the finest and soundest legal talent and has been maintained by members of three generations of the Haynsworth family.

One of the present firm of Haynsworth & Haynsworth is Hugh Charles Haynsworth, a grandson of the lawyer whose name was inscribed on the Sumter bar in 1817.

Hugh Charles Haynsworth, whose ancestry on both sides came from England to America prior to the Revolution, was born at Sumter May 27, 1875, a son of William Francis Baker and Mary (Charles) Haynsworth. His father was likewise a lawyer and a member of the firm Haynsworth & Haynsworth at Sumter.

The son was educated in private schools, attended public school two years, and in 1892 entered Furman University where he was graduated A. B. in 1895. He was a member of the first class graduated from the Sumter graded schools. After leaving Furman University he taught school about nine years, at one time being principal of the Pendleton Street graded school of Greenville, again as assistant in a boys' high school at Montgomery, Alabama, and for one year was acting professor of economics and philosophy and for two years professor of modern languages at Furman University. While teaching he also studied law under the direction of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1904. Since then he has been in active practice, his practice being confined to the Sumter bar.

Mr. Haynsworth is a director of the National Bank of Sumter and the Sumter Trust Company, and attorney for both corporations and is president of the Sumter Cotton Warehouse Company. He served two terms as a member of the city council of Sumter, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Fortnightly Club, the Waccamaw Club (hunting) and is superintendent of the Sunday school of Grace Baptist Church. He is a member of the board of trustees of Coker College.

December 15, 1908, he married Miss Emilie E. Beattie, daughter of William and Fannie (Perry) Beattie, her father a merchant of Greenville. To their marriage were born four children, Hugh Charles, Jr., Perry Beattie, Emilie Virginia, and Frances McCall Haynsworth.

ARTHUR BUIST JORDAN. It is a well-established fact that of those individuals whose capable forcefulness adds to the prestige of the communities in which they see fit to locate, many have had to depend entirely or in large part upon their own resources in securing their start in life. The fact that they have had to stand alone seems to have supplied a needed stimulus for continued and persistent effort. They have early learned the lesson that if they desire to rise in the world they must bend every energy to the task at hand and let no possible opportunity slip by. Of the men who have made their way to position and prominence through exercising their own energies, one of the best known at Dillon is Arthur Buist Jordan, who is prominent in journalistic circles as editor and proprietor of the Dillon Herald and president of the South Carolina Press Association, and who is also widely known in financial and business circles and as a leading and influential member of the state democracy.

Mr. Jordan was born in Barnwell (now Bamberg) County, South Carolina, August 3, 1876, a son of Lawrence M. and Adaline (Barr) Jordan. The Jordan family originated in England, from whence came to America two brothers prior to the Revolutionary war and located at Port Royal, where one of the emigrants became proprietor of a tavern. Ezekiel Jordan, the grandfather of Arthur B., was born in Colleton County, South Carolina, where he passed the greater part of his life as a planter. Lawrence M. Jordan was born in Colleton County, and was little more than a lad when he enlisted for service in the Confederate Army during the War between the States. He served with the Confederacy and returned to his native county, later going to Barnwell County, where he was engaged in farming for a time and later took up contracting. Adaline (Barr) Jordan was born in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, a daughter of John Barr of the same county and a granddaughter of a native of Germany who came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, settling in South Carolina with a colony of his fellow-countrymen. Of the children born to Lawrence M. and Adaline Jordan, three are living: William M., a resident of Greenville, South Carolina; Arthur B.; and Mrs. J. W. Jennings, who lives at Bamberg, this state.

Arthur B. Jordan was educated in the public schools and also received private instruction, and was still a boy when he began to learn the printer's trade. After leaving high school, when twenty-one years of age he took charge of the Dillon Herald, and has been proprietor and editor of this weekly publication ever since. He has a large subscription list throughout Dillon and the country surrounding, the paper going into several other counties, and the publication is loyally supported by local merchants and professional men, who find it an excellent advertising medium. It is a clean, reliable and well-edited sheet, presenting authentic news, timely editorials and interesting features, and during the long period of its existence has been a steadfast booster of the city and a co-operator in worthwhile movements which have made for progress. In the movements mentioned, Mr. Jordan has not only held the columns of his paper open, but has worked personally and to good effect. In the ranks of the jour-

nalistic craft, the name of Mr. Jordan is well and favorably known, and he has been honored by his fellow editors by election to the presidency of the South Carolina Press Association, which he now holds, and to a directorship in the National Newspaper Association. He has been prominent in public affairs for a number of years, and in addition to minor offices has served Dillon as mayor two terms, was chairman of the Local Exemption Board and chairman of Red Cross work during the World war, and has been master in equity during the past ten years. He is one of the most forceful and influential democrats in this locality, and at present is chairman of the Dillon County Democratic Party. His fraternal connections include membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Masons and the Junior Order United American Mechanics, in which, as in other activities, he has as many friends as he has acquaintances. For a long period he has had large business, financial and agricultural interests, and at this time is vice president of the First National Bank of Dillon, a stockholder in other local enterprises and the owner of valuable farming land, which is being operated by tenants. He is a man of substantial worth, whose judgment is sound and sagacity keen, and few are better informed on important issues of the day, while those who know him well recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. He is interested in all that pertains to modern advancement and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines, and his charities extend to many worthy enterprises.

In 1901 Mr. Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Hortense Hampton, of Leaksville, North Carolina, and to this union there have been born six children, as follows: Buist, Jord, Harvey, Hortense, Catherine and John David.

WADE HAMPTON RAMSEY has lived all his life of some forty years in the Wedgefield community of Sumter County. From working for others he has developed extensive mercantile interests of his own, and is also one of the leading planters of that section.

Mr. Ramsey was born about five miles from Wedgefield in Middleton Township of Sumter County, a son of M. G. and Miranda T. (Nettles) Ramsey. Both his grandfather and great-grandfather were named Willis Ramsey and in the preceding generation the head of the family was a native Scot and settled in Sumter County about the time of the Revolutionary war. The Ramseys have lived there ever since. One of the uncles of Wade Hampton Ramsey was the late James G. Ramsey, who as a youth went to Georgia and when the war between the state broke out volunteered in a Georgia regiment. As color bearer for this regiment he had the distinction of carrying the Confederate flag furthest north. That was in the battle of Gettysburg.

The Nettles family is of English ancestry, and their first settlement in South Carolina was in Darlington County.

Wade Hampton Ramsey grew up on his father's plantation and supplemented his education in the local schools with attendance at Colonel Bailey's School. He gained a thorough knowledge of busi-



A. B. Jordan

ness as bookkeeper and office manager for the Aycock Mercantile Company at Wedgefield, a concern with which he was identified about sixteen years. He then started in business for himself and is now president of the Wedgefield Mercantile Company, extensive dealers in general merchandise, and with a trade reaching out all over the rich and growing section of Sumter County around Wedgefield. Mr. Ramsey owns some substantial agricultural interests at Wedgefield, and is magistrate for Middletown Township. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Baptist in religious faith. He married Miss Helen Cain of Sumter County and their four children are Willis, Wade, Marion and Esther.

HON. D. L. McLAURIN, serving his third consecutive term as representative of Marlboro County in the Legislature, has been a merchant of McColl many years and is head of a thriving wholesale grocery house that is one of that town's chief business institutions.

Mr. McLaurin was born in Marlboro County September 4, 1874. His grandfather was L. L. McLaurin also known as Captain McLaurin, a native of Scotland who came direct to South Carolina when a young man. John F. McLaurin, father of the McColl merchant was born in Marlboro County, served in the Confederate army, being about sixteen years of age when he enlisted, and after the war was a farmer and merchant. He also represented his county in the Legislature six years and died at the age of sixty-six. His wife was Kittie Hubbard, a native of Marlboro County and a daughter of Peter Hubbard, also of Scotch ancestry.

D. L. McLaurin was third in a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living. He received his education in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in Davis Military School and in the high school at McColl. His career as a merchant has been continuous since 1902, when he became a retail grocer at McColl. In 1913 with a view to serving the splendid territory naturally tributary to McColl he established a wholesale house, and the McColl Grocery Company of which he is president does an extensive jobbing grocery trade over large territory not only in South Carolina, but across the line in North Carolina. Mr. McLaurin is also extensively interested in farming and owns a plantation in Marlboro County and other land in Scotland and Robeson counties, North Carolina. Mr. McLaurin has served as mayor of McColl and is now in his sixth year as a member of the House of Representatives, and is on the most important committee of the Legislature, the ways and means committee. In 1898 he married Miss Effie Willis, daughter of J. F. Willis of Marlboro County. Their five children are Bertram, Clarissa, Winifred, Willis and Leon. Mr. McLaurin and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

COL. WILLIAM G. KENNEDY who died January 11, 1893, in his sixty-fourth year, exemplified in a peculiar degree the aspirations and the ideals of the old South and perhaps his best services were rendered in his attempt and endeavor to preserve the chivalry and the manhood of the older generation, in which his own youth had been spent. In a practical

way perhaps he will be longest remembered as the veteran editor of *The True Southron* at Sumter.

He was born in Sumter County in April, 1829, a son of Francis L. Kennedy. He attended South Carolina College from 1846 to 1849. Though he never graduated, he became a fine classical scholar and acquired a literary taste that shaped his after life. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. He possessed ample means and his services therefore were impelled by deeper and better motives and not by self-seeking. In 1854 he was appointed to a position on the staff of Governor Adams with the rank of colonel. At that time a position on the governor's staff was an honor much sought after, since the governor accompanied by his staff was required to make the round of the state and inspect the militia.

About 1869 Colonel Kennedy moved from his home place known as Rosehill to Sumter, and soon took control of the editorial department of the *Sumter News*, which at his suggestion was later changed to *The True Southron*. At that time the state was in the hands of the carpet baggers and opposition on the part of the native white people had almost ceased. Some of the most influential papers were even advocating a compromise with those who were despoiling the state. Colonel Kennedy showed no disposition to compromise. He had none of that spirit in him. He used all the power of his paper and the vigor of his individual influence to combat the horrors of reconstruction, and for a time had to carry on the campaign in his community almost single handed. Thus he contributed in no small measure to the triumph of the Hampton campaign. In the meantime in July, 1875, he had resigned his position as editor, and then for several years engaged in the merchandise business. The last four years of his life were spent almost as a helpless invalid.

For many years he was devoted to the study of literature. Besides the many keen and vigorous editorials that flowed from his pen, he wrote a large number of poems, the best of which was entitled "Ichabod, or The Glory of the South Has Departed." This was a lament over the condition in which the war and reconstruction had left the old South, but it closed with a hope and a belief that ancient wrongs would be righted and that the South would arise anew transformed, a hope that is being rapidly realized in the stirring days of the present.

Colonel Kennedy married Miss Mary E. Dick. He was survived by his widow and five children.

GARNER BROWN WHITE is in many respects chief repository of history and of the accumulated associations of a century and a half for the White family in Chester County. That distinction of course belongs to him apart from his busy career. Many know him as president of one of the leading banks of the county, and also as a veteran dentist, a profession he has followed for over forty-six years.

Doctor White is a direct descendant of the original settler of the White family in this section of South Carolina. This original settler was his great-great-grandfather, John White, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to South Carolina in 1767 with his family, locating in Chester County, on land granted him by the King of England. This

grant, dated in 1767, the original document being one of Doctor White's most cherished possessions, describes the grant as "450 acres situated on Bullock's Creek Road, on the north side of Broad River." In modern geography the land is recognized as situated three miles southeast of the City of Chester in Chester County. While there were other lands granted at that time, the distinguishing fact of this grant is that the land has been continuously in the possession of this one sturdy and long-lived family for over a century and a half.

The family line from John White the immigrant to Doctor White goes through William White, Garner White, Matthew White, to Garner Brown White. Just north of the White grant stands the old Purity Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest churches in Upper South Carolina. John White was one of its founders, and both the father and grandfather of Doctor White were ruling elders.

William White, who was born in County Antrim in 1753, was a small boy when the family came to America. He served with conspicuous gallantry in the Revolutionary war, being with the army from 1776 to 1782. Like other members of the family, he was an ardent patriot, and was in nearly all the battles of the Carolinas, including King's Mountain.

Garner Brown White, who was born near Chester in 1854, had a liberal education, attending Erskine College and studying dentistry in the Baltimore Dental College, where he was graduated in 1875. Since that date he has been in the practice of his profession. He is president of the People's National Bank of Chester and on numberless occasions during the last forty years has responded to the demands made upon him for assistance in promoting the business, social, religious and educational welfare of his home city.

An institution in whose work he has taken great pride is the Spratt Building & Loan Association at Chester. He was the chief organizer in 1892 and for twenty-seven years has been its president. During that time and through the aid and resources furnished by the association nearly 1,000 homes have been built in Chester and vicinity and at least an equal number of families and individuals have been encouraged in that great virtue of thrift and home ownership. Doctor White is also a member of the Board of Visitors of the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College, a state institution for the education and training of colored youth, located at Orangeburg. He has been interested in this school for a number of years and has done much to improve its facilities.

Doctor White for over a quarter of a century was a deacon of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at Chester and during the past ten years has been an elder therein. While, as these facts indicate, he is a busy man of affairs, his avocation has been history, particularly local history pertaining to Chester County. When local newspaper men and others desire an authority on the past in Chester County they invariably consult Doctor White. He has also written much on historical topics.

Doctor White married Miss Carrie Torbit Henry, member of an old family of Chester County, who died in 1915. Her only son, Matthew Henry White,

is assistant cashier of the People's National Bank of Chester.

FRANKLIN ALEXANDER McLEOD is solicitor of the Third Judicial Circuit, and is one of the young men who have made their mark in the law during the past ten years in South Carolina.

Mr. McLeod was born at Lynchburg, this state May 16, 1884, a son of Capt. William J. and Effie Mary (McLean) McLeod. His father was both a merchant and farmer. Frank A. McLeod spent his early life in the Lynchburg community, attended local schools, and in 1906 took his A. B. degree from Wofford College. For two years he was a popular school teacher. He took his law course at the University of South Carolina and graduated LL. B. in 1911. Since that date he has been winning honors as a lawyer at the Sumter bar. He was appointed in 1917 as solicitor of the Third Circuit, and in 1918 received confirmation of his temporary administration by election for a term of four years.

Mr. McLeod is an active member of the democratic party, is a Kappa Alpha college fraternity man and is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Sumter. July 2, 1918, he married Miss Eudora Dwight Kirk of Charleston.

FRANKLIN PIERCE MCGOWAN was born at Cross Hill, in Laurens County, South Carolina, on November 11, 1855. His father was Capt. John J. McGowan, a veteran of the Florida Seminole war and of the war between the states. His mother was Mary Wells McGowan. Mr. McGowan as a boy attended the public schools of Laurens County and was graduated from Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, in 1878, and thereafter taught in the public schools of Laurens County. While teaching he read law, and later read law in the office of Parker & McGowan, at Abbeville, South Carolina, and was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court on May 31, 1881, and has since practiced continuously in the state and Federal Courts, as represented by the Reports beginning with 18 S. C. unto the present time. On July 12, 1887, he was married to Miss Mattie Calhoun, of Ninety-Six, South Carolina, who was a daughter of Dr. John A. Calhoun. They have five children, as follows: J. Calhoun McGowan, lawyer, at Charlotte, North Carolina; W. B. McGowan, law student at the University of Virginia; F. P. McGowan, Jr., a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, England; Miss Charlotte McGowan, and Miss Rosa Bell McGowan.

Mr. McGowan, following the inclination of early boyhood to aid in educational work, served for four years on the board of education for Laurens County. He has taught many young men and also many young men have read law under him and have found him to be an inspiring and stimulating instructor. For four years he was upon the city council of Laurens, as alderman, and as mayor pro tem. He was elected a member of the General Assembly, House of Representatives, and served for two years, and this was followed by his election to the State Senate without opposition and he served four years when he declined to offer for re-election. The Supreme Court



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of South Carolina, designated Mr. McGowan to preside over the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Colleton County in March, 1916, and at the end of the term, the members of that bar unanimously passed resolutions commending Mr. McGowan for his fairness and for his profound learning as a lawyer and judge. When war broke out with the German Empire in 1917, Mr. McGowan was designated as a permanent member of the legal advisory board for Laurens County under the military selective laws, and rendered valuable service to the country, and at the same time all three of his sons were in the military service, and one of them was for more than eighteen months in France.

Mr. McGowan is widely known as a scholar of liberal culture, acquainted not only with classic literature, but having an intimate knowledge of history and philosophy. He has a special fondness for agriculture and takes a deep interest in all movements for the improvements of conditions in the rural districts, as witnessed by his desire to assist in organizing and operating a Farm Loan Association in Laurens County. All varieties of life find in him a sympathetic friend; he is at home with the workers in the cotton mills, in the fields, and in the shops; he is at home with the professors in the universities and with the judges on the bench. Mr. McGowan is widely recognized by the brethren of the bar as unusually familiar with the decisions of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and his grasp of the principles of equity and of their application in the administration of justice is freely recognized and acknowledged by the profession. Many times have opinions that were written by him, acting as special referee in equity cases referred to him, been affirmed without further comment by the circuit judges and then affirmed and adopted as the opinion of the Supreme Court.

JOHN CALHOUN MCGOWAN is a member of an old and prominent family of South Carolina, where he was reared and educated and admitted to the bar, but for the past five years has been a resident of Charlotte, North Carolina, and is a member of the legal staff of the Southern Power Company.

Mr. McGowan was born at Laurens, South Carolina, a son of F. P. and Mattie (Calhoun) McGowan. His maternal grandfather was Dr. John Wesley Calhoun of Ninety-Six, one of the descendants of William and Edward Calhoun, founders of the famous Calhoun family of South Carolina. The McGowans are people of equal prominence in South Carolina history. Mr. McGowan's grandfather, John Jackson McGowan, was a brother of General McGowan, commander of McGowan's Brigade, one of the famous organizations in the Confederate army. F. P. McGowan is a well known lawyer at Laurens.

John Calhoun McGowan was a member of the class of 1910 of the University of South Carolina. After passing the examination before the Supreme Court he was admitted to the bar in December, 1913, and for a time practiced his profession with his father at Laurens. In 1914 he became a member of the legal department of the Southern Power Company and its affiliated interests including the Southern Power Utilities Company and the Piedmont & Northern Railroad. These companies have har-

nessed and brought into public use the great water power resources of the Central Piedmont region, and comprise one the greatest hydro-electric systems in the South.

Mr. McGowan enlisted in the army in 1918 and was assigned to duty in the judge advocate general's department at Camp Jackson. In September of the same year desirous to get into active field duty he entered the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, and was undergoing the rigorous training at that school when the armistice was signed. He received his honorable discharge November 29, 1918.

Mr. McGowan is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Laurens, and is affiliated with Laurens Lodge No. 260 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Carolina Consistory No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry and Oasis Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Charlotte Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the American Legion.

EDGAR TORRENCE ELLIOTT. Because of the extent and quality of his usefulness, his financial soundness and acumen, his public spirit, integrity, and nearness to the fundamental requirements of citizenship, Edgar Torrence Elliott, president of the First National Bank of Dillon, and a leading and veteran stock dealer, affords an encouraging example of success gained through the proper use of every-day abilities and opportunities. Of Mr. Elliott it may be said that his life-work has been a response to his early teaching and to the needs of his environment. He has laboriously climbed every round in the business and financial ladder.

Mr. Elliott was born at High Point, Guilford County, North Carolina, September 24, 1862, a son of Jesse and Maria Jane (Aldred) Elliott, natives of the Old North State. He was less than fourteen years of age when he came to South Carolina, May 12, 1876, the family locating at Marion, where Mr. Elliott attended public school. His first employment was with J. Stockhouse, a livestock dealer, with whom he remained until 1890, then coming to Dillon, where he embarked in the same line of business on his own account, and is now one of the oldest established livestock dealers in the business at Dillon, buying and selling horses, mules and other stock. In 1917 he became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Dillon, of which he has since been president. His reputation in business and financial circles is of the highest character, and his connections are numerous and important.

Mr. Elliott was married in 1893 to Lyda David, of Bennettsville, South Carolina, and they are the parents of four sons and four daughters: Edith, Rebecca, Edwin Torrence, Jr., Margaret, John F., Lyda, J. D. and Dick. Fraternally, Mr. Elliott is affiliated with the Masons and takes an active interest in the work of that order. For some years he rendered efficient and conscientious service to Dillon as a member of the town council, and while thus connected was a member of the committee appointed to supervise the building of the water works and light plant. He is at this time chairman of the board of school trustees, a position in which he has

been able to show through his work his friendship for education. Mr. Elliott is also a member of the board of executors of the estate of H. P. Price, which was left in trust, as there were no heirs. He has, throughout his career, demonstrated what a man can accomplish by pursuing practical and straightforward methods, and by exercising always in his associations with his fellow men the qualities of integrity, consideration and kindness.

HUGH OSGOOD WALLACE, who is widely known among the textile mills and industries of the South, is located at Greenville and is treasurer of the Greenville Textile Supply Company. For many years he was in the general hardware business, and as such became known throughout the state of North and South Carolina.

Mr. Wallace was born at Kenansville in Duplin County, North Carolina, December 21, 1876, son of Bland and Mary (Williams) Wallace. Bland Wallace, who is still living at Kenansville at the advanced age of eight-four, was a native of Duplin County, served through the war as a Confederate soldier, and for a number of years was sheriff of Duplin County, retiring from that office in 1888.

Mr. H. O. Wallace attended private school at Kenansville under a famous educator, Prof. R. W. Millard. Professor Millard furnished instruction and inspiration to many of the most notable men North Carolina has produced. In 1894, before reaching his sixteenth year, Mr. Wallace entered the hardware store of William E. Springer & Company of Wilmington, North Carolina. He remained with that firm until 1914, a period of twenty-two years, and in that time his abilities had won him promotions and a widespread influence in hardware circles. In 1914 Mr. Wallace came to South Carolina, locating at Anderson as assistant buyer for the general hardware department of the Sullivan Hardware Company. Later he was promoted to full charge of the department of cotton mill machinery supplies for that firm until January 1, 1919, when he became purchasing agent for about fifty of the leading cotton mills of the South. August 1, 1919, he organized the Greenville Textile Supply Company and became its treasurer and general manager.

Mr. Wallace married Miss Louise Banks of Wilmington. Their three children are: Anna, Mary and Eleanor.

JAMES P. CAREY, JR. An unusual number of distinctions surround the name Carey in the professional and civic affairs of Pickens. The Careys are a family of Revolutionary ancestry. James P. Carey, Sr., father of James P. Carey, Jr., is a son of Capt. John W. L. Carey and has been a member of the Pickens County bar over thirty-five years, and during the past ten years his son James, Jr., has shared with him the honors of the law and numerous public interests.

James P. Carey, Sr., was born in Oconee County, April 27, 1858, and was educated in Newberry College and Adger College. He was admitted to the bar in 1882. Many years of practice have given him an enviable position among the state's best lawyers. On numerous occasions he has served as a judge by appointment from the governor, and has been a lead-

er in the general affairs of the growth and development of upper South Carolina. He has been president of the Pickens Railroad and is still one of the men depended upon for active leadership in many community affairs. He married Miss Lynda Lovett in 1885.

Their son, James P. Carey, Jr., was born in 1886. He received his literary education in Clemson College and in the University of South Carolina, and studied law under his father at Pickens. Since his admission to the bar in 1908 he has been his father's partner and busied with the handling of many important interests. He is an unusually able and successful young lawyer and his experience has been in all the local and state and also the Federal courts.

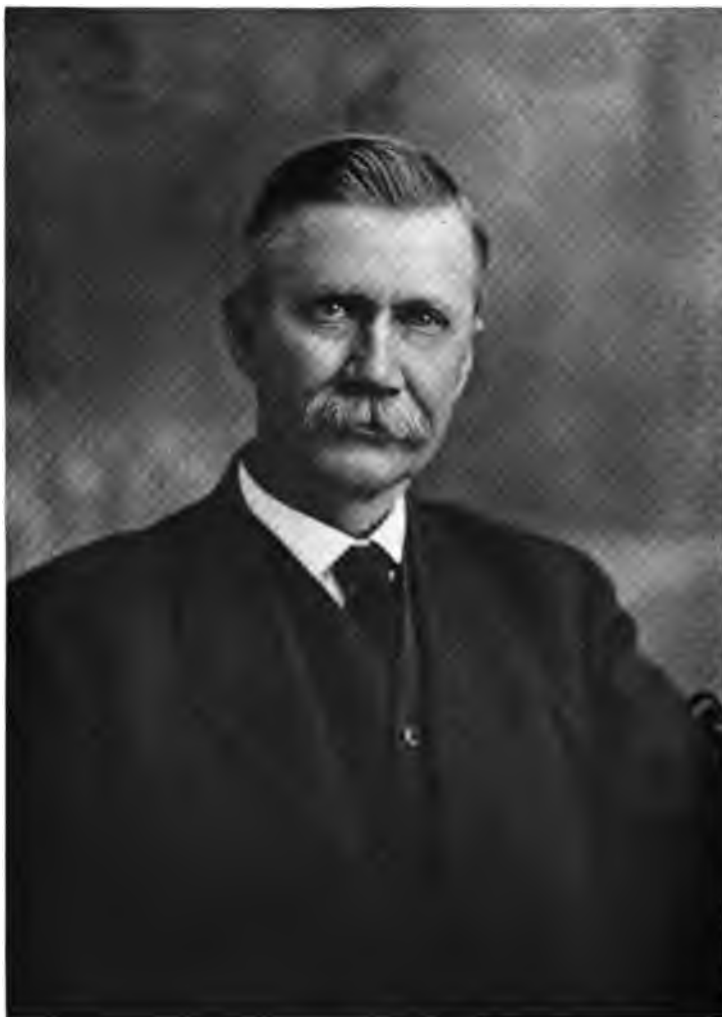
He represented his county in the Legislature in 1912. During the period of the war with Germany he was chairman of the legal advisory board for Pickens County, chairman of the Red Cross war fund committee, chairman of the Salvation Army Relief Fund for his section of the state, and is chairman of the war savings stamp committee for Pickens County, and in various other ways he fulfilled active and patriotic duties. For four years Mr. Carey was United States commissioner at Pickens.

He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, having membership in Hejaz Temple at Greenville, South Carolina. He married Miss Kate Robinson and they have one daughter, Katherine.

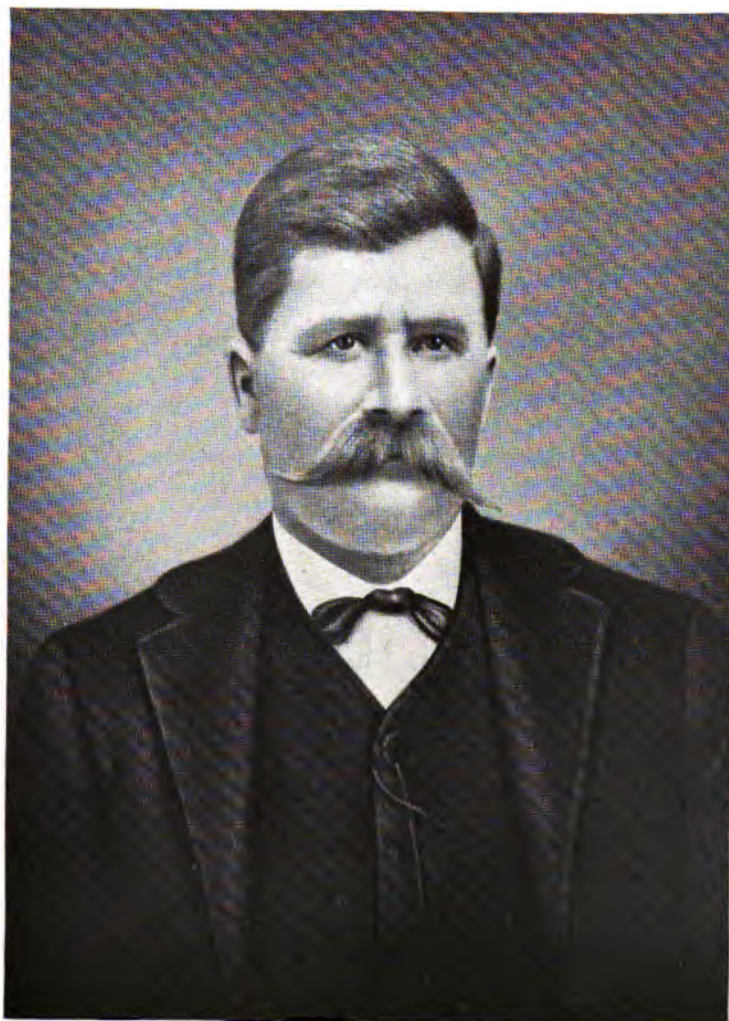
WILLIAM ANDERSON WOODRUFF, M. D. Since 1905 a physician and surgeon in active practice at Catechee in Pickens County, Doctor Woodruff represents two old and prominent families of Spartanburg County, and his own career has reflected honor and credit on his ancestry. Doctor Woodruff is one of the trustees of the Medical College of South Carolina.

He was born at Woodruff in Spartanburg County, in 1876, a son of Frank B. and Margaret (Westmoreland) Woodruff, both of whom are still living at Woodruff. His grandfather, Isaac Woodruff, was a pioneer settler in the lower part of Spartanburg County and founded the Town of Woodruff, named in his honor. This has become a small city of importance, a center of wealth and culture, in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and among other industries it has two large cotton mills. Both the Woodruff and Westmoreland families are of distinguished ancestry and have been established in lower Spartanburg County for several generations. During the war between the states Doctor Woodruff's father and mother were represented in the struggle by the service of all his father's older brothers and by the mother's older brothers and her father. Margaret Westmoreland Woodruff is a daughter of J. R. Westmoreland. Frank B. Woodruff, who was born at Woodruff in 1849, has for many years been a useful and energetic educator, but is now living retired. He taught a large number of young men, many of whom have since become citizens of prominence and importance.

William Anderson Woodruff finished his literary education in the University of South Carolina, from which he graduated A. B. in 1900. The following year he taught at Lanford, and then entered the



E. W. Evans.



J. S. Evans.
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Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, completing his course in 1905. The same year he began practice at Catechee, and has since acquired a large and profitable business in that industrial community, and in the surrounding territory. Doctor Woodruff is recognized as a man of standing not only for his professional work, but as a citizen of substantial resources and large property interests.

In 1919 he was elected by the Legislature and appointed by the governor as a member of the board of trustees of the Medical College of South Carolina, his alma mater. This old and historic institution is classified by the American Medical Association as a "Class A" medical college, and is an institution that is an honor and credit to the state. Doctor Woodruff is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, is a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Norma Griffin, of Pickens County. Their two sons are William Anderson, Jr., and Frank B. Woodruff II.

EDWARD WALLACE EVANS, a prominent planter and banker of Bennettsville, was born while the War between the States was in progress. Such fortune as the family possessed up to that time was swept away in the ruin of the war. Edward W. Evans began his early career without the incumbrance of any inheritance except a good manly character and the inclination to win an honorable place by hard work. His life, and the ample possessions he enjoys, are of themselves the best evidence of his success.

He was born at Society Hill at the edge of Chesterfield County November 17, 1863. His father Samuel W. Evans owned a large plantation before the war and in that struggle was captain of a Confederate company. The mother was Alexina Wallace, a native of Columbia. She died at the age of thirty-six and her husband when seventy-one, and all their eight children, three sons and five daughters, grew to mature years.

Edward Wallace Evans was the youngest of the family. He lived at Society Hill until he was nineteen years of age and received his early education in public and private schools. About the time he reached his majority he and his older brother Thomas Smith Evans had formed a partnership association that was a model fraternal arrangement, and continued until it was severed by death. For three years Edward W. Evans worked for his brother on the latter's farm in Marlboro County. Their partnership affairs were centered in the farm five miles west of Bennettsville, and that is still the home of Edward W. Evans. The latter now has in cultivation 3,600 acres, employs about a hundred negroes, and is one of the leading cotton planters of that section raising the long staple cotton. His average crop is about a thousand bales and in 1919 he sold his cotton for 47c a pound. He also has property at Bennettsville and is vice president of the U. S. Bank and a director in the People's National Bank, is president of the Marlboro Fertilizing Company, vice president of the Pee Dee River Cotton Company. He has been offered \$200 an acre for his land in Marlboro County, but up to the present time that land is not for sale. Mr. Evans,

who has never married, is a member of the Episcopal Church.

All this property constituting a handsome fortune was built up by year after year of effort, energy and good management on the part of him and his brother Thomas S. Early in their partnership they drew up wills by the provisions of which instruments in case of death the property held jointly should automatically pass to the ownership of the surviving brother. Thomas S. Evans died in March, 1913.

The oldest of the Evans brothers was W. D. Evans, who for many years was a prominent leader in state politics, representing Marlboro County in the Legislature and Senate, and later was a member of the Railroad Commission. He was one of the first trustees of Clemson College and held that post at the time of his death. His son J. J. Evans succeeded him as trustee of Clemson College and has also been active in public affairs, representing Marlboro County in the House and Senate.

CLOUGH COLE GOOD. A resident of Greenville since 1898, Mr. Good has for a number of years been recognized as one of the city's most astute judges of real estate values and most careful and successful investors. His deals have all been in substantial property, and development and use carried on under his direction have comprised a really constructive asset to the city and community.

Mr. Good, who is still a comparatively young man, forty-nine years of age, was born in York County, this state, and is a son of Dr. J. B. and Amanda (Cole) Good, his early life being spent on Bullock's Creek in York County. Before coming to Greenville he was for about seven years a clerk in the store of Joseph Wylie & Company of Chester, South Carolina, beginning at a very modest salary. In contrast with many young men he seemed to be aware of "where he was going"—had a conscious purpose and the energy and ability to realize his ambition. He made it a point to save something from his income, and these savings he invested in real estate. His judgment was remarkable. It is said that practically every investment he made resulted profitably. He had a special knack for picking up good deals in business property. As soon as his resources and credit justified, he began buying business property on South Main Street, south of Reedy River, the district generally known as West Greenville, but in reality a continuation of the business center of the city. He still owns many pieces of highly valuable property in that section, all improved with store and other business structures. Mr. Good has handled a number of leases on business property on Main Street in the vicinity of McBee Avenue. One of the most notable real estate transactions in the history of the city was his purchase of the Chicora College property on South Main Street. The big building was then converted and remodeled into an apartment house and theatre. It is located in the midst of extensive grounds fronting on Reedy River, and is a very attractive as well as valuable property.

One of Mr. Good's early investments was the purchase of seventy five acres of the old Judge Gantt plantation about five miles south of Greenville. This was increased by subsequent purchases and by the

adjoining lands of the old Turner plantation (owned by Mrs. Good), until the present area of the plantation is about 800 acres. This place is named Oakvale and is a station on the Piedmont & Northern Interurban and the Southern Railway. Through this property Mr. Good ranks as one of South Carolina's successful planters, specializing in cotton. He is also engaged in the fertilizer and manure shipping business, a side-track on the plantation affording ample room for freight cars for this purpose. Mr. Good built a fine residence at Oakvale, and he and his wife lived there eight years, after which they returned to their city home in Greenville.

Mr. Good also bought and developed the Verner Springs property, but later sold it at a handsome profit. He is a director of the American Bank of Greenville and was also connected with the organization and is a director of the Bank of Commerce. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner.

Mrs. Good bore the maiden name of Eva McHugh, a daughter of J. A. and Elizabeth (Turner) McHugh of Greenville County. Mrs. Good has always taken an active interest in her own and her husband's business, and they have planned not only some extensive business affairs for the future, but also much practical philanthropy in behalf of their community.

J. WATT KIRKPATRICK. About the time he had finished his college course, J. Watt Kirkpatrick felt, or thought he felt, a distinct call to the profession of law. It was contrary to his more natural inclination for business, especially merchandising, and he had been reading Blackstone something less than a year when he decided, as wise men do, to change his mind and his vocation.

That his choice of merchandising has caused him no regrets and that it fits his talents and abilities is evident from the fact that he is today one of the responsible executives and managing partners in the famous Belk system of stores, with nearly a score of splendid establishments in both the Carolinas. Mr. Kirkpatrick founded the Belk store at Greenville and is its responsible manager.

He was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1879, a son of Rev. A. Grier and Lizzie (Gary) Kirkpatrick. The Kirkpatricks as a family have been prominent people in Mecklenburg County for several generations. His father, who died in 1904, was an able minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and had also organized and for a time was president of Linwood College in Gaston County.

Much of the early life of J. Watt Kirkpatrick was spent in York County, South Carolina, which adjoins Mecklenburg County, his birthplace. He was educated in Erskine College, graduating in 1900, and for the following year he taught school and studied, with increasing uncertainty, law. It was at Gastonia that he formed his first affiliation with the Belk mercantile interests. In 1910 he came to York, South Carolina, where he opened a new store for the Belk Company, with the firm name Kirkpatrick-Belk Company. Still retaining his interests at York, Mr. Kirkpatrick in 1916 established the store of the Belk-Kirkpatrick Company at Greenville, and is now local managing partner in both stores, and has

given them his personal as well as company standards of exacting mercantile management.

The Belk system of stores now numbers twenty-two, located in the best cities of North and South Carolina, and the number has been growing steadily even under war conditions. Altogether these stores make up the most extensive merchandise organization in the South. All of them are modern department stores, carrying goods for both men and women. The head of the system, and its founder, is Mr. Henry Belk of Charlotte, North Carolina, who is ably assisted by his brother, Dr. J. M. Belk—both of them being "natural born" merchants. The Belk brothers had an inconspicuous start with the small store at Monroe, North Carolina, and have since acquired a fortune. That fortune has been well earned, since the keynote of their enterprise has been character, exemplified in the strictest principles of honesty and absolutely fair dealing with their patrons. They have trained a number of young men to their own exacting standards, and most of these, like Mr. Kirkpatrick, are now managing partners in the various branch stores. It is a distinction appreciated throughout these two states for a young man to have his name associated with that of Belk in the firm title of one of the system of stores.

Mr. Kirkpatrick takes an active part in the civic, social, religious and educational affairs of Greenville, which is now his home city. He is a deacon of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Miss Kate McLaughen of Gastonia, North Carolina, became his wife, and they have two children, George Grier and J. Watt, Jr.

CALVIN MORTON FULLER, cashier of the Bank of Mountville, is member of a family which has played a prominent role in the affairs of that section of Laurens County for many years.

His grandfather, William P. Philips, was a country physician and farmer near Mountville and was the father of fourteen children, living to see all of them buried. Calvin Lafayette Fuller, father of the Mountville banker, was born in Laurens County in 1848, spent his career as a farmer, and died at the age of fifty-nine. His wife, Carrie Philips, was born in Laurens County in 1848, and died at the age of forty-five. Of their ten children five died in infancy. Those to reach mature years are: Benjamin Ruthledge, a merchant at Mountville; William Philips, who was twenty-three years of age when killed by an explosion of a steam boiler in 1900; Clementine Golden, wife of Dr. J. H. Teage, of Laurens; Rosa Lee, wife of J. H. Motes, a farmer of Mountville; and Calvin Morton. Calvin Lafayette Fuller was an elder for many years in the Presbyterian Church.

Calvin Morton Fuller was born in Laurens County August 21, 1882, grew up on a farm and finished his education in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. He did not graduate, and after taking a commercial course spent several years as a merchant. He was one of the men who helped organize in 1912 the Bank of Mountville, and has since held the post of cashier.

Mr. Fuller is a Master Mason and Woodmen of the World, and with his wife is active in the Presbyterian Church at Mountville. He married in 1903



Mr. C. Ruthen

Miss Effie Winebrenner of Waterloo. They have five children.

JOHN C. BETHEA. During a period of more than ten years, John C. Bethea has been before the public in capacities of official importance, and in this time has established a record for conscientious and efficient performance of duty that entitles him eminently to the esteem and general confidence in which he is held. A native of Marion (now Dillon) County, South Carolina, he was born September 30, 1877, a son of Edwin A. and Annie E. (Godbold) Bethea.

The Bethea family originated in France, and the first American ancestor settled in Nansemond County, Virginia, from whence, in 1746, a later member made removal to South Carolina, locating in what is now Dillon County, then Marion District. There was born William Bethea, the great-grandfather of John C., and his son, John C. Bethea the elder, both of whom were large planters, the latter being the owner of approximately 10,000 acres. Edwin A. Bethea was born in the same county, on the old family home, and passed his active career in the pursuits of planting, in which he met with generous success. In 1861, when little more than a child, he took up arms in the Confederate service and during the entire period of the war between the states fought gallantly for the Gray, the larger part of his service being as a courier for General Butler. He married Annie E. Godbold, daughter of Asa Godbold, who was born in Marion County, South Carolina, one of the prominent planters of that county. The Godbold family was of English origin. Of the eleven children born to his parents, John C. Bethea was the sixth in order of birth. Eight grew to maturity and four are living at this writing.

John C. Bethea attended the country schools and was reared on the home place and trained in the duties of farming, but his inclinations led toward city life and participation in business affairs, and he accordingly embarked in the mercantile trade at Latta, Dillon County, from 1900 to 1907. In the latter year he turned his attention to the livestock business and continued therein two years, and in 1909 was elected auditor of Marion County, a position which he occupied during that and the following year. When Dillon County was established, in 1910, he was elected clerk of the court, a position in which he has been kept to the present time by successive re-elections. He has rendered efficient, faithful and constructive service to his native locality, and no public official in the county has a cleaner or more commendable record. Mr. Bethea was a member of the Exemption Board of Dillon County from the time that the United States entered the World war until the signing of the peace terms. He has always placed his services entirely at the command of his community and has been ready to lay aside personal interests to assist the general welfare.

In 1910 Mr. Bethea was united in marriage with Miss Zelle McNeill, daughter of Hugh McNeill of Meridian, Mississippi. One child was born to this union, namely Hugh McNeill. Mr. Bethea is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World

and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in all of which orders he is very popular. He is the owner of a twenty-horse farm, consisting of 425 acres, upon which he cultivates and raises cotton, corn and general farm produce.

ANDREW CHALMERS DANIEL. A busy school man and progressive educator, Andrew Chalmers Daniel is superintendent of the city schools of Clinton, and took up the responsibilities of that office over six years ago, after a varied experience as a teacher in other localities and institutions.

He was born at Spartanburg, October 21, 1883, a son of Andrew Chalmers and Mary (Crawley) Daniel, also natives of Spartanburg County. His paternal grandparents were Andrew Jackson and Nancy (Snoddy) Daniel. The Daniel family came to South Carolina from Virginia and the name was formerly McDaniel, indicating its Scotch origin. A. C. Daniel, Sr., spent his life as a farmer in Spartanburg County. His wife, also now deceased, was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Brewton) Crawley. The Crawleys, Scotch-Irish, came to South Carolina from North Carolina.

Andrew C. Daniel, the youngest of four children, was nine years of age when his parents removed to the City of Spartanburg, where he had the advantages of the very superior schools of that city. He graduated from high school and in 1904 received his A. B. degree from Wofford College. He remained three years in Wofford as director of physical training and also carried on special post-graduate studies in history and sociology. Mr. Daniel had charge of public schools at Inman for two years, for one year was superintendent of schools at Springfield, and for three years school superintendent at Honea Path. He came to Clinton to become superintendent of the city schools in 1913. He is a member of the Laurens County Teachers' Association and also the State Teachers' Association. Mr. Daniel is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Baptist Church.

In June, 1914, he married Miss Laura Aull, a native of Newberry, South Carolina. They have one son, Andrew Chalmers Daniel, Jr.

JOHN MCKINDREE SIMMONS. When John McKindree Simmons was fifteen years of age he was left an orphan, and from that time forward he had to work out his problems largely unaided and with only such resources as he could draw from his character and willingness and diligence. His standing as a merchant and citizen of Mountville is complete evidence of how well he has utilized his opportunities.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County July 9, 1869, a son of James Andrews and Mazie (Medlock) Simmons. His parents were also born in Laurens County. His father in early life was a merchant, and though past middle age served during the latter part of the war in the Confederate army. He was born in 1818 and spent many years as a farmer near Princeton. His wife died at the age of sixty.

John McKindree Simmons lived on a farm until he was about fifteen years of age. After the death of his parents he went to live with his brother at Greenwood, attended a pay school there, and also got some

experience as a clerk. In September, 1891, he and his brother, J. W. Simmons, went into business together at Cross Hill. In January, 1893, Mr. Simmons sold his share of the business to his brother and bought the store of his brother, O. B. Simmons, at Mountville. During the past quarter of a century he has done an extensive business as a general merchant at Mountville. He also owns some farm lands and is owner of local cotton gins and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Mountville and is now president.

In 1896 he married Cora Teague. They have five children. Mr. Simmons is a member of the Universalist Church, is past master of his Masonic lodge, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

BENJAMIN RUTLEDGE FULLER. Living in the community where he was born and reared, Benjamin Rutledge Fuller has achieved a gratifying degree of success as a merchant and business man. He has been selling goods to the people of Mountville and that community in Laurens County for practically a quarter of a century.

He was born on his father's farm near Mountville December 21, 1874. He is a son of Calvin Lafayette and Carrie (Phillips) Fuller, both natives of Laurens County, and a grandson of William A. and Jane (Griffin) Fuller, and William and Clementine (Golden) Phillips. His parents were both born in the year 1849, and his mother died at the age of forty-five and his father at fifty-nine. Calvin L. Fuller spent his active life as a farmer and for many years was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife had ten children, five of whom died in infancy. The son, William P. Fuller, was killed by an explosion at the age of twenty-three. Benjamin R. Fuller is the oldest of the living children; his brother, Calvin Morton, is cashier of the Bank of Mountville. One sister is Mrs. Dr. J. H. Teague of Laurens and another is Mrs. J. H. Motes of Mountville.

Benjamin Rutledge Fuller acquired a common school education, and for a time was a student in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina at Clinton. He started out with the ambition to become a doctor. Other interests and experiences crowded in upon his attention and time, and while clerking in a store at Mountville he definitely determined to make merchandising his vocation. He was a clerk for eight years, and for fifteen years following that was a member of the general merchandise firm of Razor & Fuller. Since January 1, 1918, Mr. Fuller has been in business alone, and carries a large stock of goods and general supplies to meet the demands of his trade.

In 1900 he married Mrs. Antho (Watts) Dial, who died soon after their marriage. He then married a sister of his first wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Watts) Hudgens. They have four living children. Mr. Fuller is a Presbyterian, a Master Mason, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World.

HON. JOE CABELL DAVIS. One of the greatest ideals of the American people is that which means equality before the law. In the hands of the judiciary rests the interpretation of the law. It follows

therefore that care, discrimination, close examination of an individual's public acts and his standing in private life is given before he is chosen to hold the power that in any community civilization demands for orderly living, for civic advance, for peaceful progress and for general content. A man who is selected for the place of honor so described must have, together with the record of an upright life, many other qualifications and these include a comprehensive knowledge of general law, a high moral standard, together with a sympathetic understanding of the frailties of human nature, ability to evenly balance testimony, and the courage to make decisions without fear or favor. Such a man is Hon. Joe Cabell Davis, judge of the probate court of Dillon.

Judge Davis was born at Ingleside, Virginia, July 30, 1867, a son of Col. Ashley L. and Sallie Eppes (Cabell) Davis. On his father's side he is of Norman, Scotch and Irish descent, and on his mother's side of Scotch and Irish ancestry. His father was a second cousin of Jefferson Davis, and Judge Davis is the last of his name in his line. Col. Ashley L. Davis was born at Lunenburg, Virginia, and was a wealthy planter. At the outbreak of the war between the states he enlisted in the Confederate service, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. He never surrendered and remained an unreconstructed son of the South up to the time of his death. Mrs. Davis was a daughter of Gen. Benjamin W. S. Cabell, of Bridgewater, Virginia, and a sister of Gen. W. S. Cabell of Texas, better known as "Old Tig" Cabell, ex-commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans. Under the guardianship of this noted character, Joe Cabell Davis was reared from the time his mother died when he was five years of age, until he was fourteen, when he returned to Virginia from Texas and resumed his educational training in the schools of Danville. It was the intention of the family that he should enter the medical profession, and with this object in view he read medicine under Drs. John R. and Crandall Cabell, at Danville, but found the profession not to his liking and therefore never followed it.

For some two years Judge Davis was a traveling salesman, but eventually turned his attention to the life insurance business in which he spent a quarter of a century lacking two years, during which time he was special agent for some of the leading companies of the country, including the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1903 his work brought him to Dillon, where he decided to settle permanently, and in which community he soon made a favorable impression upon the people. In 1912 he was chosen probate judge, was re-elected four years later, and has recently entered upon his third four-year term as probate judge of Dillon County. Wisdom and efficiency have marked his entire career upon the bench, and in the estimation of his fellow-citizens and judicial associates there has never been a more just or satisfactory incumbent of the high office. Judge Davis is widely known in fraternal circles, holding membership in the Knights of Pythias, of which he has been district deputy for six years; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Loyal Order of



Joe Cabell Davis

Moose and the Woodmen of the World. He is widely known in other circles throughout the state, and is essentially one of the men of action of his community. Since young manhood he has belonged to the Episcopal Church, and for some years has served as senior warden at Dillon.

On August 3, 1898, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Rebecca Brantley, of Butler, Georgia. They have no children.

WILLIAM RASOR RICHEY, SR. It comes as no surprise to the average citizen to be told that Laurens County numbers among its attorneys some of the most able commercial and corporation lawyers of the state; from the character of the section and the tendency of the times, one would naturally expect a gravitation of such legal talent hither. It is also a truth that the county seat of Laurens has a noticeable proportion of lawyers who have large and important interests outside of their professional limitations. Even to the general reader the name of William Rasor Richey, Sr., suggests itself as a signal illustration of this element of the legal fraternity, for his connections with big enterprises of a financial and commercial nature are extensive and important.

Mr. Richey was born near Cokesbury, Abbeville County, South Carolina, September 24, 1854, a son of Isaac Cown and Jane (Rasor) Richey, natives of this state. His paternal grandparents were William and Betsy (Cown) Richey, and his maternal grandparents, John and Nancy (Brownlee) Rasor. Isaac C. Richey was a farmer by occupation and served with gallantry in the Confederate army as a soldier during the war between the states. William Rasor Richey, one of a family of five sons and five daughters, attended the "old field" school during his boyhood and youth when his services were not required on the farm. At the age of eighteen years he began clerking in a store for W. Z. McGee at Cokesbury, and remained with him from November, 1872, to February, 1873, then accepting a position to clerk and keep books for McGee & Cason at Hodges, South Carolina, remaining until 1875. At that time he formed a partnership in a mercantile business with John M. Miller, with whom he was associated in business until 1881, when Mr. Miller withdrew. Mr. Richey continued the business alone until 1886. In the meantime he had commenced the study of law, under J. T. Johnson at Laurens, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1885. The following year, when he disposed of his business holdings at Hodges, he removed from that place to Laurens, where he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Mr. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Richey, which association continued until mutually dissolved January 1, 1898. Mr. Richey then continued the practice of law alone until 1907, when his son, William R. Richey, Jr., became associated with him, under the name of Richey & Richey. Mr. Richey has long ranked among the most able lawyers at the bar, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. His clientele has always been extensive and the legal interests entrusted to him of a very important character. He has a thorough understanding of the law as a science, and stands among the foremost

trial lawyers of the county, his power of analysis, his penetration to the foundation principles and his logical presentation of the facts, combined with his winning personality, being an explanation of his unusual and uniform successes before a jury. He is the representative of a large number of corporations.

Mr. Richey has long been identified with public affairs. He was intendant of the Town of Hodges in 1883 and 1884. In 1896 he was elected one of the commissioners of public works for the City of Laurens, a post which he resigned during the same year to accept that of mayor of Laurens. He was elected again in 1899, but declined the nomination in 1901. His public service was characterized by fidelity of the highest character and his administration of the affairs of each of his several offices was marked by the securing of needed civic improvements and benefits to the community.

In 1895 Mr. Richey was one of the leading movers in the organization of the Laurens Telephone Company, with which he has been identified ever since, having been secretary, treasurer and general manager from its inception, and president since 1907. He is also a member of the board of directors for the Laurens National Bank, and vice president thereof, and has been identified with several other financial institutions. He belongs to the various organization of his profession, and is fraternally a Chapter Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He and Mrs. Richey, with their children, belong to the Presbyterian Church, which they support generously, as they do also other worthy movements of a moral, educational and charitable character.

Mr. Richey was married in 1875 to Miss Julia Hart, daughter of Dr. B. C. Hart, of Cokesbury, South Carolina, and to them there have been born the following children: Louise, who married J. J. Adams, cashier of the Laurens National Bank; William R., Jr., of whom a personal sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; Annie, who married C. E. Parker, an architect in the United States treasury department; Elizabeth, who married Gilbert M. Tyler; Robert Hart, an expert accountant of Columbia, South Carolina; Grover Cleveland, a graduate of the University of South Carolina, a member of the bar but now engaged in the automobile business in Columbia. All of the sons served in the United States army during the late war with Germany. The military record of William Rasor Richey, Jr., appears in his sketch. Robert Hart Richey volunteered and became sergeant in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Thirtieth Division, with which he went overseas, and was present at the breaking of the Hindenburg line, being honorably discharged when the Thirtieth Division was mustered out. Grover C. Richey also volunteered in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry and was sent to a training camp in Texas, where he was commissioned second lieutenant. However, the commission was not awarded until he arrived in France, when he was assigned to the Fifty-Ninth Infantry, Fourth Division, with which he was in operation from Chateau Thierry to the Vesle River. He was wounded August 5, 1918, by three machine gun bullets, which penetrated his leg just above the knee, rendering him unfit for further

service in the line, and he was transferred back to the S. O. S. After the armistice had been signed he was sent to the United States, arriving December 25, 1918, and after being in the hospital at Camp Jackson was honorably discharged in March, 1919.

HON. B. E. NICHOLSON, a prominent lawyer and legislator, who died at his home at Edgefield January 23, 1919, was born at Cedar Grove, Edgefield County, and his entire life was a striking testimonial to the native qualities inherited from his family and his individual ability.

He was educated in public schools and the University of South Carolina, taught school for several years, read law in the office of Sheppard Brothers, and for eighteen years practiced his profession. He was an active factor in every public movement in his home county, served for four years in the House of Representatives from Edgefield, and at the time of his death was in his second term as senator.

Mr. Nicholson was vice president of the Bank of Edgefield, president of the Edgefield Building & Loan Association, was county attorney and interested in many other affairs. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Church and was a Mason. He married Miss Helen Sheppard, oldest daughter of Governor John C. Sheppard. Mrs. Nicholson and five children survive him.

WAD THOMAS DEAN. The best interests of a community are in safe keeping when influenced by such a character as the late Wad Thomas Dean of Anderson County, widely known by his personal friends as Waddy Dean. He was a Confederate soldier, had to begin after the war with practically no money, and by an industrious and self-sacrificing life provided liberally for his growing family and gained a place of honor and esteem among all who knew him.

He was born in Anderson County June 18, 1846, a son of Moses and Narcissa (Lewis) Dean. His parents were likewise natives of Anderson County, his father a farmer by occupation. Waddy Dean spent his boyhood on a farm, and his best advantages in books and school came from the common schools of the time. He was very young when the war came on, but volunteered his services in the Confederate cause and served with all the spirit of a veteran until the close.

September 19, 1872, he married Sallie West. Mrs. Dean still survives him at the age of seventy and occupies the old home place with her son, James Fred Dean. Mr. and Mrs. Dean at the time of their marriage located on a farm just north of the Town of Starr. By frugal management and after many years a good home was achieved and by reliance on farming Waddy Dean acquired sufficient prosperity to satisfy his modest ambitions. He was never a seeker for public office, though a democrat, and in early life he and his wife joined the Baptist Church.

They reared six children: Ella, widow of the late William Mattison; Bet, who was married to J. T. Hopkins; Alice, wife of Alonzo Traylor; Pally, who married A. V. Barnes; DeWitt; and James Fred Dean.

James Fred Dean was born April 11, 1888, grew up on the home farm and had a good common school education. Farming has been his choice of voca-

tion, and study and work along that line have brought him a reputation as one of the most progressive men in the agricultural life of Anderson County. He handles 600 acres and his management is a credit to his honored father. He is a Master Mason. August 29, 1912, he married Kittie Lee, a daughter of James Reid.

LAWRENCE ROSBOROUGH CRAIG, M. D. The science of medicine embraces a vast field of knowledge and the successful physician must be a man of varied learning. Never at any time has the healing art demanded more in its practitioners than at the present day and never has the profession given so fair an account of itself. Find the leading physician in a community and this acquaintance will indicate, with few exceptions, the man of most intellectual attainment, the keenest mind, the most progressive spirit, and, in most cases, the greatest public benefactor. Of the physicians of Dillon County, one who has contributed no less to the general welfare than he has to his own interests during the period of his practice, and particularly within recent years, is Dr. Lawrence Rosborough Craig, a leading practitioner of Dillon, but recently returned from service overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Doctor Craig was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, January 19, 1882 a son of John Rosborough and Susan Wade (Hicklin) Craig, being of Scotch-Irish descent on both sides of the family. His paternal grandfather, Arthur Kennedy Craig, was a native of Fairfield County, South Carolina, where he was a planter, and during the war between the states represented the old South State in gathering supplies for the maintenance of the Army of the Confederacy. Arthur Kennedy Craig's paternal ancestor, James Craig, landed at Charlestown, South Carolina, from Templepatrick, near Belfast, Ireland, in the year 1773, and at once identified himself with those who sought independence from the Mother Country. During the War of the Revolution he served as captain with the forces of Gen. Thomas Sumter. The maternal ancestry of the subject of this sketch is none the less prominent in the political, military, and professional history of the state. Susan Wade (Hicklin) Craig's great-grandfather was Capt. Swanson Lunsford, of Virginia, an officer in "Light Horse Harry" Lee's Legion, and his remains now rest in the grounds of the state capitol of South Carolina. Swanson Lunsford's only child, Mary, was the wife of Dr. John Douglas of Chester County, and in addition to their daughter Rebecca who was the wife of Dr. James Cloud Hicklin of York County, the parents of Susan Wade (Hicklin) Craig, there were several other daughters and four sons, all of the latter being physicians, prominent in the Army of the Confederacy and the political and educational history of the times. John Rosborough Craig was born in Fairfield County and during the reconstruction period was one of the active and influential men of his community. He was a leading merchant and planter, a man widely known in business circles, and one who was held in universal confidence because of his sterling character and strict integrity. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity and who are living at the time of this writing in 1919.



L. R. Craig, M.D.

Lawrence Rosborough Craig, the second child and son of his parents, was reared at Blackstock, South Carolina, where he attended the public schools. Later he was sent to the University of South Carolina, at that time known as South Carolina College. He then attended the Medical College of Virginia, where he completed his education and was graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906, and then became assistant to Dr. Stewart W. Pryor, in the hospital at Chester, South Carolina, where he remained about six months. Going then to Hamer, he was engaged in practice until 1908, when he came to Dillon. For three years he carried on a successful and growing professional business, but in 1911 secured an interest in the Baker-Craig Sanatorium at Charleston, of which he was one of the organizers, and went to that city to superintend the construction of the building. In 1913 he sold his interests in this institution and returned to Dillon, where he has since made his home, and where he is now in the enjoyment of an excellent and representative practice. A profound scholar and sympathetic man, he has attracted men to him and held their friendship.

On May 18, 1917, Doctor Craig was commissioned first lieutenant in the United States Medical Reserve Corps and was called into active service one month later. On June 18th he was ordered to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and assigned as surgeon of the Sixtieth Infantry, Regular Army, and during the next month was selected to organize and equip, as well as train Motorized Field Hospital No. 29, of the Regular army, and commanded this organization until November, 1917. He was promoted to captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, September 7, 1917. In November he was transferred to the United States Army General Hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, where he served as adjutant of the post. Later he was assistant to the commanding officer. In April, 1918, Captain Craig was ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor, at Louisville, Kentucky, to join Base Hospital No. 40 for overseas service, and accompanied that organization across the Atlantic, landing at Glasgow, Scotland, in July, 1918. This organization was detailed to take over the base hospital at Sarisbury Court, Hants, England, where it remained for some time after the signing of the armistice. While with this organization, Doctor Craig served in various capacities.

On his return from his military service, Doctor Craig at once resumed his practice, which has since developed in a most gratifying manner, and has steadily continued to impress himself more and more favorably upon the profession which he honors. He is a member of the Dillon County Medical Society, the South Carolina Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Society of Military Surgeons, and the Atlantic Coast Line Surgeons Society. He likewise has numerous social, business and civic connections of importance, and is active in all phases of the busy life which surges about him.

Doctor Craig was married in 1909 to Mrs. Daisy Duval Harlee, of Mobile, Alabama, and they are leading and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Craig is of Huguenot descent, is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the

Virginia Historical Society. Fraternally, Doctor Craig is affiliated with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY CLINTON SUMMERS, JR., a former member of the Legislature and actively identified with the family plantation and business interests near Pendleton, was born at Pendleton December 24, 1876. His great-grandfather, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Philemeon Waters, his grandfather, was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and his father is Henry Clinton Summers, Sr., who was born in Newberry County in 1844, son of William Warren Summers, also a native of Newberry County. The latter was killed while a soldier in the Mexican war and was buried at Vera Cruz. Henry Clinton Summers, Sr., continued the military record of the family by enlisting in the Confederate Army and serving throughout that war. He came to Anderson County as a locomotive engineer on what is now known as the Blue Ridge Railroad, living at Pendleton. Several years ago he bought the old Dr. J. B. E. Adger plantation, known as "Boscobel," and has since lived there practically retired. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and both his sons are Master Masons.

He married Mary Jane Scruggs, who was born in Greenville County in 1847 and died in 1916. They had three children: Lillie, wife of Hon. Cole L. Blease; Henry C.; and Jack Cherry, who was born April 22, 1880, and is now associated with his brother and father in the cultivation of Boscobel plantation. All the children were born at Pendleton.

Henry Clinton Summers, Jr., was educated at Newberry and Clemson colleges, and during his early life was a merchant at Newberry for three years. Since then he has given his time to agriculture, and his progressive efforts as a farmer have been accompanied by a high degree of public spirit in his civic association. He is a staunch democrat, was elected to fill an unexpired term in the Lower House of the Legislature, and was then an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate. Later he was again elected a member of the Legislature from Anderson County, and filled out his term with signal credit and efficiency. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men, of which latter order he is the great sachem, the highest office in the order.

WALTER L. GASSAWAY is one of the very well known bankers and financiers of Upper South Carolina, is president of three banks, including the American Bank of Greenville, and is also extensively engaged in cotton manufacture.

The original seat of the Gassaway family was the Valley of Virginia. One branch of the family included the late Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia. James D. Gassaway, father of the Greenville banker, was a son of the settler who came from the Valley of Virginia in the early part of the nineteenth century and established a pioneer home in Pickens County, South Carolina. James D. Gassaway for many years, beginning before the war, was concerned with large and extensive business affairs in Pickens County. He built mills, cleared and de-

veloped land, and in many substantial ways helped build up the community.

Walter L. Gassaway was born at Central in Pickens County in 1862, being a son of James D. and Mariah (Douthitt) Gassaway. When he was about eighteen years old and soon after leaving school, he came to Greenville and went to work in the store of B. M. McGee on Pendleton street. Mr. McGee was a noted merchant of former days, and was not only successful himself but his store "graduated" a number of young men who have since made their mark in the world. Mr. Gassaway acquired a sound knowledge of banking while cashier of the Greenville Savings Bank, of which Mr. J. W. Norwood, one of the state's most successful bankers, was president. He was cashier there two years and in 1890 organized the American Bank in the building located at the junction of Augusta and Pendleton streets, where it has continued to enjoy a most successful career and is now one of the leading financial institutions in this part of the state. For several years Mr. Gassaway has been president of the bank. He is also president of the Bank of Central at Central, South Carolina.

His interests as a cotton manufacturer are also at Central, where he built and is president and treasurer of the Isaquena Mills. These mills under his skillful management have grown and prospered and the capital stock of the company is now \$315,000, while the mill itself is equipped with 660 looms and 25,680 spindles. The product of the Isaquena Mills are print cloths.

Mr. Gassaway married Miss Minnie Quinn, member of a well known family of eastern North Carolina. Mrs. Gassaway is known to Greenville not only as a woman of great personal charm, but of unusual business talents, and has made a splendid success in business affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Gassaway have a beautiful country estate on the Spartanburg Road just outside the city limits. It is not only improved with all the adornments and conveniences that taste and money can afford, but it also has a profitable commercial feature in the shape of a model dairy. Mr. and Mrs. Gassaway have one daughter, Susan Mariah Gassaway.

P. D. BROOKER. The Brooker family, represented by Dr. P. D. Brooker, a former president of the State Dental Society, has furnished many notable names to South Carolina. They have been represented in nearly every walk of life, and a strong trait of the family has been a zeal and enthusiasm that have led them to become willing martyrs when need be for a good cause.

The Brookers are of Scotch-Irish origin and were first settled in South Carolina at Beauford prior to the Revolutionary war. A branch of the family later located in Lexington County at Swansea, where men of that name have lived for several generations. A retired resident of Swansea today is Dr. W. T. Brooker, an uncle of Doctor Brooker of Columbia. Doctor Brooker of Columbia is a grandson of Rev. William Brooker and a great-grandson of Rev. John Brooker, both Baptist ministers of early time prominence in South Carolina. They helped found many churches and spread the influence of the Baptist Church over a wide territory. They were especially

well known in the central section of the state, and several of the largest and most prominent churches of that denomination were founded by them. They were also large landholders and planters in Barnwell and Lexington counties. Rev. William Brooker married Mary Loftin, member of the well known Loftin family frequently mentioned in the early history of Edgefield County. That this family is intimately associated with the development of South Carolina history is borne out by the fact that not a single ancestor up to the present generation was born outside of South Carolina.

Norton W. Brooker, father of Dr. P. D. Brooker, was born near Swansea in Lexington County January 26, 1845. He married Fannie Hair, of the Hair family of Barnwell County.

Norton W. Brooker, who died at his home in Columbia, January 27, 1918, enjoyed those experiences and had the character and activities which make up the important personage in history. His record as a soldier in the Confederate army was especially conspicuous. Veterans who are familiar with his record assert that he was one of the bravest and most dashing soldiers in the Confederate ranks. A mere youth, he went to Columbia soon after the war began and joined Captain Taylor's Company of Cavalry, which became a part of Hampton's Legion. During the last two years of the war he was a courier on the staff of General Lee. He was well equipped for a work that presented every hazard and danger and was never known to shirk the performance of duty. In the closing months of the war, when General Sherman's army was approaching Columbia, he was enjoying a brief furlough at his home in Lexington County. Learning of the invasion that threatened the city, he hurried to Columbia and joined in its defense, an effort that was of course futile on account of the overwhelming superiority in numbers of the invaders. He was an eye witness of all the events leading up to and including the surrender of the city to the Union army and the burning of the city by General Sherman's troops. He went with Mayor Goodwyn out on the Broad River Road north of the city to General Sherman. At the time of his death Norton W. Brooker was the last surviving witness to the surrender of Columbia. His subsequent writings and addresses form the most authentic record of that subject that have been the occasion of so much controversy. His personal witness and the evidence he adduced makes a perfect proof that the city was wantonly destroyed by the soldiers under Sherman. When some years ago it was proposed to place a marker at the place of surrender Mr. Brooker designated the exact location for that purpose. He did not remain to be taken captive by the invading army, but escaped to join the evacuating Confederate troops just north of the city on their way to Charlotte. He was at Richmond when the war closed.

After the war Norton W. Brooker studied law, was admitted to the bar, and established his home at Ridge Spring in what was then Edgefield County. In subsequent years he became one of the prominent lawyers of South Carolina. In 1894 he removed to Columbia, where he continued the practice of his profession. He was always an aggressive fighter along the lines of his convictions, and that qualifica-



E. A. M. Cormac

tion enabled him to take an active and leading part in the public affairs of the state. He was a practical reformer. For a number of years he was a member of the board of directors of the state penitentiary, and in this capacity worked patiently and confidently over a period of several years for the completion of the canal at Columbia, and as a humanitarian measure for the better health and comfort of the prisoners of that institution established the De Sasure Farm in Kershaw County. One of his most creditable acts and one in which he took greatest satisfaction was the breaking up of the system of leasing convicts to railroad contractors and others who were interested entirely in the work they could get out of the convicts and frequently exposed their charges to every degradation and hardship. To the end of his life Norton W. Brooker was a sincere and earnest worker in behalf of prison reform and better treatment of convicts. For a number of years he was a member of the sinking fund commission and rendered useful service to the state in locating farms not on the tax books. Mrs. Norton W. Brooker died in 1915.

Norton W. Brooker has four sons and two daughters active in the present life of Columbia: Dr. P. D. Brooker, Norton W. Brooker, Jr., B. O. Brooker, William Brooker, and Misses Pauline and Georgia Brooker. Another son, A. F. Brooker, lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

Their son P. D. Brooker was born at the old home of his parents at Ridge Spring in Saluda County in 1874, and lived there until he was about nineteen years of age. He received part of his education in Worcester Academy in Massachusetts, and for two years lived in Chicago. For nearly two years he was in the office of the secretary of state at Columbia. He studied dentistry in the University of Maryland, graduating D. D. S. in 1899. For the past twenty years he has been one of the most active members of his profession at Columbia, and has achieved real eminence in the profession. Besides being a former president of the South Carolina State Dental Society he is a member of the state Board of Dental Examiners. He is especially interested in educating the public to the importance and necessity of the care of the teeth from childhood. He is a leader in every movement to maintain the dental profession in South Carolina upon the same progressive standards as characterized in other sections of the United States, has taken great interest in its relationship to the general public health, and all of its humanitarian, charitable and war work activities.

Doctor Brooker married Miss Inez Green, of Belton. They have one son, Norton William Brooker.

ELIAS ALFORD MCCORMAC. For three-quarters of a century the McCormac family has been identified with the agricultural interests of what is now Dillon County, where a worthy representative of this family is found in Elias Alford McCormac. This sterling and industrious citizen has passed his entire career on the property which he now operates, and has not only placed himself among the substantial farmers of his part of the county, but at the same time has established an excellent record for the highest type of citizenship.

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Mr. McCormac was born on his present farm, ten miles west of Dillon, in Dillon County, South Carolina, September 25, 1853, a son of Alexander Little and Elizabeth (Alford) McCormac. The McCormac family originated in Scotland, from whence it came to America in 1788, in which year its original member located in North Carolina, in Richmond County, in which state was born the grandfather of Elias A. McCormac, Daniel McCormac. He followed the pursuits of farming through a long and industrious life, and this vocation was also adopted by his son, Alexander L. McCormac, who was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, in April, 1828. Alexander L. McCormac came to Dillon (then Marion) County, South Carolina, about 1845, and took up the farm which is now owned and occupied by his son, there spending the remainder of his life. A crippled hand exempted him from military service during the war between the states, but he served the South well in semi-official capacities and as a citizen, although his death occurred while the struggle was still going on, in 1863. He was tax collector when he died. His widow, who lived to the remarkable age of ninety years, died January 14, 1920. She was born July 15, 1829, in Robeson County, North Carolina, and was in the best of health and spirits and in possession of all her faculties. She was a daughter of Elias Alford, of Scotch-Irish descent, who was an infant during the Revolutionary war and a native of Robeson County. Alexander L. and Elizabeth McCormac were the parents of the following children: Eugene Little, of Maxton, North Carolina; Corrine Pace, the wife of B. F. Davis, of Marion, South Carolina; Elias Alford; Hortense, deceased, who was the wife of J. C. Henagan; Ida, who died at the age of four years; Cora, the wife of T. I. Rodgers, of Bennettsville, South Carolina; and Alexander H., of Asheville, North Carolina.

Elias A. McCormac received his education in the public schools and was reared on the home farm where he was thoroughly trained in all the arts of the husbandman and also taught the lessons of industry, economy and honesty. When he reached man's estate he adopted farming as his life work, and to this he has continued to apply himself with continued and increasing success. He is the owner of a splendid property situated ten miles west of Dillon, consisting of 536 acres, which he devotes to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, oats and tobacco. Mr. McCormac is an agriculturist of the modern school, using advanced methods and up-to-date highly improved machinery, and the results which he obtains speak volumes for his good management, enterprise and industry. He is a man of the strictest integrity, who has the unqualified respect and confidence of the people of his community, and as a citizen has faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him.

In 1898, December 14th, Mr. McCormac was united in marriage with Mary Flynn, daughter of the Rev. James F. Cousar Flynn, a Presbyterian minister who for seventeen years filled the pulpit in the church of that faith located across the road from Mr. McCormac's home. Five children have been born to this union: James Alexander, Elias Alford, Jr., John Hugh, Eugene Lillis and Elias Homer.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN RASOR. President of the Bank of Cross Hill, William C. Rasor was a merchant in that community of Laurens County for nearly a quarter of a century and in business and civic affairs his name is associated with every worthy undertaking launched in his home town.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County February 14, 1860, a son of James Christian and Lucy Ann (Agnew) Rasor, both natives of Abbeville County. His paternal grandfather, Ezekiel Rasor, and his maternal grandfather, Captain Agnew, were both soldiers of the Confederate army. James C. Rasor spent his active life as a Laurens County farmer and was a man of great energy and progressive spirit. He lived to the age of eighty-four and his wife to seventy-nine. They were Baptists in religious faith and James C. Rasor was for several years a member of the board of county commissioners. Of their children seven are still living. These children were Maggie, Elizabeth, Amelia, Emma, Ida, William C., Ella, James Samuel, Sallie and John B. Maggie, Amelia and Emma are deceased.

William Christian Rasor grew up on his father's farm and received his early education in the old Field schools. He was at home until twenty-one, and he started out with \$500 given him by his father. That was a modest capital, but he used it to excellent advantage, multiplied it and achieved real success. He continued farming until 1886, when he became a merchant at Coronaca, where he remained four years, and then opened a store at Cross Hill, where he sold general merchandise for nineteen years. Mr. Rasor is a large land owner. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Cross Hill in January, 1906, and has been its first and only president. He and his wife are members of the Baptist faith.

In January, 1884, he married Ella Lou Clardy, a native of Laurens County and daughter of James M. Clardy. They have four sons: James Henry, a merchant at Cross Hill; William Earle, who was a sergeant in ground service of the Aviation Corps with the Expeditionary Forces in France; Charles Clardy, associated with his brother in the store; and Jake, still at home.

ALMON EDWIN SPENCER, LL. D. Coming of a family of educators and ministers, Doctor Spencer has spent most of his active life as a faculty member and at times as administrative executive in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina at Clinton. He is now vice president of that institution and for many years has held the chair of Professor of Greek and French.

He was born at Tuskegee, Alabama, December 14, 1867, son of Almon and Jane Hoge (Nall) Spencer. His father except for the three years he wore a Confederate uniform during the war between the states gave all his mature life to teaching. He had earned and paid his way through college, graduating from Harvard University in 1892. In several southern states he conducted private schools. Not long after the war he moved to Kentucky and for twenty years conducted a prominent private educational institution at Pisgah, near Lexington. In 1889 he came to South Carolina and taught for several years in Spartanburg County, where he became well known.

He died in 1895 at the home of his son Almon E. at Clinton. The ancestry of the Spencer family goes back to one of the early settlements made at Had-dam, Connecticut. The first Spencer came from England. Jané H. Nall, mother of Doctor Spencer, was a daughter of Rev. Robert Nall, D. D., a native of North Carolina, but whose work as a Presbyterian minister was done almost entirely in Alabama. He was one of the prominent Presbyterian divines in that state for over half a century. The Nall family is also connected with the Wyatts of North Carolina, included in which family is a former governor of that commonwealth.

Almon Edwin Spencer grew up in a home of educational and religious ideals. He attended a private school conducted by his father at Pisgah, Kentucky, and was twenty-one years of age when his parents moved to South Carolina. Thanks to his father's able instruction and his own diligence at his studies, he entered the Central University at Richmond, Kentucky, in the sophomore class. He graduated A. B. in 1888, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1897 and the honorary degree LL. D. in 1914. From February, 1889, to June, 1891, Doctor Spencer taught at Reidville, South Carolina.

Since 1891 his work has been almost altogether connected with the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. During all that time he has been teacher of Greek and French. From 1897 to 1904 he was also president, resigning that office in order that the new board of management when the control of the college passed to the Presbyterian Church might have free rein. Again, in the period of 1910-11 Doctor Spencer was called upon to perform the duties of acting president, and since then has been vice president. He has kept in close touch with the training of the student body of the institution for over a quarter of a century, and is the member of the faculty probably most cordially remembered by the former student body. Doctor Spencer is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1891 he married Miss Mattie Calvert, of Spartanburg, a daughter of William W. and Martha (Leonard) Calvert. The Calverts came to South Carolina from Maryland, and a number of generations ago they were of the same family as that of Lord Baltimore. Mrs. Spencer's father was a farmer, and did a gallant and courageous part as a Confederate soldier. Her brother, A. B. Calvert, was for many years mayor of Spartanburg. Her oldest brother was also a prominent dentist in that city. Mrs. Spencer was educated in Lander College when that school was located at Williamston, South Carolina.

Doctor and Mrs. Spencer are parents of three children, namely, Elise, Marjorie and Almon Calvert. Their only son entered the United States navy at the age of nineteen. He saw service for twenty months during the late war. Nine months of that time he was on the U. S. S. Delaware in the North Sea.

REV. LUCIUS ROSS LYNN, president of the Thornwell Orphanage at Clinton, has been an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church for over twenty years, and has held many important pastorates in



L. A. Manning

Georgia and Florida in addition to his present responsibilities at Clinton, South Carolina.

Doctor Lynn was born at Covington, Tennessee, March 7, 1875, son of John Wilson and Margaret Ellen (McCain) Lynn. His parents were natives of Tennessee. The Lynn family was founded in Chester County, South Carolina, about 1756 by an ancestor who came from the north of Ireland and was of Scotch descent. The McCain family came from Scotland and first settled at Waxhaw, North Carolina. John W. Lynn was a farmer and well known citizen of Tipon County, Tennessee, holding several county offices.

Lucius Ross Lynn, the third in a family of ten children, grew up on his father's farm and in early life began his preparation for the ministry. He received his A. B. degree in 1896 from the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, and took his theological course in the same institution and receiving his Doctor of Divinity degree in 1917.

Ordained a minister by the Savannah Presbytery at Savannah, Georgia, in November, 1898, he spent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at Darien, Georgia, then did home mission work at High Springs, Florida, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, and beginning in 1903 was for six years pastor at Palatka, Florida, and from 1909 to 1918 had charge of the Springfield Church, one of the largest in Jacksonville, Florida. Doctor Lynn came to his present work in 1918, being elected president of the Orphanage in June of that year.

In 1901 he married Miss Edith Deweese, of Brighton, Tennessee. Six children were born to their marriage, five of whom are still living.

LAURENCE ALBERT MANNING, SR., is one of the prominent and industrious planters of Dillon County classed with the progressive type of tillers of the soil who are acknowledged to be as broad and scientific in their methods and as fruitful in valuable results to the community as the workers in any other branch of modern industry. In the field of agriculture it has often happened that the fathers and grandfathers have secured the broad and fertile tracts of land which the sons and grandsons have brought to their full capacity of productiveness. The rough, preliminary labors of the pioneers are as necessary as the developing work of the later generations: all have combined for the general advancement of the wonderful agricultural interests of the South.

On the property on which he now operates, eight miles west of Dillon, at Manning's Cross Roads, Dillon County, Laurence Albert Manning was born May 9, 1860, a son of Thomas J. and Annie Maria (Haselden) Manning. This branch of the Manning family was founded in America by John Manning, the great-great-grandfather of Laurence A., who emigrated from Europe about 1760 and settled in Virginia, from which colony his son, also named John, came to South Carolina and became largely interested in planting in Marion County. In that county was born Mealy Manning, the grandfather of Laurence A., who followed in his father's footsteps and engaged in planting, becoming one of the successful and wealthy men of his locality and the owner of some 7,000 acres of land in Marion and Marl-

boro counties. Thomas J. Manning, the father of Laurence A., was born in Marlboro County, and early adopted the family vocation of planting, in which he was successfully engaged at the outbreak of the war between the states. He did not go to the front in active service, but as a member of the Home Guards met his death in 1864 while engaged in rounding up deserters, having at that time the rank of major. He married Annie Maria Haselden, daughter of Maj. James C. Haselden, who was born in Marion County, of English ancestry, and to this union there were born the following children: James H., former state senator from Dillon County, and a leading planter of the Latta community; Mrs. Dr. David, of Dillon; Laurence Albert, of this notice; and Mrs. E. B. Berry and Mrs. T. W. Barry, of Latta.

The private schools of Dillon County (then Marion), furnished Laurence A. Manning with his educational training, and when he was but seventeen years of age he began working on the farm which he now owns. His father had died when he was only four years old and he helped his elder brother conduct operations on the home place until his brother, J. H., married, Laurence A. continuing on the home farm and he here began independent activities. Gradually he secured possession of the home place by buying the interest of the other heirs, and at this time he has 930 acres, of which 650 acres are now under cultivation and greatly productive as a result of his progressive methods and excellent management. On this property he has about twenty-five tenant families, averaging five persons to a family, and the principal crops consist of cotton and oats. The crops raised on the Manning property are as fine in quality and as large in volume as any which can be produced in South Carolina, and Mr. Manning holds his land at \$500 per acre. He has one of the most beautiful homes in Dillon County, modern in every respect and with every convenience, and here the genial owner proves himself the most congenial and hospitable of hosts to his numerous friends who are always sure of a hearty welcome at the portals of his home.

Mr. Manning was married December 6, 1893, to Orana Wilson Hamer, daughter of J. H. Hamer, of Little Rock, South Carolina, and they have been the parents of four children: Anna Hamer and Mary Neill, who reside at home, and two children who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Manning are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Little Rock. Mr. Manning has always taken a keen and helpful interest in public affairs and was one of the members of the first board of commissioners of his town, where his business interests are numerous and important.

W. CARL WHARTON, mayor and prominent business man of Waterloo, is a son of Col. John Henry Wharton, a distinguished citizen of Laurens County whose career has been elsewhere sketched.

W. Carl Wharton has spent all his life at Waterloo, and was born there June 13, 1878. He acquired a liberal education, graduating from Furman University at Greenville with the class of 1900. For several years he conducted a general store at Waterloo and has also acquired some valuable farming

interests. He is at present traveling representative for the Planters Fertilizer Company of Charleston.

Mr. Wharton shows his public spirit in everything he does. He is giving his home town a vigorous administration as mayor. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and like his father, is deeply interested in the Baptist Church. He serves his home church as deacon and treasurer, and as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and teacher of the Bible class.

In 1904 he married Miss Florence Butler, daughter of Thomas Welsman Butler of Charleston. Mr. Wharton died in January, 1919, the mother of two children, William Larsen and Katherine Gibbs Wharton.

WILLIAM RASOR RICHEY, JR. Of the men who have rendered distinguished service to their state and country as soldiers, public officials and private citizens, few have more deservedly earned the confidence and gratitude of their fellow-men than has Hon. William Rasor Richey, Jr., prominent attorney of Laurens, ex-member of the South Carolina Legislature and late major in the United States army. No period of his life is lacking in those details which make interesting biography, and the record which he has established along all lines of activity has been one which is worthy of emulation by the rising generation.

Mr. Richey was born at Hodges, South Carolina, December 8, 1883, a son of William Rasor Richey, Sr., a sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere in this work. He received his early education in the public schools of Laurens, and in 1905 received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences from the Citadel, at Charleston, following which he studied law with his father as his preceptor, and in May, 1907, was admitted to the South Carolina bar. Mr. Richey was at once taken into partnership by his father, with whom he has since been associated under the firm style of Richey & Richey, one of the formidable combinations of Laurens County, which has won distinction and high reputation for its success in numerous hard-fought and important legal battles. In 1907 William R. Richey, Jr., entered the South Carolina National Guards as first lieutenant, and in 1910 was made captain, a position which he held at the time of his resignation in 1915. In May, 1917, he enlisted as a volunteer in the service of his country and went to Fort Oglethorpe, where he was commissioned captain August 15, 1917, and transferred to Camp Jackson, where he was assigned to Company L, Three Hundred and Seventy-First Infantry, a negro regiment, with which he went overseas April 5, 1918. This regiment was later cited by General Petain, marshal of France, and received a flag decoration. After a brief period of training in France the regiment went into the trenches, and September 26, 1918, went "over the top" for the first time. The regiment was in the Meuse Argonne offensive from September 25 to October 6, and September 28 Captain Richey was gassed, although he remained with his command until all objectives had been reached, and was not evacuated from the field until October 1. For this he won an official citation from General Pershing

for "extraordinary heroism and gallantry in action." After a month in the hospital he rejoined his company in the front-line trenches, where he was situated the day the armistice was signed. Later he was promoted to the rank of major, and February 12, 1919, returned to the United States, where he was honorably discharged February 28, 1919.

In 1916 Mr. Richey was elected representative in the Legislature from Laurens County, winning over eleven opponents in the first primary. He served in the sessions of 1917 and 1918, going from Camp Jackson and attending in military uniform the more important sessions toward the close of his legislative service. In the Legislature he was the author and original introducer of the first "bone dry" prohibition bill introduced in that body, which he successfully maneuvered to passage by the lower house, but which met its death in the Senate.

Mr. Richey is a Shriner Mason, a member of the Woodmen of the World and a Knight of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1907 Mr. Richey married Miss Nellie Bolt, of Laurens County, and they are the parents of one child, Sarah R., who is attending school. Mr. Richey's entire career has been one of notable achievement, of praiseworthy enthusiasm in official service, and of splendid loyalty to his country.

THOMAS LAFAYETTE, WALKER BAILEY, M. D. Beginning his professional work at Clinton in 1893, Doctor Bailey has fulfilled the highest mission of the competent physician and surgeon and his entire career has been one of steadfast and devoted service, combined with many unusual abilities and talents for his chosen vocation.

Doctor Bailey was born on a farm in Laurens County August 9, 1870, and is descended from William Bailey, who came from England, and he and his wife, Ann, had nine children. One of these was Zachariah Bailey, who married Wineford Coleman. They in turn had a family of ten children, William Bailey being the grandfather of Doctor Bailey. William Bailey married Louise Gary, and their two sons were William Franklin and Samuel Thomas Bailey. The original William Bailey was a Baptist minister and his descendants have almost invariably held to the same religious faith.

William Franklin Bailey, father of Doctor Bailey, was born in Laurens County, as was also his wife, Agatha Frances Walker. He was born September 22, 1840, and died at the age of seventy-five. His wife died in 1906, aged fifty-eight. William F. Bailey was a farmer in Laurens County for many years, and during the war between the states was in the Confederate army, being five times wounded.

Thomas L. W. Bailey grew up on his father's farm and as a boy had the advantages of the old field schools. He was taught his first lessons in a log cabin which was fitted up with slab benches. He also attended the tuition schools in Waterloo and Clinton. He acquired his early medical education in the U. S. Grant University at Chattanooga, Tennessee, graduating M. D. in 1893. He then returned to his native community and began his active practice at Clinton. He was a post-graduate student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New



Walter A. Gibbs

York in 1899, in the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1903, and in the New York Polyclinic in 1915 and 1918. He is a member and former president of the Laurens County Medical Society, served three terms as a member of the State Board of Counselors of the State Medical Association and is a member of the American Medical Association. During the period of the war he volunteered his services to the United States Government and was commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps, but was never called to active duty. He is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias and a deacon in the Baptist Church at Clinton.

Doctor Bailey married in 1900 Miss Julia McNeill, a native of Greenwood County. At her death in 1907 she left three children: Julia Agatha, Lewis M., and T. L. W. Bailey, Jr. Doctor Bailey married in 1910 Miss Annie Mae Drummond, a native of Laurens County. Their five children are named Washington Drummond, Mary Ellen, Frances Adeline, Julia Ophelia and Annie Rogers Bailey.

HUNTER A. GIBBES, a member of the Columbia bar for twenty years, has enjoyed some of the most influential connections with his profession in the state, and on different occasions has proved an able leader of different movements connected with the general welfare.

Mr. Gibbes was born at Quincy, Florida, January 26, 1876, son of James G. and Rhoda E. (Walker) Gibbes. Mr. Gibbes was well educated, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of South Carolina in 1899. He was admitted to the bar and has since been in active practice at Columbia.

For several years he was secretary of the South Carolina Bar Association and was president of the Richland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He also served two years as county attorney for Richland County and for several years was secretary of the City Democratic Executive Committee prior to the adoption of the Commission form of government. Mr. Gibbes is a director of the Commercial Bank and secretary and treasurer of the Fidelity Building and Loan Company, and president of the West End Realty Company.

He is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, Columbia Lodge No. 106, and is a member of the Columbia Club. He belongs to Trinity Episcopal Church. He served as chairman of the speakers bureau, Victory Loan, for South Carolina.

JOHN HENRY MILLER, M. D. The many years he has steadily practiced medicine at Cross Hill constitutes only one of the many services Doctor Miller has rendered that community. He is in some respects the founder of Cross Hill, having had the first store there. Everything that has made for the growth and improvement of the community never lacked a friend in Doctor Miller.

He was born in that section of Laurens County May 10, 1857, a son of Henry and Mary Thompson (McGowan) Miller, both also natives of Laurens County. His mother was a daughter of William McGowan and a granddaughter of Patrick McGowan, who came from Ireland. Henry Miller,

father of Doctor Miller, owned a farm, part of which is now included in the townsite of Cross Hill. Henry Miller entered the Confederate army early in the war, and at the close of hostilities returned home ill with brain fever and died three days later at the age of forty-six. His oldest son, William Martin Miller, deceased, entered the army at the age of sixteen. Doctor Miller besides this brother had four sisters, two of whom are now deceased. The widowed mother after the death of her soldier husband played a self sacrificing part in rearing and educating her children, and lived to the age of eighty-three. She was a devout Presbyterian.

John Henry Miller graduated from the Patrick Military Institute at Greenville, and in 1878 completed his medical course in the Louisville Medical College. He has since taken post-graduate work in New York in 1881, 1884 and 1904, while in 1913 he went abroad and enjoyed the superlative advantages of the clinics and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna and also toured other sections of Continental Europe and visited Ireland, Scotland and England. Doctor Miller has practiced medicine at Cross Hill for over forty years, and, as elsewhere noted, built and operated the first store there. He is still in the drug business.

He is a former president of the Seaboard Railway Medical Association and a member of the County, State and Tri-State Medical societies. In 1918 he volunteered his services to the Government, and they were accepted on November 9, 1918, just two days before the armistice. Doctor Miller was a member of the Legislature six years, from 1904 to 1907, and again from 1910 to 1911. He is a Master Mason, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World and an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

May 15, 1883, Doctor Miller married Lelia Black, who died in 1885. In 1888 he married her sister, Ella Iown Black.

JAMES BOYD KENNEDY. While Doctor Kennedy spent several years as a teacher and student in northern colleges and universities, the greater part of his service as an educator and scholar has been given in his home state. He is and for several years has been professor of history and economics in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

He was born on a farm near York in this state September 6, 1870, son of William Meek and Rachel (McGill) Kennedy, also natives of York County and of Scotch-Irish lineage. Doctor Kennedy is of Revolutionary stock, and his father was a Confederate soldier. William M. Kennedy divided his active career between farming and merchandising, and was eighty years of age when he died in 1915. His widow is still living.

James Boyd Kennedy is one of eight children and as a boy attended the public schools of York, later entering Erskine College, where he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1892. In the same year he began his career as a teacher in the public schools, and while there have been some interruptions his work in the educational field covers practically a quarter of a century. In 1905 he won the Master of Arts degree from Erskine College. He was engaged in public school work until 1900, and during

the next three years he was an instructor in his alma mater, Erskine College. During 1904-07 he was a post-graduate student in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, winning his Doctor of Philosophy degree in the latter year. From the Johns Hopkins he went to Wells College at Aurora, New York, as professor of economics, and from 1910 to 1913 was professor of sociology and economics at Union College. Since 1913 he has been pleasantly engaged in his work at the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, where he is regarded as one of the ablest members of the faculty. He is also highly respected as an authority on local and American history and economic subjects. He is a member of the American Economic Association and fraternally is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. Doctor Kennedy is a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

JESSE HERBERT TEAGUE, M. D. Doctor Teague is now rounding out twenty years of successful practice as a physician at Laurens. He has spent most of his life in that community, and is honored for his abilities and services as a professional man and as a public spirited citizen.

He was born at Mountville, South Carolina, November 27, 1872, son of Martin Miller and Mary Eugenia (Fuller) Teague, both natives of Laurens County, and a grandson of Jesse and Celia (Miller) Teague and William Arthur and Jane Simpson (Griffin) Fuller. His maternal grandmother first married a Mr. Cook, and her mother was a Simpson. The Teagues were originally Welsh, first settled in Virginia, and from that commonwealth came to South Carolina. Doctor Teague's father was born December 2, 1831, and died in August, 1909, while his mother was born April 13, 1844, and died February 28, 1918. They were members of the Universalist Church. Doctor Teague's father went out with the first company from Laurens County in the war between the states and served until the close of hostilities. He spent his active life as a farmer. There were four sons and five daughters in the family, two of the sons dying in infancy and two of the daughters in childhood. A brother of Doctor Teague is William Arthur Teague, a farmer near Mountville. The three living daughters, all married, are May L., Cora Jane and Celia Irene.

Doctor Teague spent his early life on the farm. He completed his literary education in the Peabody Institute at Nashville, and before beginning the study of medicine was a teacher in Spartanburg County for many years. He received his M. D. degree from the University of Maryland at Baltimore in 1900 and at once located for practice at Laurens. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the South Carolina Medical Association, and is a fellow of the American Medical Association. During the war Doctor Teague was a member of the examining board for Laurens County. This board, by the way, sent more soldiers to the army than any other local board in the state. Doctor Teague is also a Mason, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World.

May 10, 1900, just as he was ready to begin his professional career, he married Miss Clementina

Golding Fuller, daughter of Calvin Lafayette Fuller of Laurens County. They have four children: Calvin Fuller, Martin Miller, Clemiegene and Jessie.

JAMES O. SANDERS, M. D. Anderson city and county has long had due appreciation of the good citizenship and character of the Sanders family, several members of which have been prominent. Dr. James O. Sanders is one of the most successful physicians of the county, and has been in practice nearly twenty years.

His father was the late John B. Sanders, who died at Anderson, March 23, 1916. He was born in Oconee County, May 10, 1849, son of James Sanders, a native of the same county and member of a pioneer family there. James Sanders and three sons served as Confederate soldiers, two of the sons being killed in battle. John B. Sanders grew up on his father's farm and made farming his life occupation. He was too young for military service during the war. He married Sarah Ellen Jenkins, daughter of Jesse Jenkins, of Oconee County. Two of her brothers were Confederate soldiers and one of them was drowned while in the army. After his marriage John B. Sanders located on a farm in Oconee County, but fifteen years later moved to a farm near the City of Anderson. In 1910 he retired from the farm and spent his last days in Anderson. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. John B. Sanders never accumulated a large estate and probably had no ambition to do so, the chief aim and object of his life being to provide for and educate his children, and his life as a devoted husband, father and friend well merits a long memory.

He and his wife had ten children: J. Walter, of Anderson; James O.; Eugenia, wife of John Thompson, a farmer of Anderson County; John L. formerly a practicing dentist at Anderson, but now a physician; Dr. R. Lee, who is a graduate of the University of Tennessee, practiced seven years at Anderson, spent three years with the Mayo Brothers at Rochester, Minnesota, and then located at Memphis, Tennessee, and during the World war was an army surgeon; Wade A., a civil engineer living at Florida; Gertrude, wife of George H. Bales at Anderson; Charles M., who was a dentist in the United States Army during the war; Lucius C., a physician who served as a surgeon in the First Division of the army in France, sailing overseas in 1917; and Clifton, who died at the age of eighteen while a student in Clemson College.

Dr. James O. Sanders, who as the above record shows is one of a notable group of physicians and surgeons, all members of this family, was born on his father's farm in Oconee County, May 23, 1875. He spent his early life in the country and from country schools entered Clemson College and in 1900 graduated in medicine from the Baltimore Medical College. Since then he has had a busy career as a physician at Anderson, and though attending a general practice his services are more and more in demand as an obstetrician. He has taken post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic, the New York Post Graduate School, the Chicago Polyclinic and the New York Lying-in Hospital. He is a member of the Anderson County and State Medical societies, and the American Med-



J. O. Sanders

ical Association. Doctor Sanders is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1905 he married Miss Frances Rogers. Their three children are Sarah, James and Ellen.

JAMES HENRY SULLIVAN. Unless the attorney of today is a man of sound judgment, possessed of a liberal education and stern training, he is severely handicapped in the race for success and position. The reason for this lies in the spirit of the age, with all its complexities. Modern jurisprudence has become more and more intricate because of new conditions and laws. Years of experience, constant reading and natural inclination must be superinduced upon a careful training. With so many important matters before the country which involve serious problems of jurisprudence, it is necessary for the men who belong to the profession to be able to cope with them, and the history of the courts for the last few years in Laurens County proves that its legal fraternity is unusually capable. One of the men who has already risen to a place of recognized importance in his profession in Laurens County, and who has also served efficiently in positions of public trust, is James Henry Sullivan, of Laurens.

James H. Sullivan was born May 26, 1888, on a farm in Laurens County, a son of Jared Dunklin and Rosalie (Moore) Sullivan, and a member of an old and honored family of this state. His father was born at Laurens, February 11, 1842, and died on his farm in Laurens County, September 1, 1912. He was a son of Charles Pinckney and Sarah (Smith) Sullivan, the former born in Greenville County, South Carolina, and a lawyer by profession who practiced at Laurens and died there in 1876. He was a son of Hewlett Sullivan, also a native of Greenville County, the latter being a son of Charles Sullivan, and a member of a family of Scotch origin.

Hewlett Sullivan was a Revolutionary patriot and fought in the Colonial army, winning distinction at the conflict at Hay's Station. He married Mary Dunklin. The mother of James Henry Sullivan is still living on the old homestead in Laurens County, and is a native of Greenwood County, South Carolina, and a daughter of John W. and Rosalie Amanda (Cobb) Moore, both the Moore and Cobb families being old and honorable ones in the state. Charles Pinckney Sullivan was educated at the University of South Carolina, where he was graduated in 1838, and subsequently won distinction as a lawyer. He was also prominent in public affairs, and was sent by the citizens of his community as their representative in the State Senate. Jared Dunklin Sullivan was educated at the University of South Carolina, at which institution he was a student at the time of his enlistment, in 1862, in the Confederate army for service during the war between the states. He went to the front with the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, with which he served bravely until the cessation of hostilities, when he had attained the rank of orderly sergeant. After the war he was engaged in merchandising at Laurens for a time, but eventually turned his attention to farming,

and during the latter years of his life was county farm demonstrator. He farmed with success and was also well known in public affairs and served as a member of the lower house of the State Legislature in 1909 and 1910. He and Mrs. Sullivan were members of the Methodist Church. They reared nine children on the farm and in the faith of the Methodist Church, and all but two of these still survive.

James Henry Sullivan attended the public schools and the University of South Carolina, from which latter he was graduated with the class of 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following year he was granted his Master's degree, and in the meantime, in 1908 and 1909, had pursued a post-graduate course and also studied law. For one year thereafter he read law in an office at Laurens, and upon examination was admitted to the bar here in 1910. In 1909 and 1910 he was engaged in teaching school at Brunson, South Carolina, but in 1911 entered upon the practice of his profession and continued until 1913, when he temporarily gave up his legal activities to accept the appointment tendered him by the State Board of Education to the office of county superintendent of education for Laurens County. In 1914 he was elected to the same office, which he retained until July, 1919, and at that time returned to the practice of law. In 1919 he was appointed postmaster at Laurens, a position which he now holds, and in which he is rendering his townspeople excellent service in elevating the efficiency and expediency of the mail service. His ideals of the legal profession are high and in practice he lives up to them, being a leader in all movements looking toward a betterment of existing conditions in the courts and the community. Having gained the confidence of the people, he is a man whose influence cannot be lightly estimated, for it is far-reaching and powerful in its effect.

Mr. Sullivan was married in 1915 to Miss Leona Youmans, of Hampton County, South Carolina. They are devout members of the Methodist Church, and as a fraternalist Mr. Sullivan is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner. He has been a generous contributor to all public-spirited movements, and during the period of the war was an active participant in the various patriotic enterprises launched for the securing of national revenue.

FRANCIS RAPLEY OWINGS is founder of the Village of Owings in Laurens County. He is an ex-Confederate soldier, and at the age of seventy-nine still carries himself with some of the military bearing of his youth. He enjoys good health, and his long career has been a constant exemplification of public spirit, industry and good works.

He was born on a farm a mile west of his present home April 3, 1840, a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Childress) Owings. His great-grandfather, Richard Owings, was also a native of Laurens County and the son of a native Virginian of English ancestry. The grandfather, William Owings, was born in Laurens County and married a Miss Parsons. Jonathan Owings, father of the Owings business man, was born in Laurens County and married Sarah Childress, a daughter of Richard

Childress, a native of South Carolina and of Dutch lineage. Richard Childress married Sarah De Jor-nett. There were six children in the family of Jonathan Owings and wife. All grew to mature years: Richard Leander died while a Confederate soldier; Elizabeth is deceased; Jonathan De Jor-nett, deceased, was a Confederate soldier and after-ward a farmer; Joanna, deceased; John Thomas, living near Owings Station; and Francis Rapley, living at Owings.

Francis R. Owings spent three years in the Con-federate army and was present in many battles but never wounded. After the war he began farming, and in 1873 established a store which became the nucleus of the present town of Owings. He was engaged in business there for many years, and is still active in affairs. He helped organize the Bank of Owings and is still on its board of officials as vice president.

In 1859, at the age of nineteen, he married Susan Abercrombie. She was born January 27, 1840, and was a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Childress Abercrombie. Her grandmother Abercrombie was a Woods before her marriage, and her grandmother Childress was an Adams before marriage. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Owings one died at the age of two years. Those still living are Sarah Elizabeth, Eliza Jane, Susan Evaline, Wayne Marvin and George Walton. The son Wayne is a Methodist minister, while George is a physician, farmer and banker. Mr. and Mrs. Owings have given the best years of their life to the allegiance of the Methodist Church. He is a demitted mem-ber of the Masonic order.

BAYLUS FOSTER McMURTREY. One of the outstand-ing men in the citizenship of northern Anderson County is Baylus Foster McMurtrey, whose occupa-tion from boyhood has been farming, and out of ordinary opportunities and circumstances has achieved a gratifying success.

He was born in that county July 17, 1870, a son of William Hunter and Amanda (Watkins) Mc-Murtrey. His father, a native of Anderson County, was a son of James and Dorothy (Teague) Mc-Murtrey, natives of Laurens County. His great-grandfather, William McMurtrey, was born in Ire-land and on coming to South Carolina settled in Laurens County, where he married Rebecca John-son.

Baylus Foster McMurtrey grew up on his father's farm and was the youngest of six children. In 1902 he married Miss Rosa Welborn. She was born in Anderson County, a daughter of Cash Augustus and Georgiana (Harper) Welborn, natives of An-derson County. Her paternal grandfather, Augustus Welborn, was born in Virginia of Scotch-Irish ancestry. C. A. Welborn and wife had the following children: Robert Lee, Mollie, William Charles, Rosa, John D., Gussie, Carrie and Hallie. Hallie is the wife of Clifford Owen, who was a soldier with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. McMurtrey are William Raymond, Tommie Watkins and Rosa Lee. Both Mr. and Mrs. McMurtrey are members of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES E. SPENCER is one of the representative lawyers of the state, and for nearly half a cen-tury has rendered an enviable service in his pro-fession and as a citizen of York. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, being one of the oldest living alumni of that institution.

Mr. Spencer was born in Sumter County, July 30, 1849, son of Elisha and Mary Alice (Fraser) Spencer. His mother was also a native of Sum-ter County. Elisha Spencer, a native of Connecticut, came in 1835, when about sixteen years of age to Sumter County, South Carolina, to live with an uncle, William Rogers, of Bishopville, whose home had been there for some years.

Charles E. Spencer was twenty years of age when he graduated from South Carolina College in 1869. With a college equipment, he was confronted with the peculiarly hard and difficult conditions follow-ing the war. There were few real opportunities for a young man of ability and education to earn a living. He accepted the role of school teacher, and at Yorkville taught in the King's Mountain Military Academy, and has made that community his home ever since. He studied law at the State University of Columbia, graduating in 1872, and has been in active practice ever since. Besides his law practice he is a director of the York Loan and Savings Bank. Mr. Spencer is a deacon of the Presbyterian Church.

His first wife was Miss Sallie Clawson, who is survived by two children: Mrs. Mattie Spencer McDowell and Charles W. F. Spencer. Mr. Spencer married for his present wife, Miss Agnes C. Moore. They have two children, Claud Edward and Donnom Witherspoon Spencer.

JAMES TRAYWICK CARSON. Though a native of Anderson County, James Traywick Carson spent a number of years as a Georgia farmer and is now again identified with Anderson County, where he is one of the most substantial farmers and land owners.

Mr. Carson was born April 28, 1872, a son of James Aaron and Sallie (Wright) Carson, and a grandson of John Carson, who was a native of Ireland. James A. Carson was born in Cobb County, Georgia, was reared in Anderson County, South Carolina, and has been a farmer by occupa-tion and is now living in Newton County, Georgia. He was a Confederate soldier throughout the war. His wife was born in Anderson County and died at the age of fifty-three. They had eight children.

James Traywick Carson grew up in Anderson County, and had limited educational advantages. On December 11, 1892, he married Naomi Stone, a daughter of E. M. Stone of Anderson County. They started life with no capital, and in twenty-five years have achieved a prosperity sufficient to satisfy all their ambitions. Mr. Carson farmed for fifteen years in Newton County, Georgia, and then returned to Anderson County. His home place com-prises 227 acres, with fine improvements, including a modern residence recently constructed. He also owns another tract of 263 acres. Mr. Carson had always been a hard worker and man of enterprise, and to these qualities is due his success. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal



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Church, and they have reared eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

ROBERT ERSKINE CAMPBELL, M. D. Many people still living in Laurens County have an affectionate memory of Dr. Robert Erskine Campbell of Cross Hill. In his time he was one of the ablest and busiest practitioners of the county, and his success as a physician was accompanied by a fine spirit of charity and a well rounded character that made him a beloved as well as pioneer resident of Cross Hill.

He was born in Laurens County April 4, 1812, and died at his home in Cross Hill in 1875. The old homestead is now owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. J. G. Williams. The original part of this home was built in 1853. Doctor Campbell's father was Dr. Robert Campbell, also a physician, of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Robert Erskine Campbell married Miss Tabitha Meek of Newberry County. Of their nine children two are now deceased: Rev. Thomas A. Campbell, who was a Baptist minister; and Ida, who married Rev. Mr. Rahn, of the Lutheran Church. Of the seven living children the oldest is Sarah Meek, who married a Mr. Nance. Tabitha became the wife of Judge Norton. Nannie I. is the widow of the late Col. John Griffin Williams. Virginia married J. D. Watson. Anna became the wife of George L. Carter. Florence is the widow of the late J. C. Corley, and her children are named Robert C., John Williams, Isabelle, Sarah, Gordon and Anna. Rev. Robert E. Campbell, the youngest of the family is rector of an Episcopal Church at Jacksonville, Florida.

COL. JOHN GRIFFIN WILLIAMS was one of the exemplary characters in the life and affairs of Laurens County during a period beginning before the war between the states and continuing until the twentieth century.

He was born June 4, 1833, at his father's plantation home "White Plains" in Laurens County, and died at his home in Cross Hill, February 24, 1902. His grandfather, Washington Williams, was of Revolutionary stock, a member of the noted James Williams family of Kings Mountain. Colonel Williams was a son of John Drayton and Phoebe (Young) Williams. His father was also a native of South Carolina, born and reared in Laurens County, and became a wealthy planter and slave owner. His name appears as a signature to the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession.

On his father's plantation, in a home supplied with every comfort, and with much of the spirit of the old time Southern aristocracy, Colonel Williams grew to manhood. He finished his education at South Carolina College at Columbia. At the beginning of the war he volunteered his service to the Confederate government and his home state and raised a company known as "Williams' Company," members of which he uniformed and equipped at his own expense. As captain of this company he served through the period of hostilities. He returned home undefeated in spirit, applied himself with accustomed vigor to his farming and showed the quality of a real leader in the stormy times of reconstruction. He was an active figure in the "Red Shirt"

campaign of 1876 and after the election of General Hampton as governor served on his staff with the rank of colonel. Colonel Williams also represented Laurens County in the Legislature two terms. As he helped his state to redeem itself from the ruin of war, so he was successful in his individual work as a farmer and planter. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Church, and in every sense was a progressive citizen and had an ideal character as a friend and home maker.

He married for his first wife Miss Theresa Williams, of the same family name, but not related. She lived but a short time after her marriage. In 1868 Colonel Williams married Miss Nannie I. Campbell, a daughter of Dr. Robert Erskine Campbell, whose personal career is briefly noted elsewhere. Mrs. Williams survives her honored husband and is still living at Cross Hill. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Church.

CORNELIUS OTTS, a former solicitor of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, is a Spartanburg lawyer of wide and varied experience in his profession, in business and public affairs. He has won eminence in his profession by the hardest kind of work and from restricted opportunities in early life.

He was born in Union County, South Carolina, in 1869, son of James D. and Ellen J. (Gault) Otts. Both parents are now deceased. His father, also a native of Union County, received his education in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He left his studies in that institution in 1864 to enter the Confederate Army, and was in the fight until the close. After the war he taught school at Charlotte, Raleigh and Greensboro in North Carolina. Exposure and hardships of war had made serious inroads on his health. Due to a severe attack of measles his lungs became affected, and in 1874 he had to leave the South altogether and seek restoration in Colorado. From there he went to Florida and died in 1875. His widow survived him until 1902.

Cornelius Otts was only six years old when his father died, and he grew up and remained until manhood on a farm in Union County. He was only a boy when he conceived an ambition to become a lawyer, and that ambition never left him. He first began the study of law under Colonel McKissick of Union County. Then followed a period of years when he deferred the goal of his ambition at the request of his mother, who desired that he remain on the farm, and he devoted his time and talents to agriculture until 1896. While farming and a student of the law he was elected to the Legislature from Union County. In the meantime, however, in 1895 he had been admitted to the bar and had begun practice in the same year. In that year he was elected and served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention and had the distinction of being the youngest member of the body. During the convention he attracted the notice of George D. Tillman, who became a warm friend of the young delegate from Union, and noting his talents and marked adaptability for the law lent every encouragement in attaining his purpose.

In 1896 his county again elected Mr. Otts to the

House of Representatives and he served during the session of 1897. In that year Cherokee County was carved out of Union County, and in 1898 Mr. Otts located for the practice of his profession at Gaffney, county seat of the new county. In 1904 Cherokee County sent him again to the House of Representatives, and during that session he was the leader in the fight against the State Dispensary System and carried the campaign to a successful conclusion. In 1906 Mr. Otts was again sent to Columbia as state senator for Cherokee County, and served as such until April 1909.

He left the Senate to accept appointment as solicitor of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and was the active, vigilant and determined representative of the state in the prosecution of criminals for almost four years. In the meantime in 1910 he established his permanent home in Spartanburg, and there he has continued to enjoy a large and increasingly remunerative practice. Mr. Otts has been admitted to all the State and Federal courts. His work is not confined to any one class, but embraces all phases of litigation. It is said that he has the largest private law library in South Carolina.

Mr. Otts in spite of a very busy career has had some military experience. He was a member of the Pea Ridge Rifles, which was Company K of the old Third South Carolina Regiment in 1888. While at Gaffney he was made captain of the Limestone Guards, which was Company M of the First South Carolina Regiment.

Mr. Otts helped organize the first Building and Loan Association in Gaffney and was its attorney and a director until he removed to Spartanburg. He also served as a director of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Gaffney and is still a director of the Globe Cotton Mills of that city. Mr. Otts married Miss Sibbie O. Spears of Union County.

WILLIAM WALKER THOMPSON spent his boyhood in the period of the war and reconstruction, had to take up his individual career without means and resources except those contained in his own character and energy, and has so far prospered that he is now one of the large land owners of Anderson County, possesses a fine farm residence and has an interesting and happy family.

He was born June 6, 1857, in Anderson County, son of Beverly L. and Mary (Welborn) Thompson, both of whom are natives of the same county. His grandfather, James Thompson, was born in Laurens County and married Harriet McElroy, of Greenville County. Later they settled in Anderson County, where he spent his career as a farmer. James Thompson's children were Annie, Beverly L., Lizzie, William, Dorlie (who died while a Confederate soldier), Sallie, and Josie (better known as Maggie).

Beverly L. Thompson, father of William Walker Thompson, left his family to enter the Confederate army and after one of the battles was reported missing and his exact fate was never determined. His wife, who was a daughter of William and Nancy (Wadell) Welborn, survived him several years, and she was the mother of the following children: Robert, William Walker, Lawrence R., Nancy Harris and John Thompson.

William Walker Thompson remained with his mother to the age of twenty-seven and in that time acquired his education and made the best possible use of his opportunities to gain a substantial start in life. In 1884 he married Miss Ella McMurtrey. They have children whose names in order of birth are Wade, Lawrence Hunter, James R., Mary, Ella, Kathleen and Wilma. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Hopewell Baptist Church.

LAWSON ABNER BOLT. The Bolt family has been in South Carolina over a century and has been represented by many sturdy sons of toil, farmers, professional men, soldiers and good citizens all.

The original American ancestor came from Ireland and settled in Virginia. Three of his sons, John, Abram and Edmund, were born in Virginia, and came from there with their parents to South Carolina, settling in Laurens County. John Bolt, one of the three sons, was the great-grandfather of Lawson Abner Bolt of Centerville Township, Anderson County. John Bolt spent his life in Laurens County, and his son Asa Bolt was born in Laurens County, and married Hannah Crombie, and came with his family to Anderson County in 1851, settling in Pendleton Township. Asa Bolt and wife had nine sons who were Confederate soldiers. Their names were William, Toliver, John K., Thomas, Crombie C., Abram, Lewis Martin, Edmund and Oliver. Four of these sons gave up their lives during the war, two being killed in battle and two dying of disease. William and Oliver are now living. There were three daughters also: Elizabeth, Mary Caroline and Teresa Adaline. Elizabeth is still living.

Abram Bolt, father of Lawson Abner, was born in Laurens County and spent his life as a farmer. He married Mary Matilda Clark, and their children were: Martha Jane, widow of John Thomas Milford; Lawson Abner; Thomas Lorenzo, who was killed by accident at the age of eighteen; and J. Adolphus.

Lawson Abner Bolt grew up on the home farm and farming has been his life pursuit. January 18, 1883, he married Mamie Eliza Burns. She died in 1894, the mother of four children: Nannie, wife of J. Anson Shirley; Robert Abram; Irene, a trained nurse; and Roy, who was killed by accident at the age of twelve years. In 1897 Mr. Bolt married Ella C. Little. They have six children, named Macie, Mattie Nell, Ruth, John Abner, Harvey Ligon and Charles Adolphus.

Mr. Bolt's son, Robert Abram, now associated with his father on the farm, has a rather unusual military record. He volunteered as a private in Company K of the First South Carolina Regiment for service on the Mexican border. He was transferred to a supply company and made stable sergeant, and his service on the border ran from April 17, 1916, to November 18th of the same year. Not long after returning home he was recalled to service by the entry of America into the war with Germany. He volunteered and on April 19, 1917, went to Camp Styx, South Carolina, but upon examination was discharged for disability. June 5, 1917, he registered for the draft and on the 14th of July was again called into service at Camp Wadsworth, Spartan-

burg, and later was transferred to Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis with the Ninety-Third Engineers. He went overseas September 30, 1918, with the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Engineers, and while on the way over was made sergeant and in France was promoted to first class sergeant. He rendered service in France as a locomotive engineer. He was with the Expeditionary Forces eight months and received his honorable discharge June 21, 1919. He was educated at Clemson College.

Mr. L. A. Bolt has always been a progressive farmer and kept abreast of all advances in agriculture. For twelve years he was cotton statistician to the Federal Department of Agriculture. He is a member of the Masonic order and Woodmen of the World and he is a Methodist. Mrs. Bolt is a Presbyterian.

PLEAS MAHAFFEY. The qualities of adaptability, persistence, common sense and good judgment have prevailed in the life of Pleas Mahaffey, winning for him an enviable rank among the business, agricultural, social and political elements of Townville and Anderson County. His career has been one worthy of emulation, for he started life in modest circumstances, and solely through individual effort has advanced himself to a place of prominence, prosperity and independence.

Mr. Mahaffey is a product of the agricultural regions of Anderson County, his birth having occurred in Fork Township September 11, 1871, his parents being Pleasant Shaw Mahaffey and Catherine (Kate) (Pitts) Mahaffey. His father was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, November 23, 1832, a son of Lewis Mahaffey, also a native of that country, the latter being a son of Martin Mahaffey, one of three brothers who as Revolutionary patriots emigrated from Ireland and settled in Laurens County. Kate (Pitts) Mahaffey was born in Laurens County, a daughter of Belton Pitts, who came to Anderson County many years ago, about the same time as Pleasant Shaw Mahaffey, although the latter and Mr. Pitts' daughter were married in Laurens County. Pleasant S. Mahaffey was a Confederate soldier during the war between the states. In early life he taught school, and many of his students have since become prominent citizens in various walks of life. Of strong intellect, he was a most able educator, and in later life, as a farmer, attained most gratifying success, for a long period being one of the foremost agriculturists of Fork Township, where he is still living in highly respected old age. Mrs. Mahaffey died in 1892, aged fifty-eight years, having been the mother of the following children: Helen, Caroline, Emma, Allie, Lewis Martin, Clayton Bennett, Gertrude, Pleas and Luta (Louise). Pleasant S. Mahaffey is the oldest resident of Fork Township, and has led the life of a consistent Christian as a devout member of the Baptist Church.

Pleas Mahaffey was given a good common school education and was reared on the home farm, where he remained until reaching the age of twenty-one years. At that time he went to Anderson where, for four years, he served as assistant clerk of the courts, subsequently entering upon his mercantile career at Townville. He started as a partner of J. W. Shirley, whose interest in the business he soon

took over by purchase, and since that time has conducted his establishment alone, doing a constantly increasing business as a general merchant. During the twenty years in which he has followed mercantile lines he has prospered greatly, and while he began in a small and inconspicuous way, has built up his business to a large proportion, and now occupies an enviable position as a merchant, and has the entire confidence of the community and a high rating in business circles as a man of the strictest integrity and probity of character. He has also extensive farming interests, being the owner of a farm of several hundred acres in Anderson County, which he devotes largely to the raising of cotton, corn, etc. In all of his undertakings he is progressive and enterprising, being quick in his adaptation of modern ideas and methods. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and is fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Mahaffey was married in 1906 to Miss Alice Morrow, of Howe, Texas, and they are the parents of two children, Clay Randolph and Denniss Morrow.

WILLIAM H. MULLER. Aside from any consideration which might arise from his association with one of the fine old families of South Carolina, William H. Muller has erected around him a solid wall of professional and general confidence, and as an attorney of Dillon during seven years has built up a patronage oftentimes not acquired in a score of years. His public services during this time have been of the most helpful character and he is rightly adjudged one of the most useful and constructive of his community's citizens.

Mr. Muller was born in Lexington County, South Carolina, December 7, 1883, a son of William G. Muller. The Muller family originated in Germany, but has resided in the United States from a period shortly following the close of the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of W. H. Muller, William G. Muller, the elder, fought as a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states, in which he rose to the rank of colonel, and following the close of that struggle resumed his activities as a physician in Lexington County, where his death occurred. His son, William G. Muller, the younger, passed his entire life in planting, and became a well-to-do and influential citizen of his community, where he was held in the highest respect and esteem. He married Mary Ella Varn, a native of South Carolina and a daughter of Aaron Varn, also born in this state, and William H. Muller is the second in order of five children born to this union.

William H. Muller was reared on a plantation in Colleton County, South Carolina, where he received his early education in the rural schools. Later he was sent to the South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, where in 1905 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of law, and in 1907 was admitted to the South Carolina bar and began the practice of his profession at Bennettsville, in company with Knox Livingston. Later he went to Columbia, as assistant to the general counsel for the Southern Railroad, but in May, 1912, resigned from that po-

sition and came to Dillon, where he entered into partnership with J. B. Gibson. They are now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative general practice and have represented a number of important concerns, their practice being largely corporation and commercial law. To his profound knowledge of the law, Mr. Muller adds an interesting and confidence-inspiring personality and a keen desire to observe the best tenets of his calling. In February, 1916, he became president of the Bank of Dillon, a position which he still retains, and in which he has made the institution one of the substantial banking houses of the county.

In 1915 Mr. Muller married Octavia Bethea, daughter of John C. and Marietta Bethea, and they are the parents of two children: a daughter, Mary, and a son W. H. Muller, Jr. Fraternally Mr. Muller is affiliated with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is Sunday school superintendent. He has been very active in local civic affairs, and during the period of the war served as chairman of legal advisory of the county, as chairman of the Liberty Loan committee, as fuel administrator, and as chairman of the Red Cross. He also has been chairman of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in various other ways has contributed to the welfare of his community and its people.

WILLIAM MICAJAH BROWN is a resident of Walhalla. He is one of the leading business men of that city and has filled a large position in public affairs, being former mayor. Many of those who know him in his business and public capacity are unaware of the strenuous struggles he went through as a youth to earn his living and overcome the handicaps of circumstances and adversity.

He was born in Transylvania County, North Carolina, May 18, 1860. His father, Henry Brown, a native of South Carolina, soon after the birth of his son enlisted in the Confederate army and in the second year of the war he died at Petersburg, Virginia, where he fills a soldier's grave. His wife was Joanna Thomas. She was a native of North Carolina. She was left a young widow with two sons and a daughter, and made a brave fight to rear her children.

At the early age of ten years William Micajah Brown was thrown on his own resources. Up to that time he had attended school but a few days and never after that was a regular student, though by individual experience and a constant habit of observation has acquired a range and volume of knowledge that would do credit to a man of academic training. At the age of ten years he went to Columbia and a year later to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he remained nine years. Two and a half years of that time he worked as an apprentice at the trade of baker. He also worked as a carpenter and learned the trade of cigar maker. These confining occupations undermined his health, and when it became necessary to leave Charlotte he removed to the western part of North Carolina and had several years as a farmer. With health restored he became a resident of Oconee County in 1891. He acquired a tract of farm land on White Water River in the northern part of the county and combined

agriculture with merchandising and for eight years operated the White Water Inn, which he built as a house of public entertainment on his own land. In 1906 Mr. Brown made another important change when he removed to the county seat of Walhalla. Here he engaged first as a dealer in horses and mules, harness, buggies and wagons, later added a general line of agricultural implements, and still later automobiles and tractors. He has continued this important business service to the town and surrounding country communities, and has one of the chief businesses of its kind in Upper South Carolina. His store rooms are of concrete, and they and his modern and handsome residence are part of his material contribution to the town. He has been really a constructive worker in the growth and development of Walhalla, and it was his leadership and sterling qualities recognized by his fellow citizens that caused them to vote him into the office of mayor for three consecutive terms. At the close of his third term he declined further election.

During the war period Mr. Brown was not only a liberal contributor but a leader in raising funds for war purposes. He still has farm interests, and out of the steady work and application of right principles of living through many years has accumulated a competence and a business and social position that are part of true success in life.

In 1889 Mr. Brown married Miss Lou Glazener, of Transylvania County, North Carolina. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children are Fred, Arthur, Clyde C., Lloyd, Myrtle, Ruth, Grace and Maurice. The oldest son is an independent farmer, while Arthur is associated with his father in business. Clyde C. left Wofford College to enter the army, and both he and his brother Lloyd were members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS STROTHER. While Walhalla is one of the most progressive young cities of the state, there are many who would agree in the opinion that to a large extent the community owes its original source of enterprise and inspiration and progress to William Augustus Strother, whose name, influence, means and initiative have been identified with practically every forward looking improvement and undertaking in that locality for a period of nearly half a century.

Mr. Strother was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, February 14, 1845, son of George J. and Eloise (Bates) Strother. His father was a native of Edgefield and his mother of Lexington County. The maternal grandfather, George Strother, a native of Edgefield County, spent his life there and died in young manhood. The Strother family is of English origin, and came to South Carolina from Virginia. The first of the name in this state was Jeremiah Strother, who settled in Edgefield County on the Saluda River. Mr. Strother in the maternal line is originally of German ancestry. The first of the Bates family in South Carolina was Michael, who settled in Newberry County.

William Augustus Strother as a boy on his father's farm acquired a practical if not liberal education. Whatever plans may have been made for his higher education were abandoned at the outbreak



J. W. Hames

of the war between the states. At seventeen he enlisted in the army. At that time his older brother, Edward F. Strother, and others upon whom his father depended largely for operating his plantation, were already in the war, and at his father's request the son was sent back home. In January, 1863, when more insistent need for his services was felt, he enlisted in Company K of the Second Heavy Artillery, and was with that command until the close of the war.

The four years following the war he spent farming on the old homestead. He then bought a tract of land near Ridge Springs, took his bride to that locality and remained a farmer there until 1872.

Mr. Strother's history has been linked with that of Walhalla since 1872, though in the following year he returned to his farm for a couple of years. He has been a permanent resident of Walhalla since 1875. His locating here was largely due to the wishes and inducements held out by his father-in-law, the late Capt. J. P. Mickler. Captain Mickler for many years was a merchant and leading citizen of Walhalla, but finally removed to Greenwood, where he spent the last ten years of his life. In the early years of his residence in Walhalla Mr. Strother was associated with Captain Mickler in merchandising. In one way or another he has retained an active part in mercantile affairs at Walhalla ever since, and at the same time has owned and looked after farms in the outlying country.

It is almost an industrial record of Walhalla to note even briefly the enterprises with which Mr. Strother has been identified as a contributor or founder. These enterprises include the cotton mill, oil mill, electric light and power plant, and banking interests. For several years he was at the head of the People's Bank of Walhalla, which was afterwards merged with the present bank of Walhalla. While there were many who deplored the lack of modern means of illumination in the town, Mr. Strother was the most prominent in taking practical steps to supply that improvement and organized the present Walhalla Light & Power Company, with which he is still connected. He was also active in the organization of the Walhalla Cotton Mill, in which he is a stockholder, and was an organizer and an original stockholder in the Heterick Hosiery Mill. With his partner, James Pinney, he built the West Union Oil Mill, which is owned and operated by them. The firm also deals extensively in groceries, cotton and fertilizers at West Union and operates a flouring and grist mill.

Mr. Strother's career has been one of real public advantage, though he has never sought the honors of politics and has held several minor local offices out of a mere sense of duty. However, he was captain of a "Red Shirt" Company in the campaign of 1876, when under the leadership of Gen. Wade Hampton South Carolina relieved itself from the burden of negro and carpet bag rule.

In 1871 Mr. Strother married Hassie M. Mickler, daughter of Capt. J. P. Mickler, and a native of Edgefield County. To their marriage were born four children: Carrie, wife of Dr. J. W. Bell, of Walhalla; Bessie, wife of J. H. Darby, a cotton mill operator at Seneca, but a resident of Walhalla;

Eloise, at home; and Irene, wife of Dr. C. P. Corn, physician at Johnson's Depot, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Strother are members of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE PIERCE BROWNE, owner and publisher of the Anderson Daily Mail, learned the printing business when a boy, was a practical printer for a number of years, but has made his best success as a newspaper man in the management of the Daily Mail. He was born on a farm in the southern part of Anderson County August 27, 1867, son of Jasper and Elvira (Smith) Browne, also natives of South Carolina.

George Pierce Browne, youngest of eight children, lived at home to the age of thirteen, and during that time attended the old field school. His best education has been acquired by experience as a printer and newspaper man. Going to Columbia at the age of thirteen, he lived with an uncle who was publisher of a religious paper, and in his uncle's printing shop he acquired a thorough training in all the mechanical details of the art.

HON. JAMES W. HAMER, SR. Since its establishment in South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war, the Hamer family has unfailingly sustained the most practical and intelligent interests of the state and has manipulated with equal courage and ability the implements of the land tiller and the weapons of the soldier. Its men have demonstrated the worth of industry and integrity, and its women have kept their households in order and taught their children to be fair, honest and considerate in their dealings with their fellowmen. It was in such an atmosphere that Hon. James W. Hamer, representative from Dillon County in the State Legislature and one of the leading planters of his county, was reared by his parents, R. P. and Sallie (McCall) Hamer, to whom he was born at Little Rock, South Carolina, November 1, 1871.

The Hamer family originated in England and its original American progenitor came to this country prior to the War of the Revolution. R. C. Hamer, the grandfather of J. W. Hamer, was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, and was one of that county's extensive planters. He was also a prominent and influential citizen and a member of the commission that had charge of the building of the old Court House at Marion. R. P. Hamer, Sr., was born in the vicinity of Little Rock, where he spent his entire life as a successful planter. He died, highly respected and esteemed, at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Hamer married Sallie McCall, daughter of Col. William McCall, of Florence County, South Carolina, a large landholder, and a member of a family of Scotch origin which located in South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. To R. P. and Sallie Hamer there were born thirteen children, of whom seven are living: Lizzie, the wife of T. D. Stackhouse, of Columbia, South Carolina; William M., of Asheville, North Carolina; May H., the wife of W. H. Hardin, of Chester, this state; James W.; Sadie, the wife of Dr. J. R. Rodgers, of Dillon; Maude, who is unmarried; and Norma L., the wife of J. D. Manning, of Dillon.

James W. Hamer obtained his early education in the public schools of Little Rock, following which

he pursued a course at Wofford College, in 1891-92. He is one of the prominent planters of his part of the state, and is accounted a business man of superior ability, and a man of the soundest and strictest integrity. For a time he resided at Dillon, where he had a commodious and attractive home, but in 1911 returned to his native place of Little Rock, where he erected his beautiful and modern residence, one of the finest in this part of Dillon County. From young manhood he has been interested in politics, in which he has taken an active and prominent part, and in 1916 was elected representative to the Lower House of the South Carolina Legislature, a position to which he was re-elected in 1918. Since joining that body he has been a member of the ways and means committee, and through his able and conscientious labors has had a part in securing some much needed legislation for his county and state. His capacities as a legislator have measured up fully to his abilities in other directions and his services have served to stamp him indelibly as one of the really useful men of his time. He is well known fraternally, belonging to the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

On December 24, 1896, Mr. Hamer was united in marriage with Miss Sallie Beeden, of Bennettsville, Marlboro County, a daughter of Thomas J. and Sallie (Townsend) Beeden, the former a prominent planter in the vicinity of Bennettsville, where Mrs. Hamer was reared and educated. They are the parents of four children: Louise, the wife of James Hasty, of Dillon; Lura Deane, the wife of Houston Manning, of Latta; and Aileen and James W., Jr., who reside with their parents.

GEORGE WARREN GIGNILLIAT is a native of Georgia, but has spent his mature career in the state where his Huguenot ancestors settled in colonial times and where the name Gignilliat for generations has been one of deserved prominence.

Mr. Gignilliat, who for forty years has been one of the conspicuous leaders at Seneca, was born at Darien, Georgia, January 17, 1854, a son of Norman Page and Charlotte Gignilliat (Trezevant) Gignilliat. The Gignilliat family was established in America by Jean Francois Gignilliat, a French Huguenot, native of Switzerland, who came to America about 1685 and settled in South Carolina. He married Susanne Le Surerier, a daughter of Jacques Le Surerier of French Huguenot colonists in South Carolina. Jean Francois Gignilliat's son Abraham had a son John, whose son in turn, James Gignilliat, married Charlotte Pepper, and their son Gilbert Gignilliat married Mary McDonald. Gilbert and his wife were the grandparents of the Seneca business man. Charlotte Gignilliat Trezevant was a daughter of John F. and Margaret (Gignilliat) Trezevant. The Trezevants trace their ancestry from Daniel Trezevant, a French Huguenot who settled in colonial times in South Carolina. The Gignilliat settled on the Santee River in South Carolina. George W. Gignilliat through his paternal grandmother, Mary McDonald, has a strong strain of Scotch blood, being also related to the Farquhars. Mr. Gignilliat's father was a native of Georgia and his parents spent all their lives in that state. His father was a rice planter with large

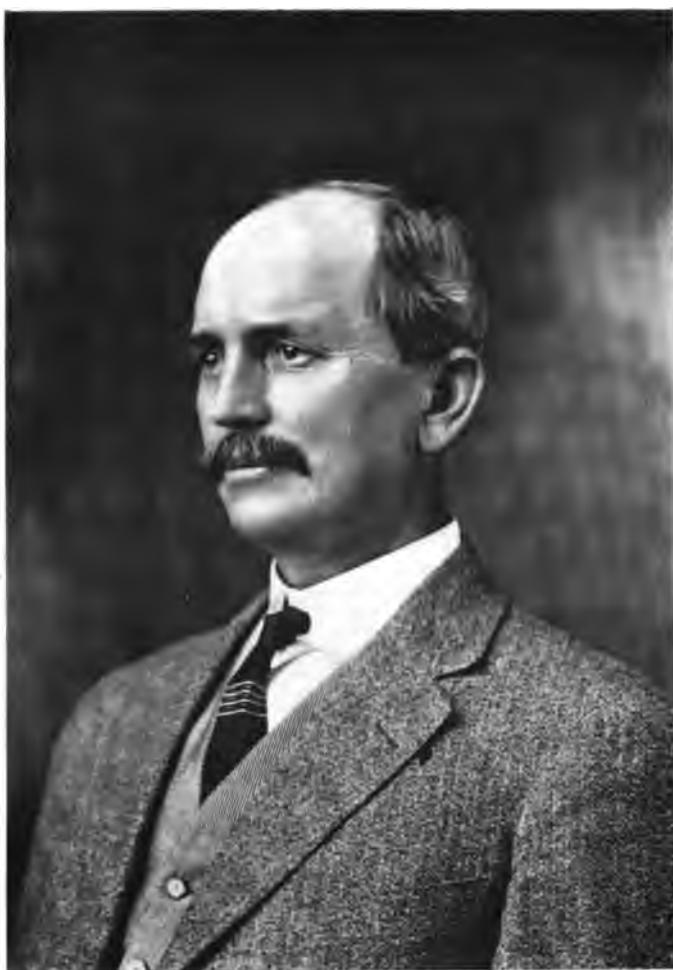
possessions and many slaves, but his fortune was swept away by the war, and at its close the family located at Marietta.

George Warren Gignilliat, who was one of four sons and four daughters, grew up at Marietta, attended district school, spent two years in school at Griffin and at the age of sixteen entered the University of Virginia. He spent only one year there, his father dying, and as a result he returned home. In 1873 he was graduated from the University of Georgia, and about the same time he accepted a position with the Roswell Manufacturing Company at Roswell, Georgia. He was with that firm four years and then with such capital as he had been able to save in the meantime he moved to Seneca in September, 1878, and engaged in the general merchandise business. Though his circumstances were exceedingly modest, he prospered in business, and continued a service of supplying general merchandise in that community for over twenty years. The cotton and fertilizer business next occupied his attention, and in that his son Charles N. became his partner under the firm name of G. W. Gignilliat & Son. They maintained a large cotton warehouse, operated a cotton seed oil mill, and in addition handled a large volume of loan and mortgage business. In January, 1917, they engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the name of G. W. Gignilliat & Company. Mr. Gignilliat is therefore one of the leading business and financial figures in his section of the state. He has studiously kept out of politics, though for one term he was mayor of Seneca, and is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias.

With good reason he is proud of his family of children, and his home life is his chief source of happiness. June 16, 1880, Mr. Gignilliat married Miss Sue Lawrence, a daughter of Joseph N. Lawrence of Pickens County. They have living children: Charles N., noted above as his father's business associate, is a graduate of Clemson College and an electrical engineer by profession. The oldest daughter, Lulu, is a graduate of Winthrop College, while the other daughters, Sue L. and Norma, are graduates of the College for Women at Columbia. The youngest son, George Warren, Jr., received his A. B. degree from Davidson College in North Carolina, being first honor man of his class, was awarded the Master of Arts degree by Harvard University, and after serving in the National army during the World war became instructor in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

JOSEPH SHELOR STRIBLING, M. D. For over thirty years this well qualified and able physician has practiced his profession in the Seneca community of Oconee County, and his many services have earned him a place of peculiar affection and regard. Doctor Stribling represents some of the old and prominent families of South Carolina. He has the unusual distinction of being the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier.

Doctor Stribling was born on his father's farm at Richland in Oconee County January 10, 1864, son of M. Stokes and Anna (Verner) Stribling. The Striblings are of Welsh lineage, the first American ancestors living in Virginia. Doctor Stribling's



Stephen

great-grandfather, Thomas Stribling, moved from Virginia to North Carolina, while the next generation, represented by Jesse Stribling, came to South Carolina and settled at Richland. Jesse Stribling reared his family at Richland. His wife was Elizabeth Sloan, member of an old and prominent South Carolina family. M. Stokes Stribling and two of his older brothers were Confederate soldiers.

Through his mother Doctor Stribling is related to the Verner family, which came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania. Anna Verner's father was John Verner, Jr., who was a son of John and Mary (Pettigrew) Verner. John Verner and John, Jr., fought side by side as Revolutionary soldiers. John Verner, Jr., was born 101 years and four days before his grandson, Dr. Stribling. The latter's mother was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Columbia Chapter. John Verner, Jr., settled at Retreat in Oconee County.

Doctor Stribling, the youngest of the twelve children of his parents, grew up on his father's farm at Richland, obtaining his early education in the country schools. In 1866 he graduated from Erskine College with the A. B. degree and in 1888 received his medical degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. He had also taken one course of lectures in the University of Maryland at Baltimore. Immediately on returning from the university he located at Seneca in 1888, and rapidly acquired a good practice and has continued his work all the intervening years. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, whose annual meetings he attended as a delegate for many years, and belongs to the American Medical Association. Doctor Stribling has farm interests, is a director of the Seneca bank, but has been too busy with his profession to mingle in politics. He is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias and member of the Presbyterian Church.

His first wife was Sarah M. Livingston, who died without children. He then married Miss Susan Bell, and they have one daughter, Susan Stribling.

JAMES PIERCE COATES. A prominent school man who has been connected with several school systems in the state is city superintendent at Seneca. Mr. Coates is one of the educators who are doing so much to vitalize and raise the standards of modern education in South Carolina.

He was born on a farm in Laurens County July 17, 1888, a son of William and Myra (Cox) Coates. He grew up on a farm, attended rural schools, also the graded school at Cross Hill, and achieved his own liberal education largely through his own earnings and by exercise of much thrift and diligence. For one year he taught in a country school and in the fall of 1907 entered the University of South Carolina as a scholarship student from Laurens County. Mr. Coates graduated with the A. B. degree in 1911. Since then he has taken three summer courses at Peabody Institute, the first being under scholarship privileges. He attended the school for vocational teachers in agriculture at Clemson College in the summer of 1918.

The two years following his graduation from university Mr. Coates was principal of a three-teacher graded school in Laurens County. For two

years he was principal of the high school at Fort Mill, then superintendent of the city schools at Beaufort for two years, and in 1917 took up his present congenial duties as superintendent of the city schools of Seneca.

Mr. Coates married Miss Bessie Madden, of Laurens County, in 1912. They have one daughter, Elizabeth. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

LEONCE VAUGHAN, president of the Bank of Harts-ville, is one of the well known men in financial affairs, though thirty years or more ago he was toiling in the ranks and has made his industry and native intelligence win him every promotion and new opening in the world of affairs.

He was born on a farm in what is now Florence then Darlington County, March 30, 1860. The family is of Welsh descent, the name having originally been spelled Vychan. His grandfather, William Vaughan, was also a native of Darlington County and a farmer. The father, E. H. Vaughan, served in the Confederate army, followed farming and merchandising, and died at the age of fifty-six. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hollomon, a native of South Carolina, and daughter of Elias Hollomon who came to this state from North Carolina.

Leonce Vaughan was the fourth in a family of eleven children, nine of whom reached mature years and six of whom are still living. He grew up on a farm, and afterwards through his own efforts and earnings supplemented a common school education with a course in Trinity College in North Carolina, and in a business college at Atlanta. He entered the commercial field as a bookkeeper, and followed that occupation for a number of years. He made himself useful, earned the confidence of his associates, proved his capacity for handling larger affairs, and has risen steadily in the scale of commercial prominence.

Mr. Vaughan organized in 1903 the Bank of Harts-ville, was its cashier until elected president ten years ago. The bank originally capitalized at \$50,000, now has a capital of \$75,000 and is one of the stanch institutions in eastern South Carolina.

Mr. Vaughan married in 1888 Julia Coker, a daughter of Josiah M. Coker. They have three children: Edith, Lucille and Leonce, Jr. Mr. Vaughan and family are active members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN WAKEFIELD WICKLIFFE, M. D. A physician and surgeon who has availed himself of some of the very exceptional opportunities of his profession, Doctor Wickliffe is a member of the medical fraternity at West Union, where with the exception of a few years he has practiced since 1889.

He was born in what is now Oconee County October 1, 1865, son of Isaac and Celeste (Wakefield) Wickliffe. His great-grandfather, Isaac Wickliffe, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, December 8, 1752, and came with his family to South Carolina in 1794. He died July 21, 1797. His wife was Franky Edwards, who was born May 6, 1757, and died December 13, 1822. When Isaac Wickliffe came to South Carolina he first settled on the south side of Piney Mountain, but soon afterward

moved to Greenville Court House. He and his wife had two sons and a daughter.

William Edwards Wickliffe, grandfather of Doctor Wickliffe, was born May 15, 1795, and died July 2, 1878. He married Caroline Blassingame, a daughter of Gen. John and Elizabeth Blassingame.

Isaac Wickliffe, father of Doctor Wickliffe, was born at Greenville March 28, 1830, and died March 29, 1906. He was a lawyer by profession, served as a Confederate soldier, and located at Pickens Court House in 1850. After the Civil war he was elected district judge and served about a year, until that office was abolished. He was always known thereafter as Judge Wickliffe. In 1870 he moved to West Union, and remained a resident of that community until his death. In Oconee County he served as school commissioner for twelve years and held other minor offices.

In 1859 Isaac Wickliffe married Celeste Wakefield, a daughter of John Wakefield and member of the well known Wakefield family of Anderson County, where she was born. She was the mother of the following children: William Edwards, deceased; Mary; John W.; Caroline, deceased; Milton; Easley; Charles Walton; and Emma. Many of the facts and dates herein recorded are taken from an old family Bible that has been in the Wickliffe family since 1776.

Doctor Wickliffe acquired a good literary education in Adger College at Walhalla, and in 1888 graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and also from the University of New York City in 1889. He immediately located in West Union and practiced with a steadily growing clientage until 1894. In that year he removed to Newfoundland, where he practiced one year, and from 1896 to 1901 was connected with the Manhattan State Hospital in New York City. He returned to West Union in 1901, and has continued an uninterrupted practice there for the past eighteen years. He is a member of the Oconee County Medical Society, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Wickliffe married Miss Mary Barbour of Newtown, Newfoundland, in 1901. She was born and reared in Newfoundland, and is the daughter of Capt. Joseph Barbour. Most of her people were seafarers by occupation. Doctor and Mrs. Wickliffe have four children, named Celeste, Margaret, Franky and Isaac Barbour Wickliffe.

FRANK S. HOLLEMAN, cashier of the Seneca Bank, has been a factor in the business life of Oconee County for many years, and is a son of the late Joseph W. Holleman, whose many services to the community are held in grateful memory.

Frank S. Holleman was born at Walhalla August 21, 1868, son of Joseph W. and Salena (Sharp) Holleman. Joseph W. Holleman was born at Sandy Springs in Anderson County March 14, 1841. His father died four months before he was born, and he grew up practically among strangers. At the very beginning of the war he volunteered, enlisting in Orr's Regiment of Rifles, raised by James L. Orr, afterwards governor, and served with continuous fidelity and bravery throughout the entire war. Not long after his return from the army he

was elected county treasurer of Oconee County, and by repeated re-elections was retained in those duties for sixteen years. For several years he was also master in equity for the county, and up to the time of his death was commissioner of pensions for his comrades in the Confederate service. This duty he performed as a matter of love, without compensation. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Walhalla, and for many years he was a ruling elder. Joseph W. Holleman died at Walhalla May 26, 1917. His wife was born near Walhalla June 28, 1842, and died there February 17, 1911. She came of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Oconee County, the Sharps.

Frank S. Holleman acquired a common school education at Walhalla. He first engaged in business as a liveryman in his home city, and during that time served a term as mayor. For a number of years he has been interested in farming, still has farm lands and for several years personally supervised them. In 1901 he became assistant cashier of the Seneca Bank, and since 1904 has been cashier of that institution. Mr. Holleman is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Presbyterian.

In 1904 he married Miss Grace Thompson, daughter of Madison L. Thompson of Seneca. Their five children are Frances, Joseph L., Louis S., Frank S., Jr., and Salena.

WILLIAM HENRY TRECOT, who was born at Charleston November 10, 1822, and died at Pendleton, South Carolina, May 4, 1898, was a South Carolinian whose reputation belongs largely to the nation. He was conspicuous in the diplomatic affairs of the United States, and at the time of the war between the sections was prominent in the Confederate government.

His parents were Henry and Sarah (McCrady) Trescot, the former a native of South Carolina, a son of Edward and Katharine (Bocquet) Trescot. Edward Trescot was born at Cornwall, England, and his wife was of Huguenot ancestry. Their remains now repose in the old Huguenot Church in Charleston.

William Henry Trescot graduated from the College of Charleston in 1840, taking first honors. He studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and while practicing law he also managed a cotton plantation. His talents well fitted him for public life and particularly those departments above the sphere of ordinary politics. In December, 1852, he became United States secretary of legation in London. He was assistant secretary of state in the Federal Government in 1860, but resigned when South Carolina seceded. On account of the illness and absence of General Cass he was made secretary under warrant by the president June 20th, and served as such until the return of General Cass. He was a member of the Legislature in 1862, 1864 and 1866, and during the war was on the staff of General Ripley and also a member of the executive council. He was one of the revisers of the state code. After the war he went to Washington as a commissioner to represent his home state in matters arising under the reconstruction act. In 1875 he began the practice of law in Washington, but



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in 1877 again entered the public service of the United States as counsel for this country before the Fishery Commission of Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1880 he was sent as one of the plenipotentiaries to China to revise the treaties with the American Government. In 1881 he was the chief representative concluding the negotiations regarding rights of the United States on the Isthmus of Panama. In 1881 he was a special envoy to Peru, Chili and Bolivia, then at war, and in 1882 he served as plenipotentiary with General Grant to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico. His later years were spent in the practice of law at Washington, where he also acted as the agent of the State of South Carolina in settling questions growing out of the war.

Among his writings besides numerous addresses were: "Thoughts on the Foreign Policy of the United States," 1894; "Diplomacy of the Revolution," 1852; "The Diplomatic System of the United States," 1853; "An American View of the Eastern Question," 1854; "Diplomatic History of the Administration of Washington and Adams," 1857; "Memoirs of Gen. John Pettigrew," 1870.

After retiring from Washington Mr. Trescott spent his last years on his plantation at Pendleton, South Carolina.

Laurie Marvin Lawson. The law, public affairs and banking have given Mr. Lawson a busy career since he opened his offices and began practice at Darlington fifteen years ago.

Mr. Lawson was born in Darlington County September 19, 1873. His grandfather, Lewis Lawson, was a native of Virginia and came to South Carolina about 1840. W. R. S. Lawson, father of Laurie Marvin, was also a native of Darlington County, served as a Confederate soldier throughout the entire war, and was a successful planter. He married Julia Watford, a native of Darlington County, and a daughter of Green Watford of the same county.

Laurie Marvin Lawson is the oldest of four children, was reared in his native county, and finished his literary education in the Peabody Normal School at Nashville. He attended the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in 1902. He located at Darlington January 1, 1904, and has handled a large general practice. He is also interested in farming and farm lands, is director of the Bank of Darlington and a director of the Carolina National Bank and vice president of the Bank of Oates. Mr. Lawson served three terms in the House of Representatives and one term in the State Senate. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

William Mathews Alexander, who is known all over Oconee County for his substantial character and his success in private affairs and his public leadership, is the present sheriff of that county.

Until he entered upon his official duties he had seldom interested himself in affairs outside the border of his home farm. He was born in Pickens County October 6, 1874, son of Joseph Carson and Sarah Elizabeth (McKenzie) Alexander. His father, a native of Greenville County, was left an orphan in his childhood and when about sixteen

years of age enlisted in the Confederate army and saw four years of active service. After the war he married and settled on a farm in Pickens County and soon afterward removed to Oconee County, where for half a century he has been identified with the agricultural community. He is now past seventy-four years of age and lives on his farm six miles east of Walhalla. He was chosen to represent Pickens County in both branches of the Legislature, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1895, and subsequently served in the Senate from Oconee County. His wife was a native of Charleston, a daughter of Francis E. and Mrs. (Simmons) McKenzie. She died more than thirty years ago.

William M. Alexander was a small boy when his parents moved to Oconee County, where he grew up on his father's farm, and has found in farming a congenial and profitable occupation for his active years.

He was elected sheriff in 1918 and began his official duties January 1, 1919. Mr. Alexander married Mrs. Annie (Cobb) McKenzie of Oconee County October 24, 1897. They have three children, Josephine, Willie and Jack Alexander.

Probably every large newspaper in the country has carried some item during the past two or three years concerning Jack Alexander, whose record as a youthful soldier is indeed unique. He was born November 29, 1902, and was a student at Raiburn Gap in Georgia in March, 1917, and enlisted in the Seventeenth Infantry of the regular army. He had only recently put on his first pair of long trousers. In spite of his age he succeeded in convincing the authorities of his eligibility for service, and worked so diligently that in August, 1917, he was made a sergeant. His parents took steps to get him out of the army and the following November he was dismissed. In February, 1918, he re-enlisted in the Coast Artillery and the following June was again raised to the rank of sergeant. With his command he arrived in France in August, 1918, and was with the Forty-Fifth Artillery until the signing of the armistice. He returned to New York City February 2, 1919, and has since been granted his honorable discharge. It is believed that he was the youngest soldier in the United States army during the World war and was probably the youngest noncommissioned army officer in all the allied armies. This fact has received widespread recognition and Jack is a true hero of the war.

Sheriff Alexander is a member of the Knights of Pythias, is a Master Mason and Odd-Fellow and a member of the Methodist Church.

William Simpson Hunter. In his business relations William Simpson Hunter was always a merchant, and his ability to concentrate all his energies along that one line is responsible for the unusual success he won. His home was at Seneca, where he lived for many years, and where his memory is likely to be long cherished by his associates in the community.

He was born in Pickens County October 21, 1852, son of Andrew and Mary Remer (Simpson) Hunter. The Hunters came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania. His grandfather, John Hunter, was a

physician, and lived and practiced his profession many years in Pickens County. Andrew Hunter, a native of Pickens County, was a Confederate soldier, and while he was in the army his wife removed the family to Anderson County, and that was afterwards their home.

William Simpson Hunter grew up on a farm, attained a common school education and also attended school at Walhalla for a short time. He was about twenty-two years of age when he went into the store of M. W. Coleman at Seneca as a clerk. After some years he was taken in as a partner, the partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Coleman. The business was continued by Mr. Hunter, part of the time with other partners, but at the time of his death he was sole proprietor. He worked hard, had his heart in the business, and his honest dealings won him a great patronage and made friends everywhere in Oconee County.

Mr. Hunter was never a candidate for public office, though exceedingly public spirited. In early life he confessed religion and joined the Presbyterian Church, and was an active worker both in church and Sunday school. When the Presbyterian Church of Seneca was organized he was ordained a deacon and after many years of service on the Board of Deacons was made a ruling elder. He held that official relation to the church when he died March 23, 1918.

In 1887 he married Miss Nina Dickinson Lewis, daughter of John J. and Carrie (Dickinson) Lewis. Her father was born at Pendleton and her mother at Charleston. John J. Lewis was a Confederate soldier, and for sixteen years was clerk of the court in Pickens County. He died in 1910, at the age of seventy-two, while Mrs. Hunter's mother died in 1880. In his home life Mr. Hunter found his chief delight, and the companionship of his wife and daughters was his recreation from the cares of business. Mrs. Hunter and three daughters survive him: Carrie, wife of T. B. Allen Jones, of Anderson; Sue Ellen, wife of R. G. Carson, of Holly Hill; and Anne Anderson Hunter, at home with her mother. The youngest daughter gets her middle name from her great-great-grandfather General Robert Anderson, a distinguished Revolutionary character.

LAFAYETTE ASBURY EDWARDS, who was president of the Citizens Bank of Seneca at the time of his death, achieved unusual success and prominence in business affairs, and his life, because of the early obstacles and handicaps he overcame, should prove a real inspiration to all who read its record.

He was born at Athens, Georgia, in 1865, son of John and Sarah Edwards. His father died while a Confederate soldier. The boy was reared by an older brother in Georgia, spending a few years with an uncle in Louisiana, and owing to these circumstances and conditions had no school opportunities. His brother taught him to read and write. The most significant event in his early destiny was his marriage at the age of twenty to Miss Lula Keese, a native of South Carolina.

Soon after his marriage he embarked all his modest capital, his credit and his faith in a mercantile venture. The location was at Turnersville,

in the mountains of Rabun County, Georgia. The stock was a meager and humble one, and was housed in a small store room which served the double purpose of store and residence. Mr. Edwards remained there two years, later was a merchant for eight years at Fair Play, South Carolina, for ten years at Oakway in this state, and in the meantime had opened a store at Westminster in Oconee County, which he continued for four years. These enterprises are briefly mentioned, but marked important phases in his upward course as a merchant. He handled his business with a rare degree of skill and prudence, and the changes he made were always to his advantage.

When the Citizens Bank of Seneca was organized Mr. Edwards took stock and in 1906 was elected president. At that time he removed to Seneca, and was engaged in his duties as president until his death in 1916. He had survived his wife, who was a woman of strong force of character and had much to do with the role he played in business affairs. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was a Knight of Pythias.

Three sons survive and continue the worthy traditions established by their honored father. Their names are William Thomas Edwards, who succeeded his father as president of the Citizens Bank of Seneca; Julius Edwards, who is in business at Chicago, Illinois; and John Edwards, assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank of Seneca.

LAWRENCE EUGENE CARRIGAN is directing a business at Society Hill which has been serving that community with general merchandise for seventy years. It was established by his father in 1849.

Mr. Carrigan was born at Society Hill in Darlington County July 4, 1861, son of William Adam Carrigan a native of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, and a grandson of Robert Carrigan, a native of Georgia. Great-grandfather William Carrigan was born in Ireland and on coming to this country landed at Charleston and from there went to Oglethorpe, Georgia. He was a soldier in the armies under General Gates and General Greene in the Revolution. William Adam Carrigan located at Society Hill in 1849 and in that year established his store and was active in its management for over half a century. For ten years he was also an associate partner in the firm of Carrigan & Selcox, commission merchants at Charleston. He was a man of great value, force and influence in the community of Society Hill, where he died in 1907 at the age of seventy-two. William A. Carrigan married Catherine Elizabeth Hill, a native of Darlington County, daughter of James W. Hill of the same county and of Scotch ancestry.

Lawrence Eugene Carrigan was fourth in a family of nine children. Those still living besides himself are: Dr. W. A. Carrigan, Mrs. A. M. Hursey, Mrs. A. M. Lompayrac, Mrs. John P. Scott and Mrs. J. A. Wilson.

L. E. Carrigan received his early education in St. David's Academy at Society Hill, and attended the University of South Carolina from 1883 to 1885. He took up farming, but in 1891 joined his father in business and in the same year he married Miss Mary Winter. He was also made president of the



L. E. Carrigan

People's Bank of Darlington and filled that office about seven years. For two terms, 1907 to 1910, he was a member of the Legislature and in 1918 was again chosen to represent his home district in the House of Representatives. He has been a leading man in his community and in state affairs for many years.

Mr. Carrigan has six sons: Ernest William, Andrew N., Robert E., Glenn B., Marion R., L. E., Jr., and four of them were in the government service during the World war, all passing the physical examinations without a flaw. Andrew was with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Carrigan also have three daughters: Ena, Mary and Catherine Elizabeth. Mr. Carrigan is a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and is an elder and for many years has been an active worker in the Presbyterian Church and Sunday school.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN MCLEES. Among the old and honored families of Anderson County one whose members have resided in the county since 1805 and have established enviable records for progressiveness in agriculture, straightforwardness in business affairs, public spirit as citizens and sobriety and probity in private life, is that bearing the name of McLees. A worthy representative of this family is found in the person of William Franklin McLees, formerly connected with commercial affairs at Anderson, and later, until 1919, the owner and operator of a valuable farm in Fork Township.

William Franklin McLees was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, July 18, 1875, a son of George Robert and Anna Eliza (Brown) McLees, natives of Anderson County, as were also his grandparents, William and Rebecca (Seawright) McLees. His great-grandfather was Robert McLees, who was a son of John and Margaret (Boggs) McLees, who were born in County Antrim, Ireland, and there married October 1, 1786, following which they immigrated to the United States on the ship Volunteer, landing at Charleston, South Carolina, in January, 1787. They settled in Newberry County, this state, where they spent the rest of their lives, and were the parents of the following children: James, Robert, Jane, Martha and Andrew, of whom Robert and Andrew came to Anderson County in 1805.

Robert McLees and his wife were the parents of nine children: James, William, Robert, George, Milton, John Boggs, Jane, Elizabeth and Sallie. William and Rebecca (Seawright) McLees, the grandparents, had three children: George Robert, Frank and Elva. George Robert and Anna Eliza (Brown) McLees had six children: William Franklin, Ella Elvira, Mattie Rebecca, Dewitt Talmadge and J. Brown Chalmers, twins, and Cecil. George Robert McLees fought as a Confederate soldier during the War between the States, following the close of which he settled down to the pursuits of farming, in which he was engaged until his death at the age of seventy-five years, while his widow, who still survives, is now in her sixty-fifth year. Early in life Mr. and Mrs. McLees united with the Presbyterian Church.

William Franklin McLees was educated in the

district schools and reared on the home farm, where he remained, assisting his father, until he reached his majority. Having tendencies toward a mercantile life, he at that time formed a partnership with his uncle, Andy Brown, and for four years operated a general store at Anderson. Subsequently for two years he worked for Brown & McClure, and again entered business as proprietor of R. W. McGee, in the conduct of a grocery store. Later for four years Mr. McLees was a traveling salesman for the Dexter Grocery Company of Anderson, but in 1906 again turned his attention to the occupation of his youth, farming, and was engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits in Fork Township up to and including the year 1919, when he disposed of his property. His business record was an excellent one and his integrity in all transactions gave him the reputation of a man of high principles.

Mr. McLees was married in 1896 to Miss Fannie McGukin, a daughter of Thomas and Matilda McGukin, of Irish ancestry, and to this union there have been born five children: Thomas, Louise, Calhoun, Mary Eunice and Sarah. The parents are devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, and their children have been reared in that faith, while their education has been carefully attended to in the public schools. Mr. McLees is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. As a citizen he has contributed materially to the movements which have made for progress in his community.

JOHN FRANKLIN CRAIG, clerk of court for Oconee County ten years, was a successful merchant before his induction into public office, and is member of a family with a long and noteworthy record in this state.

His great-grandfather, John Craig, was a native of Scotland. He came to America and espoused the cause of the colonists in the Revolutionary struggle. For his services in that war he was given a tract of 640 acres, which was located in Pickens District, South Carolina. His son Robert Craig was born in that county. Robert Craig was the father of William Speed Craig, a native of Pickens District, who married Nancy Mahala Algood. The Algood family came to South Carolina from Georgia. Nancy's father, Alexander Algood, was the first settler in Pickens County. William S. Craig served with special gallantry as a Confederate soldier from August, 1861, until the close of the war. He followed farming during his active career, and all of his nine sons and two daughters grew up on the farm. That the family possesses great vitality and vigor is evidenced by the fact that all these children are still living.

One of them is John Franklin Craig, who was born in Pickens County October 24, 1870. He acquired a common school education, and at the age of twenty-six left the home farm and for two years clerked in the general store of his brother at Seneca. The following three years he managed his brother's store at Walhalla and then engaged in business on his own account. After five years the Craig-Verner Mercantile Company of Walhalla was organized and Mr. Craig remained as one of the chief executives of this splendid organization until 1908.

In that year he was elected clerk of court for Oconee County, and began his duties in January, 1909. He was re-elected in 1912 and again in 1916. Mr. Craig is a staunch democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.

February 15, 1900, he married Miss Fleta Henry, daughter of William Henry of Seneca. They have one son and two daughters, John Franklin, Jr., Sarah Louise, and Margaret Eugenia.

EDWARD P. ROGERS, cashier of the First National Bank of Hartsville, has been with that institution nearly ten years and is member of an old and prominent family of Florence County, where he was born December 23, 1888. His paternal ancestors came from Wales about the time of the Revolutionary war and settled in what is known as the Welsh Neck community of Florence County. Both his grandfather and father bore the initials F. M. Rogers, and both were farmers and natives of Florence. Mr. Rogers' mother was Ella D. Bull, a native of Orangeburg and a daughter of N. A. Bull, who was born in Connecticut of English origin and was for many years a merchant at Orangeburg. Edward P. Rogers was the third in a family of five children. He grew up at Florence, attended the grammar school there, also had a high school education and graduated in 1909 from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. After leaving college he spent about a year at Toledo, Ohio, and in 1910 located at Hartsville and has been continuously connected with the First National Bank of that city. From assistant cashier he was promoted to cashier in 1914. This bank is capitalized at \$25,000 and surplus of \$10,000. J. W. McCown of Florence is president.

Mr. Rogers is also member of a firm at Hartsville which does a large business in automobiles and accessories, handling the Velie and Oakland cars. Mr. Rogers who is unmarried is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and takes an active and public spirited part in local affairs. He has been a member of the Hartsville city council since 1917.

ALEXANDER MAY REDFERN, M. D. As the former students and graduates of Clemson College integrated in the life and affairs of the entire state, so has the reputation and the memories of the kindly services performed by Dr. Alexander May Redfern, college physician since the institution was founded, spread abroad. Dr. Redfern is one of the older members of the medical fraternity of the state and one of its most capable physicians.

He was born in Anson County, North Carolina, March 21, 1862, a son of David T. and Mary (May) Redfern. His father was also a native of Anson County, served as a Confederate soldier from 1862 until the close of the war, and spent the greater part of his life as a planter in Chesterfield County. He represented that county three terms in the Lower House of the Legislature, being the first democrat elected after the War between the States. For two terms he was in the State Senate and for about ten years was a trustee of Clemson College. He died in 1891, at the age of sixty-seven. Both he and his wife in early life joined the Baptist Church, and in that faith reared their three sons and four daughters. His widow is still living at the age

of seventy-four, residing at Chesterfield. She was born in that county and is descended from Captain John May, who was of English lineage, a native of Virginia, and settled in Anson County, North Carolina, some time prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he served. His son Peter May founded the family in South Carolina, settling in Chesterfield County. Alexander May, father of Mary May Redfern, was born in Chesterfield County, was a graduate of Yale College and studied medicine, but owing to the duties of administering his large landed possessions inherited he never practiced medicine.

In the paternal line Doctor Redfern is a great-grandson of Nimrod Redfern, who immigrated from Ireland about 1780 and settled in Anson County, North Carolina. Townley Redfern, his son, was born and reared and spent his life in Anson County.

Doctor Redfern grew up on a farm, attended Furman University at Greenville, and was graduated from Wake Forest College in his native state in 1884. He did his medical work in the Long Island Hospital College, graduating in 1886 with the distinction of valedictorian of his class. Doctor Redfern practiced medicine at Chesterfield until 1893, in which year he accepted the appointment as college surgeon at Clemson, and in that community has found full opportunities for his professional enthusiasm and abilities. He has done advanced work in the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York City and in Tulane University of New Orleans, and is a member of the Oconee County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Doctor Redfern is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Baptist Church.

In 1892 he married Annie Strayhorn. She died in 1914, the mother of two children, Thomas Craig and Annie. In 1916 Doctor Redfern married Helen Bradford. They also have two children, Elizabeth and Helen.

Thomas Craig Redfern, son of Doctor Redfern, graduated from Clemson College in 1912. He began the study of medicine in Johns Hopkins University and graduated in 1916 from Long Island Hospital. He remained there one year as an interne, and in March, 1917, volunteered in the Medical Department of the United States Navy. He was given the rank of junior lieutenant, and when discharged was a full lieutenant. His active duties began in June, 1917, and in October he went overseas with the Marines. He was on duty at the Base Hospital at Brest until July, 1918, when he was detailed for duty at the front during the battle of the Argonne Forest and at other battle fronts, and continued so until the signing of the armistice. He received his honorable discharge February 21, 1919.

JAMES WILLIAM JOHNSON is one of the oldest active lawyers of the Marion bar, where he has practiced nearly forty years. His name is also associated with banking and public affairs.

He was born at Carrollton, Mississippi, September 13, 1854, son of James Steven and Falba (Love) Johnson. His father was also an attorney, and the law has been almost a family profession for several generations. J. W. Johnson was educated in the high school of Lenoir, North Carolina, attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Ten-



E. O. Rogers.

nessee, Davidson College in North Carolina, and in 1877 began the study of law in the office of his uncles Chancellor William D. and John Monroe Johnson at Marion, South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and forthwith engaged in a general practice, and his work continued steadily through subsequent years brought him all the best and substantial rewards of the successful lawyer. Mr. Johnson is also vice president of the Marion National Bank and two terms was mayor of Marion and for about twenty years a trustee of the city schools. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

February 23, 1882, he married Annie Prince Johnson, of Marion, who passed away July 18, 1917. They had a family of six children: William Alexander, who is a graduate of law from Yale University and is now a practicing attorney at Portland, Oregon; Falba Love, who received her Master of Arts degree from Columbia University of New York and is engaged in teaching at Cincinnati, Ohio; Annie Bluett, a graduate of Chicorah College for Women at Columbia and at home; James Steven, who is a graduate of Davidson College, North Carolina, and is cashier of the Marion National Bank; Cecil, a civil engineer and a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, who used his military training there to effective purpose during the World war, serving as corporal in the Three Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Engineer Corps and going overseas in July, 1918, as a member of the Eighty-First Division; and Carroll Burnett, a graduate of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College with the class of 1919.

HARVEY CLEVELAND ROUTH. Through persistent application and unceasing labor, Harvey Cleveland Routh has won his way to the most stable and satisfying compensation of country life. In the shadow of his sixty-ninth year he finds himself possessed of a handsome property, and of the esteem of his fellow citizens. From the life of this honored resident of Fork Township, Anderson County, reach out many tendrils of help and encouragement. Born among the most modest of surroundings on a farm in Whitfield County, Georgia, January 7, 1850, he is a son of Pleasant Miller and Clarissa (Harlow) Routh, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of South Carolina.

The Rouths are of Irish extraction, and the maternal grandmother of Mr. Routh was a niece of the historic character, Ben Cleveland. The parents of Mr. Routh were married in Tennessee and removed from that state to Northern Georgia, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother passing away at the age of forty-eight years, after the birth of the following twelve children: James Cannon, William Finley, Kinsley Lafayette, Mary Adelaide, Edward (Bud), Rice Judson, Robert Franklin, Samuel Houston, Harvey Cleveland, Alfred Woodfin, Frances Josephine and Anna Eliza. Of the sons, James Cannon, William Finley, Kinsley Lafayette, Edward, Rice Judson, Robert Franklin and Samuel Houston served as Confederate soldiers during the war between the states, and the first named was killed at the battle of Resaca in 1864. Clarissa (Harlow) Routh was the second wife of Pleasant M. Routh. His first wife, whose maiden name is not remembered, bore him a daughter,

ter, Evaline. After the death of his second wife, Pleasant M. Routh broke up housekeeping and removed to Texas, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-three years.

Harvey C. Routh was educated in the district schools and reared as a farmer, and in 1871 brought his youngest sister, Anna Eliza, to South Carolina to live with their sister, Mary Adelaide, Mrs. W. L. Broyles, who with her husband was living in Anderson County, since which time Mr. Routh has been a resident of Fork Township. In 1879 he married and for the following ten years lived on a farm near Sloan's Ferry in Anderson County, and then removed to the community in which he now resides. He has been a successful farmer and is the owner of a valuable and well improved property, the equipment of which evidences his ability and progressive spirit. For fifteen years he also conducted a country store, showing commercial ability of a high character and winning the esteem of all whom he met in a business way. Starting in life a poor man, he has made the most of his opportunities, and as a result is today considered one of the substantial citizens of Fork Township. Early in life Mr. Routh made a profession of religion, was baptized, and united with the Baptist Church, of which he has since been a consistent member and generous contributor.

On November 13, 1879, Mary Anna Mills Hyde became the wife of Mr. Routh. At the age of sixteen she was graduated from the Reidville Female College in Reidville, South Carolina, her father being president of that school at the time. After that until her marriage she taught in some of the best schools in the upper part of the state. Mrs. Routh died April 30, 1890, and was buried in the cemetery of Townville Presbyterian Church. She was the mother of three children. Walter C. Routh, who graduated from the Patrick Military Institute, Anderson, South Carolina, and is a resident of Spartanburg, married Bertie Dillard and has one child, Ruth Sara Routh. Foster M. Routh, M. D., attended Clemson College several years, and later graduated from the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, began practice in Columbia, and was a lieutenant of Medical Corps in the United States Army during the period of the World war. Doctor Routh married Zoe Peeples. Grace Mary Routh, who graduated at Converse College at Spartanburg and taught school three years, is now the wife of Dr. James M. Hobson of Anderson County. Dr. and Mrs. Hobson have two children, Eleanor Hobson and James Harvey Hobson. Dr. F. M. Routh and Dr. J. M. Hobson are both Masons and Shriners.

Rev. Ezekiel Foster Hyde, father of the late Mrs. Routh, was long a distinguished preacher and educator in South Carolina. He was born near Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, May 1, 1814, the third son of Sherman Hyde, a native of Connecticut, and descendant of an English family that was founded in Connecticut in Colonial times. Sherman Hyde married Anna Lodor, of New Jersey, descendant of the family of that name that emigrated from England to Holland and thence to America. The Hydys moved to Canada prior to the War of 1812. Seven sons and two daughters comprised the family of Sherman Hyde and wife.

The third son, Ezekiel Foster, went to New York in 1832 and from that state in 1841 came to South Carolina. While in New York he united with the Presbyterian Church. When about twenty-one he was impressed with a call to preach the gospel. His early education had been only that of the common schools of Canada. He prepared for college under Capt. Richard Ashley, a graduate of West Point Military Academy. Later he entered Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1841 and in the fall of 1841, on coming to South Carolina, entered the Theological Seminary at Columbia and was graduated in 1844. In the spring session of that year at Columbia he was licensed to preach by the Charleston Presbytery, and in the fall of that year was called to the pastorates of Aveleigh, Smyrna, and Gilder's Creek Presbyterian churches in Newberry County. After serving three or four years at these churches he was called to Liberty Springs and Duncan's Creek churches in Laurens County. In 1852 he removed to Waterford, Mississippi, where he preached four years. After his return to South Carolina in 1856 he preached at different times to the churches at Warrior's Creek and New Harmony in Laurens County, Williamston and Belton in Anderson County, Mount Calvary and Antioch in Spartanburg County, Richland and Retreat in Oconee County, and Providence and Rocky River in Abbeville County. While serving these churches he also taught school at Cross Hill in Laurens County, at Reidville in Spartanburg County, at Richland in Oconee County, and at Townsville in Anderson County.

After three score years and ten of faithful service Rev. Ezekiel Foster Hyde died at his home in Anderson County, October 22, 1884. He was buried at Roberts Church, Anderson County. This church has recently celebrated the 120th anniversary of its founding in a meeting of one week's duration conducted by Rev. G. G. Mayes, one of the former pastors of Richland Church.

From a beautiful tribute to the memory of Rev. Mr. Hyde by Rev. T. C. Ligon is quoted the following paragraphs: "Brother Hyde was eminently a godly man. His whole life was a manifestation of sincere piety. For more than fifty years he was a professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, and for more than forty years a preacher of the Gospel, and yet never was there a blight on his Christian character. He was modest, gentle and unassuming in society and amongst his brethren; was an earnest and instructive preacher of the Gospel; and in private conversation was especially entertaining. To know him well was to love and to appreciate him most. His faith was strong and his end was peace. The Master called him, and there is every reason to believe that his spirit is in glory."

In 1845 Rev. Mr. Hyde married Miss Caroline Augusta Hammond, a sister of Governor Hammond of South Carolina. She lived only about three years after their marriage, and her only daughter, Katharine Spann Hyde, died March 18, 1900, at Augusta, and was buried there. In 1850 Rev. Mr. Hyde married Miss Nancy Adele Hunter, of Laurens County, where she was born in 1825. She was educated at Salem, North Carolina. She died March

18, 1892, and was buried beside her husband at Roberts Church, Anderson County.

To this marriage were born five daughters, the one still living being Adele Hunter Hyde, now Mrs. Oscar Harris. The four deceased daughters were: Mrs. H. C. Routh; Mrs. H. C. Harriet Palmer, who died in 1884 and was buried in Pelzer; Miss Louisa Cunningham Hyde, who died March 20, 1886, and was buried at Roberts Church in Anderson County; and Miss Lodor Hyde, who died December 22, 1918, and is also buried at Roberts Church.

WILLIAM EGLESTON, M. D. Since locating at Hartsville in 1900 Doctor Eggleston has had a most busy and useful career. He is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of that community, is president of the People's Bank, and is also a member of the state board of health.

He was born at Winnsboro, South Carolina, September 2, 1873, son of DuBose and Louise (Aiken) Eggleston. His grandfather, George W. Eggleston, was a native of Lenox, Massachusetts, and settled in Charleston early in the last century and for many years was a prominent lawyer of the Charleston bar and a founder of the New England Society of that city. He died while the war between the states was in progress. DuBose Eggleston was a native of Charleston, and served in Company A, Second Regiment (Kershaw's Brigade), during the war, holding the rank of lieutenant. His wife was a daughter of James R. Aiken of Winnsboro and of the well known Aiken family that originated in County Antrim, Ireland.

Doctor Eggleston was fourth in a large family of thirteen children. He acquired a good education, attending the Mount Zion graded school at Winnsboro, the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and in 1898 graduated from the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville. For two years he practiced at Barnwell and since 1900 has made his home in Hartsville. Besides a large private practice he is physician for the Atlantic Coast and Seaboard Airline Railway. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, and of the American Public Health Association. He is a member of the Cincinnati Society, a member of the New England Society of Charleston, of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, and is a Mason.

Doctor Eggleston was one of the organizers of the People's Bank of Hartsville in 1910, served as its vice president, and since 1917 as president. In 1900 he married Miss Annie Bonham Aldrich, daughter of Col. Robert Aldrich of Barnwell. They have four children: Louise A., Sophia B., William and DuBose.

HERBERT ASHTON LEWIS, though he taught school while attending college as a means of completing his higher education, has been primarily a banker, and is one of the leading financiers of Marion County.

He was born in Marion County February 10, 1876, a son of Allen C. and Della (Lee) Lewis. He spent his early life on his father's farm and has for a number of years been interested in farming in connection with his banking affairs. He attended public school and afterward taught district school in the intervals of his terms at Wofford College.



L. W. Egbertson

He entered the Bank of Marion as messenger, was promoted to bookkeeper and finally became cashier, serving in that office from January, 1909, until September, 1911, when the bank was liquidated. In 1911 Mr. Lewis organized the Planters Bank of Marion, and in the offices of cashier and vice president has had a great deal to do with the prosperity of that institution and the service it has rendered the community. The bank has a capital of \$40,000, surplus of \$10,000, undivided profits of \$16,000 and deposits averaging about \$400,000.

Mr. Lewis is also vice president of Hamer & Lewis, an insurance firm. For four years he was treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an active member, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. December 26, 1906, he married Miss Bell Jollye, of Whiteville, North Carolina. They have three children, Dorothy Amanda, Katherine Lee and Elizabeth.

JOSEPH M. BELL. Among the bankers of South Carolina Joseph M. Bell of Columbia has had an almost unique experience. He has been with one institution, climbing the ladder of promotion, for thirty years, since early boyhood.

Mr. Bell was born at Augusta, Georgia, September 15, 1876, and banking has been a business on both sides of his family. His father, John Bell, was a native of Beaufort, South Carolina, and of an old family of this state. The Bells refugeeed from Beaufort to Columbia during the war between the states. Emily Milligan, mother of Joseph M. Bell, was a daughter of Joseph Milligan of Augusta, Georgia, who during war times and for a period preceding and following the war was cashier of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company at Augusta, a position in which he was succeeded by his son Joseph Milligan, Jr. John Bell was for some years teller of the Carolina National Bank in Columbia, an institution in which his son is now cashier.

John Bell died at Columbia in 1888, when his son Joseph was twelve years of age. This event in the family created an economic necessity and was responsible for Joseph M. Bell entering upon his life career while he was still in the eighth grade of the common schools. Through the family friendship of Gen. Willie Jones, in 1889 he was given work with the Carolina National Bank as an outdoor runner or clerk. Thirty years have passed, but Mr. Bell has never severed his connection with the Carolina National Bank and he has won on efficiency and merit an executive position in one of the strongest banks of the South. He early attracted attention by his determination to give the best he had, and was advanced from one post of responsibility to another until he became cashier.

Mr. Bell is also secretary and treasurer of the Domestic Building and Loan Association of Columbia. He is secretary-treasurer of the Columbia Cotillion Club, a member of Richland Lodge of Masons, Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston, and is a communicant of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

He married Miss Helen Iredell Jones, daughter of Capt. Allen Jones of Columbia. She is a descendant of the noted Governor Iredell Jones of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have three children: Joseph M., Jr., John and Helen. The son

Joseph is now a student in South Carolina's noted military school, The Citadel, at Charleston.

JOHN QUINCY STILWELL, claim agent at Columbia for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, is a veteran railroad man, and took up active railroad business while his father was still active in his career as one of the leading railway builders in the South.

His father was the late James Stilwell, who was born in Newberry County of English ancestry. He was a Confederate soldier during the war between the states, and subsequently as a railroad contractor carried out the construction work on some of the most important railway projects in South Carolina and Georgia. He did a portion of the construction work on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, now part of the Southern system, and on several other lines that have since become leading rail highways through this part of the South. He was in every sense a man of affairs, of great intellectual and executive capacity, could solve problems quickly and carry out big programs of action. He spent his last years at Johnston in Edgefield County. James Stilwell married Nancy Elizabeth Inlow, and their son John Quincy was born at Silverstreet in Newberry County October 23, 1865.

As a boy he attended school at Beaufort, South Carolina and Augusta, Georgia, and left school to take up railroad work. For twenty-eight years he had a busy railroading career, serving successfully as section foreman, district section foreman and roadmaster, most of the time with the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad, though for a time he was connected with the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

Mr. Stilwell for twenty-three years made his home at McCormick, in what was then Abbeville, now McCormick County. He was prominently associated with J. E. Britt and one or two other leaders in the several years of effort which brought about the organization of the new County of McCormick in 1916, with the Town of McCormick as county seat. Mr. Stilwell and his associates perfected the arrangement with the McCormick interests of Chicago (of the Harvester fame), owners of the townsite and a large part of the surrounding country, whereby a large body of that land was divided into suitable tracts to be sold to settlers and home owners. Thousands of acres that had been kept comparatively idle for years were thus released for development, and through that deal the town and county of McCormick received its principal impetus leading to the present great prosperity and expansion of that region. Mr. Stilwell and associates also built the oil mill at McCormick, and he was elected and represented Abbeville County in the Legislature for one term.

Mr. Stilwell came to Columbia in 1916 to take up his new duties as claim agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railway. His office is entrusted with the adjustment of many matters of great value and importance to the company in South Carolina and Georgia. Mr. Stilwell is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, being affiliated with Omar Temple of the Shrine at Charleston.

He married Miss Sallie Bush, of Aiken, South Carolina, daughter of John B. Bush, whose home

was near Silverton in that county. They have seven children: Lawrence Jackson, Mrs. Nina Wilkins Bracknell, Mrs. Bessie Anna Cheatham, Mrs. Kate Louise Wheeler, James Raymond, William Henry Howard Stilwell and Miss Nancy Elizabeth Stilwell. The son James Raymond is now a medical officer in the United States Navy.

WADE HAMPTON FLETCHER has spent all his life in the northern portion of Marlboro County, and for many years has been a factor in the growth and development of the community of McColl, which was established as a village when he was a boy of about fifteen years.

He was born on a farm about three miles from the present town of McColl November 4, 1868. His grandfather was Joshua Fletcher and his father Joshua D. Fletcher, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. Joshua D. Fletcher entered the Confederate army when about sixteen years of age, and after the war followed planting. He married Elizabeth Easterling, a native of Marlboro County. She was twice married and by her first husband had five children and also five by her marriage to Joshua D. Fletcher. She attained the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Wade Hampton Fletcher received a high school education in his native county and for over thirty years has been engaged in farming, merchandising and banking. For several years he was associated with his wife's father in the management of general merchandise. He then sold out and devoted all his time to his plantation of 200 acres. He became one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at McColl, has served as president of this substantial institution, John C. Fletcher is vice president and Dr. J. C. Moore second vice president. The bank has a capital stock of \$25,000. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Masonic order.

In 1895 he married Miss Annie Tatum, daughter of F. P. and Margaret Tatum, an old and prominent family of Marlboro County. Mrs. Fletcher received her finishing education in the Greensboro Female College. They have two children: F. Tatum and Julia Margaret.

ALEXANDER DEEMS MATHESON is president of the Planters National Bank of Bennettsville and is continuing many of the extensive mercantile, planting and other interests developed by the enterprise of his late father, Alexander James Matheson, who a few years before his death, it was claimed, employed more farm labor than any other one man in the state.

Alexander James Matheson was born in Marlboro County in 1848 and died September 26, 1918. His father, Donald Matheson, was a native of Scotland and came to South Carolina at the age of fifteen, and his career was devoted to the law and to planting. Alexander J. Matheson had limited advantages as a result of the war, and in 1868, at the age of twenty-one, became foreman on a farm in Marion County. The following year he operated a larger farm on a stock sharing plan. Following his marriage he rented a small farm and also opened a stock of merchandise, but was unsuccessful in the latter venture. Seeking better opportunities in a

new country, he visited many states in the west, but finding no opening to his satisfaction he returned home and resumed his career with renewed determination. Again becoming a merchant, he was this time successful from the start. One of his best assets was a courage which made him always willing to "take a chance." In 1873 he bought on credit a twenty-five horse plantation in the Pee Dee section, and his enterprises both as a merchant and planter prospered and brought him a great bulk of property in various localities. For a number of years he was a merchant at Blenheim, seven miles south of Bennettsville. He was owner of a number of plantations, at one time operated about 200 plows and had his farms supplied with model equipment of buildings, implements and retail stores that supplied the demands of his own labor and of others in the community. He also became extensively interested in real estate at Bennettsville, was president of the Marlboro Grocery Company, was a partner in a wholesale cotton establishment, and was manager of the Matheson Real Estate Company of Bennettsville. Alexander J. Matheson moved on terms of ready fellowship with many of the prominent men of the state. He was widely traveled, having spent much time in Europe. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a leading Sunday School worker.

In 1870 he married Miss Sarah Ellen Jarnigan, a native of Marion County and a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Jones) Jarnigan, both natives of South Carolina and the latter of Marion County.

Alexander Deems Matheson, who was born in Marlboro County November 11, 1886, is the youngest of nine children, eight of whom reached mature years. He received a public school education supplemented by courses in the University of South Carolina. In 1909 he engaged in general merchandising, and for several years was his father's private secretary. He succeeded his father as president of the Planters National Bank at Bennettsville. Mr. Matheson also owns a forty horse farm, comprising about 1,000 acres, and gives much time to its management. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and the Elks. In 1912 Mr. Matheson married Nonie McLaurin, daughter of Senator John L. McLaurin. They have one son, Alexander D., Jr.

WILLIAM L. BYERLY, M. D. The splendid practice and professional standing Doctor Byerly enjoys at Hartsville is the result of hard and conscientious work since locating there, and also of an unusually thorough and complete medical education and training.

He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, August 31, 1888, oldest of the five children of William and Annie E. (Houck) Byerly. He had good advantages at home and in the local schools as a boy, and in 1907 received his A. B. degree from Western Maryland College. He then entered the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, graduated in 1911, following which he spent three years in hospital work in the University Hospital at Baltimore.

Mr. Byerly came to Hartsville in 1915. The only interruption to his private practice came dur-

ing the World war, when in October, 1918, he joined the Medical Reserve Corps and served as first lieutenant at Camp Lee. He was in the service six months. Doctor Byerly is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

In 1915 he married Mary Elizabeth Jackson, of Baltimore. They have one son, William Luther, Jr.

JAMES W. CAMPBELL, M. D. As a physician and surgeon Doctor Campbell's services have made him widely and favorably known over his native York County, at Greenville, where he was on duty as an army surgeon for many months, and since discharged from the army has resumed his practice in the neighboring County of Gaston over the state line in North Carolina.

Doctor Campbell was born in the Bethel community of York County November 26, 1870, a son of Samuel L. and Margaret Rebecca (Wallace) Campbell. Both the Wallace and Campbell families are of Scotch ancestry, the Campbells coming to America from the north of Ireland. His grandfather, Isaac Campbell, married Betsie Fuller. Samuel L. Campbell was a native of the Bethel community, and early in the war between the states entered the Confederate Army in Company H of the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment. He was shot through the head at the battle of Boonesboro, Maryland, was blinded and totally disabled.

When Doctor Campbell was eight years of age his parents removed to Clover, in York County, and he received his early education there. He studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, graduating April 23, 1893. Then followed a long period of work in his profession at Clover, in York County, where he remained until the summer of 1916.

Doctor Campbell was for many years an active member of the National Guard of South Carolina. He became a private in the Hospital Corps of the First South Carolina Regiment in 1906, the following year being commissioned lieutenant, and eventually promoted to captain. He was commissioned captain in the National Army in August, 1917. For over thirty months he was on active duty in the National Guard in the United States Army. During May, June and July, 1917, he was on duty at Columbia and in August was sent to Camp Sevier at Greenville, where he was a surgeon with the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry. Because of physical disability he was prevented from going overseas with this regiment, and was then assigned to duty with various medical corps organizations at Camp Sevier. He received his honorable discharge from the Medical Corps with the rank of captain in January, 1919, and in March of the same year located for practice at Gastonia, North Carolina. His reputation as a physician preceded him to his new home, and he has an abundant and successful practice there. He is a member of the Gaston County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Campbell married Miss Lena E. Campbell of York County, daughter of the late Dr. A. P. Campbell of that county.

WILLIAM J. THACKSTON. Nowhere in South Carolina has modern progress counted its results more rapidly and in more conspicuous relations to the well being of a community than around Greenville. Situated in one of the oldest of the American colonies and states, Greenville is a city throbbing with the life and spirit of modern times. It is therefore to be expected that some of the city builders are men yet far from old, and still active in affairs. One of them is William J. Thackston, who has been identified with Greenville and vicinity all his life, and through his business affairs has been able to promote many of the most progressive and important improvements.

Mr. Thackston was born at Batesville in Greenville County, twelve miles from Greenville, in 1866. He is of Welsh ancestry on his father's side and Scotch-Irish through his mother. His parents were William F. and Katharine (Young) Thackston. Through his mother he is descended from one of the oldest families of the county. Her father was James Young and her grandfather, William Young. William Young came from Virginia to Greenville County between 1790 and 1800. In 1800 the Youngs built a stone residence on the Buncombe road five miles northwest of Greenville, and this is now the oldest inhabited house in Greenville County, being occupied by William J. Thackston's brother and sister. The house has been continuously owned by the family, and the property now comprises a large amount of adjoining farm lands.

William J. Thackston graduated in 1886 from Furman University at Greenville, and for about five years taught school. He received his business training as clerk in a store at Piedmont Mills at Piedmont. For several years he was junior partner to his father in the jewelry business at Greenville under the firm name of W. F. Thackston & Son. That business name and title Mr. Thackston still retains for his own business. Ever since about 1886 he has been dealing in real estate, and he is one of the oldest and most successful real estate men. All his business opportunities he has converted into substantial benefit to the community and has taken a part in every movement that has contributed to the moral and material growth of his city, now the center of the textile industry of the South.

Among the most important of these movements should be mentioned the securing of the present extensive interurban system for Greenville, the P. & N. Railway, extending to Spartanburg on the east and to Anderson and Greenwood on the south. This is part of a great associated industry, the lines of the Southern Power Company, comprising the most extensive hydro-electric development in the South. Mr. Thackston is interested in all movements of civic welfare and social betterment, and during the great war was a member of the Greenville County Council of Defense, and in September, 1918, was made chairman of that body. He devoted most of his time until the war ended to patriotic work for his county, state and nation.

Mr. Thackston married Miss Rebecca Snyder, of Grenada, Mississippi. Their four children are Virginia, William, Franklin and Katharine.

CAPT. RUFUS RANDOLPH McLEOD, who was a young South Carolina officer in the famous Thirtieth Division and participated at some of the notable points of advance by the American troops on the western front during the summer of 1918, since the war has resumed his practice as a lawyer at Hartsville, where he had won his first cases at the bar before entering his country's service.

He was born at Oswego, South Carolina, May 21, 1890, a son of N. S. and Catherine E. (Pegues) McLeod. His grandfather Daniel McLeod was a native of Scotland, came to America when a young man, and was a farmer first in North and then in South Carolina. N. S. McLeod is a native of Mechanicsville, South Carolina, and has spent his life as a farmer. Catherine E. Pegues is a daughter of William Pegues of one of the old French Huguenot families of this state.

Captain McLeod is the youngest in a family of eleven children, nine of whom reached mature years. He spent his early life in Sumter County, attended the Welsh Neck High School, the College of Charleston, and graduated LL. B. from the law department of the University of South Carolina in 1915. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Hartsville.

Captain McLeod joined the National Guard in 1908. On April 19, 1916, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and in April, 1917, was mustered into the Federal army. For a time he was assigned to guard duty, was then trained for overseas service at Camp Sevier, Greenville, and on May 11, 1918, sailed for France. He was in the Thirtieth Division, which did its first front line duty with British troops in Belgium, and later helped break the Hindenburg line at Bellicourt, at Cambrai, and the San Quentin front. He and his men after nearly a month of continuous front line duty, were taken out for rest on the 19th of October and on the 25th of that month Lieutenant McLeod was made an instructor in an army school at La Valbom, where he served until December 21st. He was then returned to his division in France and came home with them in the spring of 1919. He was promoted to first lieutenant February 13, 1918.

In June, 1919, he organized Company D of the First Separate Battalion of the South Carolina National Guard and has been chosen captain of that organization. After his return from abroad in 1919, Captain McLeod married Miss Sue Des Champs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Des Champs of Bishopville, South Carolina. Captain McLeod is serving as town recorder of Hartsville. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

LAURENCE ALBERT MANNING, JR., one of the substantial citizens of the younger generation of Dillon County, is vice president of the Bank of Latta and head of the firm Manning & Shine, state managers for North Carolina and South Carolina of the Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company. His aggressive qualities and records as an insurance man have on several occasions constituted him one of the premier figures in that line in the country.

Mr. Manning was born near Little Rock, Dillon

County, South Carolina, June 27, 1884, a son of Senator J. H. and Florence (Ellerbe) Manning. The Manning family was founded by John Manning, great-great-great-grandfather of Laurence A. John emigrated from Europe about 1760 and settled in Virginia. Thence his son John Manning came to South Carolina and became extensively interested in planting in Marion County. In Marion County was born Mealy Manning, the great-grandfather. He followed in his father's footsteps as a planter, and became one of the successful and wealthy men of his locality, owning 7,000 acres of highly cultivated, fertile and valuable land in Marion County and the adjoining county of Marlboro. Thomas J. Manning, grandfather of Laurence A. Manning, was born in Marion County and early adopted the family vocation of planting, in which he was successfully engaged at the outbreak of the war between the states. He did not go into active service at the front but became a member of the Home Guard, in which he rose to the rank of major. While in that capacity in the work of rounding up deserters, he met his death in 1864. He married Annie M. Haselden, daughter of Maj. James C. Haselden, who was born in Marion County of English antecedents. They were the parents of the following children: James Haselden; Mrs. Doctor David of Dillon; Laurence A.; Mrs. E. B. Berry, and Mrs. T. W. Barry, both of Latta.

James Haselden Manning was born in Dillon, then Marion County, South Carolina, April 16, 1857, and was seven years of age when his father died. His educational advantages were confined to the local public schools. At the age of fifteen he took charge of his mother's property and managed it until her death, when the estate was divided. He continued his work in the vicinity of Little Rock until 1905, in which year he moved to his present home at Latta and erected there one of the finest houses in Dillon County. He is one of the county's extensive planters, owning 2,100 acres here and 5,000 acres in Marion County. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Latta in 1904 and was its president two years. In 1909 he was elected the first state senator from Dillon County and filled that office eight years, being elected without opposition. On December 5, 1877, he married Miss Florence Ellerbe, daughter of Capt. W. S. Ellerbe and a sister of William H. Ellerbe, who was twice elected governor of South Carolina and died during his second term, and also sister of J. E. Ellerbe, who represented the Sixth District of South Carolina for four terms in Congress. Senator J. H. Manning and wife had the following children: Thomas Laholme, James Douglass, Laurence Albert, Robert Hamer, Houston, Gertrude and Howard.

Laurence Albert Manning, known as Junior to distinguish him from his uncle, Laurence A., who is an extensive planter eight miles west of Dillon, was given excellent educational advantages and has the degrees Master of Arts and Bachelor of Arts from Wofford College, Spartanburg. He received the former in 1905 and the latter in 1907. He pursued the study of law in the University of South Carolina until 1907, and in that year was licensed by the South Carolina Supreme Court. He has also traveled extensively both in this country



R. B. McLeod

and abroad. In 1905 he became connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, and has been in the insurance business off and on ever since. In 1916, with headquarters at Kirksville, Missouri, he led the agency force of the American National Assurance Company of St. Louis in paid for business. He is now a member of the firm Manning & Shine, as noted above. During August, 1919, the first month in which this firm acted as managers for the Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company of Chattanooga, they led all the other agencies in the United States in written, issued and paid for business, sending in over a half million in applications during that month.

Mr. Manning also has numerous other interests. As noted above, he is vice president of the Bank of Latta, is a member of the Latta Auto Company, owns a half interest in the operation of a seventeen-horse farm and is interested in real estate.

Mr. Manning was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1918, and while there he took subscriptions for and sold about \$400,000 worth of the Fourth Liberty Loan. He is a member of the Commission of Public Works of the Town of Latta, but has never been a candidate for public office. He is a democrat not only by inheritance and family tradition, but by the seasoned conviction that the democratic party is further removed from the sinister influences of the money power and organized wealth and more of a people's party. He is a member of the Latta Methodist Church. Throughout his career while advancing himself he has brought good fortune to his associates, and it is undoubtedly a part of his definite policy in life to make his efforts count for the general welfare.

On April 22, 1914, at Fayette, Missouri, he married Miss Minnie Holland, a daughter of Rev. John Holland of Fayette. She was a teacher before her marriage and taught in West Virginia, Arkansas, and also in the Columbia Female College at Columbia, South Carolina. They have one daughter, Florence Emma Manning.

HUGH THOMAS SHOCKLEY is headmaster and owner of Hastoc School for Boys at Spartanburg. When he founded that school in 1907 he took to it a certain group of ideals and principles which have in recent years been accorded special emphasis and recognition by the progressive educators throughout the country. The present prosperity of the school is the result of work begun on a sound basis and continued with strict adherence to the original plans and ideas.

Mr. Shockley was born at Spartanburg in 1881, son of B. F. and Cornelia (Huggin) Shockley. His mother is still living. B. F. Shockley, who died in 1916, was the first wholesale grocery merchant of the Piedmont section of South Carolina. He was in that line of business at Spartanburg for nearly thirty years and founded the splendid establishment now operated by the Thomas & Howard Company. He was in every sense one of Spartanburg's best citizens.

Son of a prosperous business man, Hugh Thomas Shockley had liberal advantages and opportunities during his youth. He graduated in 1900 with the degrees A. B. and A. M. from Wofford College.

The following three years he was physical director in Wofford College and professor of English in Wofford Fitting School. For one year he was assistant in English in the college. He is widely known in athletic circles, was formerly physical director of the Spartanburg Young Men's Christian Association, and for two years was president of the State High School Athletic Association. From 1904 to 1907 Mr. Shockley was principal of one of the public schools of Spartanburg.

It was to satisfy a demand for a select limited high school for boys that he opened and founded the Hastoc School in 1907. It was begun as a day school, but gradually has afforded facilities for a boarding department. Each year there has been an increase in the number of enrollments, and each year some additional facilities to equipment and schoolroom space have been made necessary. The main building is now a two-story structure, the additional story having been added in 1917. The building and the dormitory adjoining occupy the site on North Liberty Street where there has been a private school for half a century. Perhaps the best known of the former schools was that conducted by the well remembered Professor Sams for many years.

For the school year 1919-20 the Hastoc School has an even hundred students, twenty being boarding pupils who live in the dormitory, and more than eighty day pupils. These figures represent the utmost capacity of the school at the present time, and many applications for its facilities have had to be denied.

The object of the school as stated by Professor Shockley "is to develop strong, manly characters, and to provide thorough instruction in studies leading to entrance to college, or such as will give business foundation for the boy who may not be able to attend college." The school has fulfilled its purpose to a degree that entitled it to distinction among the boys' high schools of the South. Many of its former students have made notable records in advanced work, have won appointments to the military and naval academies, and the school is accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. While diplomas from the Hastoc School are accepted in full value by many institutions, the most distinctive tribute to its advantages has been won by students in competitive examination for entrance to various institutions. Their superior preparation has again and again been evidenced not only by what they have shown in examination but by subsequent work through college or university careers.

Probably the outstanding feature of the Hastoc School is the close contact between teacher and pupil, and the incidental increased individual attention paid by the instructors to the boys under them. The numbers of pupils have been carefully restricted so that the proportion between teacher and student should be approximately one to fifteen. The evils of schoolroom congestion under the public system of education, whereby one teacher has supervision of from twenty to a hundred pupils, has been freely discussed and acknowledged in educational publications for years, and it is in strik-

ing contrast with that system that the Hastoc School from the first has ordered its work.

Professor Shockley is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, is past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, past commander of Spartanburg Commandery Knights Templar, and is a member of grand lodge Knights of Pythias and the Imperial Palace of Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan. He is a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Spartanburg, member of the board of directors and chairman of boys' work of the Spartanburg Young Men's Christian Association, and is associated with several business enterprises, being a director of Mechanics Building and Loan Association.

AUGUSTUS HENRY HAYDEN, M. D. What higher relation can an individual bear to the community in which he lives than does that member who with knowledge gained through long and diligent research and with skill perfected by years of ripe experience, devotes himself to the task of staying the ravages of disease, mitigating the pangs of suffering and restoring the stricken to health? And then, when the faithful physician supplements high professional qualifications with noble personal traits of character, he rises into an exalted sphere of activity, and his life is a boon to his fellow-men. Such a life has been that of Dr. Augustus Henry Hayden, one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Chesterfield, and a highly respected and esteemed resident of his community.

Doctor Hayden was born at Charleston, South Carolina, October 21, 1859, a son of Augustus Henry Hayden. The elder man was born at Hayden's, near Hartford, Connecticut, November 16, 1817, and arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on his twenty-first birthday. He became a prominent citizen of his community, where he died September 5, 1894, and was a Confederate soldier during the war between the states. Mr. Hayden married Charlotte Elizabeth Kinloch, of Charleston, June 21, 1846. Mrs. Hayden, who died at the age of seventy-eight years, May 3, 1902, was a sister of the eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. R. A. Kinloch, who was well known in medical circles throughout the United States and Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden were the parents of six children: Elizabeth Haskell; Emma Kinloch, of Charleston; Nina, wife of A. P. Otis, of that city; Dr. Augustus Henry; Annie Booth, the wife of Algernon Sidney Smith of Charleston; and Julia Henry, the wife of Dr. Charles M. Rees, of that city.

After attending the public schools of Charleston, the private schools of Joseph Caldwell and Professor Sachleben, both in Charleston, Augustus H. Hayden pursued a course at the University of the South, Sewanee Tennessee. For a few years thereafter he lived in the North and West, being variously employed, but eventually returned to his home in Charleston, South Carolina, where he became interested in the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. Robert Alexander Kinloch. He graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, in 1888, in which year he located at Charleston, but a short time thereafter removed to Darlington, where, in 1893, he was united in marriage with Mary Sparks

Spain, daughter of Maj. A. C. Spain, a prominent South Carolina attorney. Removing to Summerville, this state, Doctor Hayden continued in practice there for fourteen years, and then went to Columbia, where he resided during the period that his son was attending college at the South Carolina University. Eventually he came to Chesterfield, where he has built up a large and lucrative professional business and attained standing of the highest character in medical circles. His skill, sympathy and specialized knowledge have served to gain him public confidence in the highest degree and his splendid personal characteristics have strengthened and solidified his reputation. Doctor Hayden is a member of the Chesterfield County Medical Society, the South Carolina Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and occupies an excellent place in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners, who recognize in him one who has always respected the highest professional ethics.

Doctor and Mrs. Hayden have one son, Augustus Henry III, who has just returned from France, where he saw active service with the famous One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry (the old First Regiment National Guard of South Carolina), Fifty-Ninth Brigade, Thirtieth (Old Hickory) Division, U. S. A. During the summer of 1919 he was in the employ of the United States Public Health Service at Charleston, resigning his position with the government September 1st, 1919, for the purpose of taking up a course in dentistry. He entered the Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia, where he is now pursuing his studies.

HARRY RUSSELL WILKINS is one of the leaders in the progressive young business element of Greenville, and in both public and business life has shown that promptness of decision and action which makes for large and definite results.

Mr. Wilkins was born at Gaffney, South Carolina, August 10, 1885, and represents several old and prominent families in Upper South Carolina. The Town of Gaffney, where he was born, was founded by and named for his maternal great-grandfather, Capt. Michael Gaffney, a native of Granard, Ireland, who moved from Charleston to Upper South Carolina and settled at what is now Gaffney about 1805.

The Wilkins family came from Virginia to South Carolina during the eighteenth century and settled in that part of Spartanburg County now Cherokee County. Mr. Wilkins, who is a son of Robert Russell Wilkins and Lura Dean (Gaffney) Wilkins, after graduating from the Gaffney High School, won a scholarship and entered The Citadel, South Carolina's chief military school, and was graduated there in 1908. He was an instructor at the Porter Military Academy at Charleston for two years, 1908-1910, and after one year in the real estate business in Gaffney he moved to Greenville and identified himself with the business interests of that city. He is the senior member of the firm of Harry Wilkins and Company, real estate brokers and dealers, with offices in the Swandale Building, Greenville, South Carolina.

In April, 1917, when the United States entered the war, Mr. Wilkins, being an only son in a family



A. H. Hayden (M.D.)

composed of his aged father, mother and three sisters, was seriously handicapped by his responsibilities to his family and the extensive building operations which his firm (The William Goldsmith Company) was engaged in doing for a number of cotton mills in South Carolina. Due to these circumstances he was unable to follow his own inclination and enter the war at that time.

However, the opportunities that came to him to do a "man's duty" at home, both from a civil and military standpoint, were eagerly accepted. He assisted Col. Henry T. Thompson in the organization of the South Carolina Reserve Militia, devoting his time and energy to the work of shaping the necessary legislation and getting it enacted by the Legislature. He also organized the local Greenville company, known as the Markley Guards, of which he was made captain, which company he instructed and trained until he was appointed, by Governor Manning, major commanding the Second Battalion of four companies in the First Regiment of South Carolina Reserve Militia. Capt. Hope Sadler succeeded him as commander of the Markley Guards. He also organized and drilled and instructed two companies of cadets at Furman University, and was active in many of the war auxiliary undertakings and campaigns.

Although over the draft age, he felt that his early training and talents should be available to his country in war. He resorted to strenuous efforts to relieve himself of his building operations and shape his personal responsibilities so that he could offer his services in the army, which he did in the spring or summer of 1918. At that time the war was in its most critical phase, and not even the most sanguine expected it would be over until 1919.

Before going to Washington to volunteer his services Mr. Wilkins received a number of strong letters endorsing him for a commission in the National army. Some of these letters indicate the recognition paid him by men high in official life, and the following extracts have an appropriate place in this sketch. Governor R. I. Manning said: "Major Wilkins graduated from The Citadel in 1908, has had several years' experience in the National Guard, and is now a major in the State Reserve Militia. He is a man of excellent character, good education, and is a fine officer. I cheerfully recommend Major Wilkins to your favorable consideration for the service which he desires to enter."

From Col. Asbury Coward, a distinguished Confederate officer in the war between the states and superintendent of The Citadel from 1890 to 1908: "Mr. Wilkins is fully competent to command any company of soldiers. Since he graduated from The Citadel he has had several years' experience as an officer in the National Guard. I heartily recommend that he be made a captain in the National Army or any other body of troops."

A prominent business man of Greenville, Mr. G. G. Slaughter, wrote: "Major Wilkins is a man of sterling character, good habits, and full of energy; a man of splendid executive ability, a natural leader, and will measure up to any responsibilities placed upon him requiring above qualifications."

Upon his volunteering his application for a captain's commission was approved, but the story of

Mr. Wilkins' efforts to get his physical examination and his application for a commission passed upon is a long one, involving tedious and seemingly unnecessary delays due no doubt to the traditional red tape and the lack of efficient office forces of the departments in Washington. Mr. Wilkins passed a successful examination before the army medical board in Washington, and he made three separate trips to Washington in his efforts to get in the army, but on account of delays beyond his control orders were not issued for him to report for duty until early in November. The armistice was signed on November 11th, and not being able to get in the army he did not wish to accept a commission in the Officers' Reserve.

ROBERT OBADIAH PURDY, JR. No record of South Carolina heroism, no roll of the worthy sons, whose character and deeds and sacrifices have added luster to her escutcheon, and whose memory she cherishes, would be complete without the name of Robert Obadiah Purdy, who cheerfully gave his life that the blessings of civilization and the heritage of human freedom should not perish from the earth.

Robert O. Purdy, Jr., a son of Judge Robert O. and Hattie Ingram Purdy, was born in Sumter, South Carolina, April 5, 1891, and was reared in his native town, universally recognized by associates as a boy of pure life, high ideals and great promise. His education began in the schools of his home town, and was completed at the University of South Carolina, where he graduated in the School of Law in 1914. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of law as a member of the firm of Purdy and Bland, of which his honored father was the head. Here he soon gave promise of great usefulness and eminence in his chosen field.

When he heard the first call of his country for the military service of its young men, within an hour he made application to be enrolled in the service. After the requisite period of training at Fort Oglethorpe, he was commissioned as second lieutenant, and immediately volunteered for overseas duty. In August, 1917, he bade farewell to country and loved ones, and embarked from New York in September of that year. He was assigned to the Twenty-Eighth Regiment Infantry, First Division, Regulars, a unit signalized subsequently both by its great heroism and by its long list of casualties. Having been gassed in March, 1918, he was confined to a hospital for about one month. In the capture of Cantigny, he sustained a wound, though not of very serious character. For a brief time he was assigned to detached duty, but at his earnest request was returned to his division and attached to Company M of his old regiment. At his own request, that he might take part with his unit in an attack on the Paris Soissons road to be made on the morning of July 19th, he was relieved from liaison duty on the 18th. At 7 a. m. of the 19th the First and Third Divisions were given the lead in the attack. A comrade, himself severely wounded in the same engagement, states that Purdy was wounded on this day and gave himself first aid. He was urged by a captain of his regiment to go to the rear. He replied that his wound did not incapacitate him and that he was going on with his

men. His comrades tell how that, fearlessly leading his platoon, he reached his objective, under a heavy machine gun fire from an exposed flank, and while looking over his men to see that they were all right, he was struck by a machine gun bullet in the heart and instantly killed. On the spot where he fell in the moment of triumph he was buried. He was officially reported as killed leading his platoon on July 21st, but according to the statement of a number of his comrades he was killed on July 19th.

It was a costly sacrifice. Rare talents, well cultured, lofty character, pure life, unselfish impulses, combined to win the respect and confidence of all who knew him, while a sunny, genial disposition, sonality of rare magnetism.

If the good that men do lives after them, then by his life and by his death, Robert Purdy has bequeathed a noble heritage to others who come after him.

To the above tribute and appreciation written by Rev. Dr. W. J. McKay of Sumter, it would be possible to add many other comments found in the Sumter Herald and other state papers. The University publication, *The Carolinian*, for January-February, 1919, contains an article on Lieutenant Purdy compiled by Yates Snowden, editor in chief of the History of South Carolina. One paragraph from that article is: "Robert Purdy will always be remembered by his fellows as a boy and a man of singularly high (some thought Quixotic) ideals; keen intelligence, fine sense of humor and with a genius for friendship—and so it is not surprising to note in the *Garnet and Black* for 1914, the year he was called to the bar, his high stand in all student activities, the Euphradian Society, college publications, the Civic Club, the German Club, football and the Y. M. C. A."

Mr. Snowden quotes one near to him who wrote: "I think he was about the happiest man I ever saw and happy because he was clean and high. He thought in high ideals and lived as he thought. His conceptions of the duty of a lawyer were different from the conceptions usually entertained, and his ideas of the methods of becoming a lawyer were also different. When urged more than once to put himself in the way where he might be employed in criminal cases or trivial cases to attract notoriety, he courteously and smilingly declined to cheapen himself in that way."

Professor Snowden also quotes the telegram of Brig.-Gen. Johnson Hagood: "Robert Purdy killed 7 a. m. July nineteenth leading his platoon in attack Paris Soissons Road buried where he fell. Excellent officer, fearless and devoted to duty; much liked by officers and men. Death great loss to his regiment."

In conclusion should be quoted the words of one of his fellow lieutenants of the Twenty-Eighth Infantry: "Lieutenant Purdy was absolutely fearless—exposing himself to danger in order to set an example to his men. I have had a number of men tell me that, and have visited him while engaged in trench warfare and know it to be more than true. He was always cheerful under fire—joking and cheering and encouraging those around him. The officers and men request that I extend their deepest sympathy to you. I, myself, feel the loss of a real friend."

Judge Robert O. Purdy has received from the division commander of the First Division a citation

for his son Lieut. Robert O. Purdy for gallantry in action and general meritorious conduct.

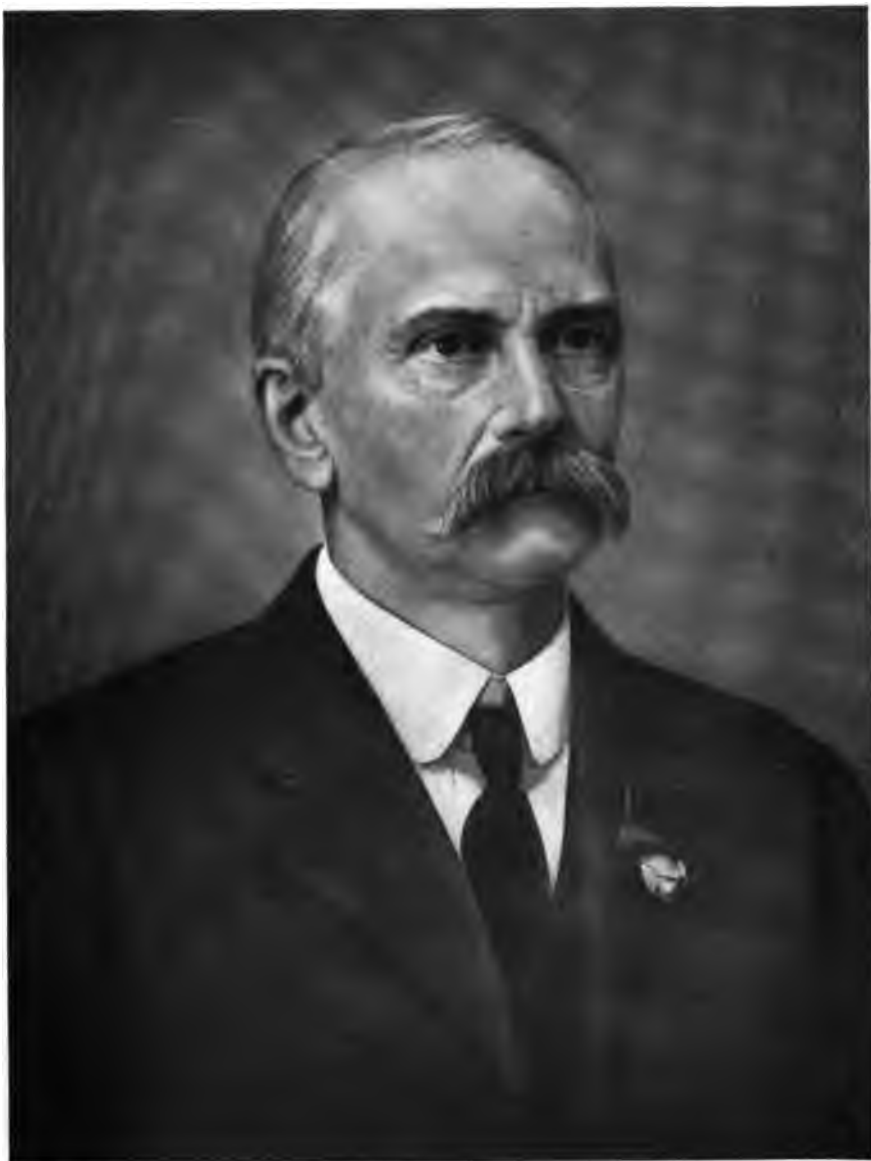
JUDGE ROBERT O. PURDY, whose many years of earnest work as a lawyer, judge and citizen have given him enviable place in the affection and esteem of the people of South Carolina, is a resident of Sumter and came to South Carolina in 1881.

He was born near Lawrenceville, Virginia, February 11, 1857, a son of James and Jane Purdy, who came to Virginia from Ireland after their marriage. He acquired a common school education, spent two years in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, and took his law degree from the University of Virginia. Judge Purdy practiced for many years as a member of the Sumter bar, served as mayor of Sumter and on the city council, and in 1902 was elected circuit judge, which he voluntarily resigned in 1907 to resume the duties of a private citizen and the practice of his profession. He is connected with a number of financial institutions as attorney and in their management.

December 18, 1883, he married Miss Hattie H. Ingram, of Manning, South Carolina. She died in October, 1914. Her father was Dr. John I. Ingram. To Judge and Mrs. Purdy were born nine children, seven of whom are still living. The oldest son was Robert O. Purdy, Jr., whose distinguished record as a soldier and officer in the World war has been described on other pages.

ROBERT T. CASTON was born at Camden, the county seat of Kershaw County, South Carolina, February 20, 1851, a son of W. Thurlow Caston. His father, a native of Lancaster County, South Carolina, was left an orphan at an early age, but secured a good educational training and after his graduation from Davidson College, North Carolina, entered the legal profession. While his abilities were great, he died before he had gone far on the road to prominence, in young manhood. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Bryce, and was a native of South Carolina and a daughter of Robert Bryce, of Columbia, survived him to the age of eighty-two years. Of their children, Robert T. is the only survivor and the mother lived with this son and died at his home.

Robert T. Caston attended private schools and Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and graduated from the latter in 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In that same year he went to Texas, where for the next four years he taught in the public and private schools of Hunt, Hopkins, Johnson and H counties, and in the meantime applied himself assiduously to the study of law. In 1875 he returned to South Carolina, where he completed his preparations for his chosen profession in the office of Bobo & Carlisle, lawyers, of Spartanburg, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. For about a year he was connected with the probate judge's office at Lancaster, but in 1876 changed his scene of activity to Cheraw, where he entered the partnership of McIver & Caston, with Judge McIver. This association continued until the elevation of Judge McIver to the bench, when Mr. Caston joined W. L. T. Prince, and later was associated with the son of his former partner, Judge McIver, but since 1882 has carried on practice alone.



Yours truly
R. J. Gaston

He has a representative clientele, including some of the largest concerns and most prominent business men and banks of the county. While engaged in practice, Mr. Caston came into contact with financial affairs, in which he was first interested in a professional capacity and later as a personal participant. In 1887 he was one of the organizers of the Bank of Cheraw, and two years later was elected its president, a position which he has retained for over thirty uninterrupted years. The bank has assumed and held a leading position among the institutions of Chesterfield County, standing high in reputation in banking circles of the state and in the confidence of the people. He is largely and profitably interested in farming, is a director in the Cheraw Cotton Mills, and has numerous other financial and business interests. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and chairman of the board of school trustees of Cheraw.

THOMAS M. LYLES is a lawyer of distinction at Spartanburg, and has devoted himself completely to his profession, allowing none of the influences which so often attract a lawyer to other fields to swerve him from the vocation which he has so gladly accepted as his true and best mission.

Mr. Lyles was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1880, a son of John Woodward and Susan C. (Morris) Lyles. The first white child born in Fairfield County was a Lyles and the family is one of the oldest and best known in that part of the state. John Woodward Lyles, who was born in the western part of Fairfield County, is probably today the best known citizen of the county and a man of fine character and of broad usefulness. As a boy he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. For the past twenty years he has been clerk of the Court of Fairfield County, his home being at Winnsboro, the county seat. He also represented that county in the State Legislature, has been county chairman, and a former member of the board of trustees of the state penitentiary.

Thomas M. Lyles graduated with the class of 1901 from the famous Citadel at Charleston. The next three years he spent teaching school, and he then entered the law department of the University of South Carolina, graduating in 1906. He at once came to Spartanburg and has developed a general practice in all the courts and also has represented a number of important commercial and industrial corporations. He served one term in the House of Representatives, 1915-1916, but did not offer for reelection. For seven years he practiced alone and is now a member of the law firm of Lyles, Daniel & Drummond, a firm title that speaks for itself among the legal profession of the state. A former member of the firm was Judge J. T. Johnston, ex-Congressman from this district.

JOHN F. FLOYD. Students of political science have long realized that the efficacy of democratic government is derived not so much from the form as from the personal vigor and character of those entrusted with administrative powers. Spartanburg is one of the wisely and efficiently governed cities of South Carolina. The form of government is by "commission," and while that expedites administration and concentrates responsibility, it is significant that much

of the vigor of municipal affairs has been continued through from the old regime, and is due primarily to the fact that John F. Floyd has always been the commission mayor, as he was mayor under the old system.

Altogether Mr. Floyd has been mayor of Spartanburg twelve years. He was first honored with the office in 1905, holding it four years. Then came another term, and when the new charter was adopted he was called upon as the man best fitted by experience and native ability to guide the city in the new channels of municipal administration.

Mr. Floyd was born in York County, South Carolina, in 1866, son of Andrew G. and Susan Elizabeth (Hall) Floyd. The family moved to Spartanburg in 1869, and Andrew G. Floyd for many years was in the wholesale grocery business and one of the city's most substantial and highly respected citizens, giving of his personal energies to its upbuilding from a small town to a modern industrial center.

John F. Floyd was reared and educated in Spartanburg, and in 1894 entered the furniture and undertaking business. Since 1908 he has confined his attention exclusively to undertaking, and has the most complete establishment of the kind in the city. He is affiliated with the lodges of Masons, Elks, Woodmen and Red Men. Mayor Floyd married Miss Leita Russell, daughter of Dr. W. T. Russell of Spartanburg, and their family consists of four children, named William Russell, John Gordon, Elizabeth and Sarah.

CHARLES M. DRUMMOND, a former member of the House of Representatives, has won high standing in the profession of law since beginning practice at Spartanburg in 1909. In early life he had a thorough military training, being a graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, and was an enthusiastic worker in war activities during 1917-18.

Mr. Drummond was born near Woodruff in Spartanburg County in 1882. The family residence was established there nearly a century before his birth. His great-grandfather Ephraim Drummond, with his wife, who was related to the family of the famous Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, came from Virginia and settled in the Woodruff community in 1789. His descendants have lived in that locality ever since.

Mr. Drummond's grandfather was Rev. Simpson Drummond, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers in Upper South Carolina. Dr. Madison W. Drummond, Woodruff and vicinity and served as an assistant surgeon in the Confederate army during the war. He married Gertrude Shell, a native of Laurens County, and Charles M. Drummond is one of their children.

Mr. Drummond graduated from South Carolina's famous military school in 1904, and with such high standing in scholarship that he was selected as an instructor in the Staunton (Virginia) Military Institute. In addition to his duties there he also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1909. In the same year he opened offices at Woodruff and Spartanburg and carried on an individual practice until October, 1918, when he became a member of the prominent Spartanburg law firm Lyles, Daniel & Drummond. Mr. Drummond served in the Legislature during the sessions of 1911 and 1912, having been elected in 1910. A large amount of his time and professional ability were devoted to patriotic work

during the war. He had charge of three of the Liberty Loan campaigns for Woodruff Township and was township chairman of the Council of Defense, also had charge of the War Savings Stamp campaign in the same township, and was the first chairman of the Red Cross Chapter of Woodruff Township.

Mr. Drummond is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and his place of worship is the First Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Virginia May of Staunton, Virginia, and they have one daughter, Kittie Lomax and one son, Charles M., Jr.

JOHN NEWELL HARGROVE. To such vigorous and resourceful men as John Newell Hargrove, Dillon County is indebted for its place among the highly productive localities of South Carolina. Forty-three years of age, and a native of Little Rock, this state, where he was born August 22, 1876, this earnest and high-minded planter and cotton dealer is a sincere appreciator of the dignity and worth of his calling, and of its enormous worth and importance as a fundamental feature of community existence. Mr. Hargrove has also contributed to the progress of his community by public service of a valuable character, and at this time is a member of the board of county commissioners.

John Newell Hargrove was the third in order of birth of the four children of James D. and Mary Jane (McDonald) Hargrove. The Hargrove family originated in Wales, from whence the original American settler came to this country at a very early date in the history of the colony of Virginia, where he made settlement and which was the family's home for a number of generations. The mother of Mr. Hargrove's grandfather was an Adams, who located in Delaware, also at an early day, and later moved to Marlboro County, South Carolina, and the grandfather was a native of that county, where he spent his life as a planter. James D. Hargrove's mother was a daughter of Joshua Ammons, who was with General LaFayette when he was wounded, and carried him off the battlefield. In later years he walked from his home in Marlboro County, South Carolina, to Fayetteville, North Carolina, in order that he might meet his old commander.

James Hargrove was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, but in young manhood moved to Marion (now Dillon) County. During the war between the states he enlisted in Kershaw's Brigade of the Confederate army, and served four years in the Quartermaster's Department, coming through the war safely, although his brother was wounded. Mrs. Hargrove was born in North Carolina, a daughter of John and Katie (McLucas) McDonald, natives of Scotland, the former of whom was born on the Isle of Skye and came to the United States at the age of twelve years, locating at Richmond, North Carolina. James D. and Mary Jane Hargrove became the parents of four children: Sarah, who died in infancy; James, a resident of Dillon; John Newell, of this review; and Norman B., postmaster of Dillon and one of the leading members of the county legal profession.

John Newell Hargrove was but two years of age at the time his father died, and when he was only

fifteen years of age he took over the responsibilities attached to the management of the home farm. It will thus be seen that he had few chances of attaining an advanced educational training, but he made the most of his opportunities, and is today a well-informed and well-read man, with broad and definite knowledge upon all practical subjects. He has devoted himself to farming throughout his career, and at this time is the owner of the home estate, consisting of 161 acres and lying seven miles north of Dillon. He is largely interested in buying and selling cotton, and maintains an office at Dillon for handling this business. Mr. Hargrove's success and prominence have been earned by diligence and integrity, and these and other excellent qualities insure him a bright and promising future.

In 1905 Mr. Hargrove was married to Cora McRae, daughter of Roderick and Mary (Smith) McRae, and they are the parents of one daughter: Sarah. Mr. Hargrove has long been interested in civic affairs, and in 1916, was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Dillon County. He made such an excellent impression upon his constituents that in 1918 he received the re-election and still continues to give of his valuable services in efficiently discharging the duties of this important office. Mr. Hargrove is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and he and Mrs. Hargrove are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

WALTER FORE STACKHOUSE. A lawyer who has practiced at Marion for twenty years, Mr. Stackhouse has frequently been called to positions of trust and responsibility, and has rendered a great deal of valuable service outside the strict limits of his profession.

He was born at Little Rock, South Carolina, December 1, 1873, a son of Col. E. T. and Anna (Fore) Stackhouse. His father was a well known Confederate veteran and otherwise spent his life as a planter. Walter F. Stackhouse was educated in the public schools, graduated in 1895 from Wofford College, finishing his course in the law department of the University of South Carolina in 1897 and then continued his law course by post-graduate work in Harvard University. In 1898 he began practice at Marion.

Mr. Stackhouse is a member of the Board of Education of Marion County and is a former member of the County Road and Highway Commission. He is also a trustee of Wofford College and was a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity there. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias, and for eighteen years served as a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marion.

October 24, 1900, he married Daisy Waller of Greenwood.

IBRA CHARLES BLACKWOOD, present solicitor of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, is a native of Spartanburg County, and has made his own way to successful prominence in professional affairs and for seventeen years has been coming steadily to the front as a lawyer and leading citizen.

He was born in the upper part of Spartanburg County November 21, 1878, son of Charles and Lou-

vina (Burns) Blackwood, both natives of Spartanburg County. His maternal grandfather Burns came to South Carolina from Scotland. His grandfather Blackwood was born in England, first settled in Virginia, afterwards locating in the extreme upper part of Spartanburg County, in a community which subsequently was known as Blackwood postoffice.

Ibra Charles Blackwood was born and reared on the Blackwood plantation and left there at the age of fifteen to enter Furman University at Greenville, and afterwards was a student in Wofford College at Spartanburg. He had to depend largely upon his own efforts to put him through college and also prepare for the bar. He read law in Spartanburg in the offices of Wilson & Hydrick and also with a firm of which Mr. Hoke was a partner. Admitted to the bar in 1902, he has since been in active practice at Spartanburg, and is now associated with Mr. P. D. Barron in conducting a general practice in all the courts. The same year he was admitted to practice he was elected a member of the Legislature and served two consecutive terms. Mr. Blackwood was chosen solicitor for the Seventh Judicial Circuit in 1916, and has made an enviable reputation for the efficient and courageous manner in which he has conducted all litigation in behalf of the state.

Mr. Blackwood is not only a good lawyer but is an able public speaker, and frequently has been orator of the day on public occasions. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and is grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. Mr. Blackwood married Miss Margaret Hodges, a native of Tennessee.

RUPERT HOWARD FIKE, M. D. While one of the thoroughly trained and qualified general physicians and surgeons, Doctor Fike throughout his professional practice has devoted himself to the special science of Roentgenology and the opinion of his professional associates concurs that he is one of the most skillful operators with the X-Ray in the South. He gives all his time to his special services as Roentgenologist for the Steedly Hospital at Spartanburg.

Doctor Fike was born in Spartanburg in 1887. His great-grandfather was a native of Nuremberg, Germany, and on coming to America settled on Dutch Fork in Newberry County, South Carolina. Doctor Fike's grandfather George A. Fike, after a trip to Mississippi returned to South Carolina and settled at Cherokee Springs, in Spartanburg County in 1835. The family have lived in the county now for eighty-five years. Doctor Fike's parents were George O. and Ella Estella (McKinney) Fike, the latter still living. The father had his home at Cherokee Springs for a number of years and then removed to Spartanburg. He was a business man of great sagacity, but best known and remembered for his strict honor and rectitude, and his life in business as a citizenship constitutes a record which his children and descendants may well cherish.

Doctor Fike received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Spartanburg and graduated from Clemson College with the class of 1908. He took his medical course in the Medical Department of the Lincoln Memorial College at Knoxville, Tennessee, graduating in 1912. He had already determined to specialize in X-Ray work and

diagnosis and his training in that line was acquired by extensive post-graduate courses in Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, and the New York Polyclinic. As a specialist he has contributed much to the splendid standing of the Steedly Hospital at Spartanburg, to which he gives his entire professional services. Doctor Fike is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Miss Ethel Lee Ewing of Knoxville, Tennessee, became his wife. She is a member of the Ewing family of Virginia. Their two children are Rupert H., Jr., and Eleanor Ewing.

HENRY MULLINS. A lifelong resident of Marion County, Henry Mullins has impressed his personal abilities and influence at many points in the county's affairs in the past thirty years. He is a lawyer by profession, has a large practice and a prominent place in the bar, is also a banker, and has frequently been honored with positions of trust and responsibility in his home community and in the state.

He was born at the Town of Mullins, named in honor of his family, November 16, 1864, son of William Sidney and Sarah (Hodges) Mullins. It is said that the South Carolina family of that name belongs to the same ancestry as the famous Priscilla Mullins famed in song and story of New England. William S. Mullins was also a lawyer, a planter, served as a member of both Houses in the Legislature.

Henry Mullins' boyhood alternated between school and farm work and though his father was a man of substantial resources and lent him every encouragement to take up the profession of law Henry chose to be dependent upon his own resources and worked to pay his way through college. He graduated from the South Carolina University with the A. B. degree in 1887, having prepared for university at the Mullins Academy and the Hopewell Academy. He studied law for several years with that eminent jurist C. A. Wood of Marion. Since admission to the bar he has always made Marion his home, and among other prominent interests represented by him he is attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

Mr. Mullins is also prominent as a banker, having established and for many years been president of the Bank of Mullins and was one of the organizers and is vice president of the Planters Bank of Marion. For nearly twenty years he served as chairman of the board of trustees of the public schools. By appointment he has also filled the office of special judge several times.

Mr. Mullins is a member of the Episcopal Church, is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Knights of Pythias and is an active democrat.

November 4, 1891, he married Miss Louisa Norwood, daughter of George A. Norwood of Greenville. To their marriage were born six children. The son Edward H. served with the rank of lieutenant in the famous Rainbow or Forty-second Division in the World war. He is a graduate of the law department of the University of South Carolina and since returning from overseas has been engaged in active practice.

DON CARL COOK had just completed his legal education when the war with Germany was declared, and after nearly two years of service in camp and overseas he returned and began practice at Harts-ville, as a partner of another soldier, Capt. R. R. McLeod.

Mr. Cook was born on a plantation twelve miles from Lake City in Florence County March 24, 1895, son of E. A. and Itaska (Brown) Cook. His father was a native of Williamsburg County, his grandfather Jesse D. Cook was born in the same locality, while the great-grandfather was Jesse Cook, a native of Columbia. E. A. Cook has spent his active life as a planter and farmer. Itaska Brown was born in Williamsburg County, a daughter of James Brown. Don Carl is the second in a family of twelve children.

He spent his boyhood days on a plantation three miles from Lake City, attended high school there, prepared for college in the Wofford Fitting School at Spartanburg and received his law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1917, being admitted to the bar at the same time.

At the beginning of the war he joined the Fourth Company, South Carolina Coast Artillery, National Guard, and afterward was mustered into the Federal service with the Sixty-First Coast Artillery and made a corporal. With his regiment he went overseas and spent six months in France. He was given intensive training with the Sixty-First Regiment. Mr. Cook landed at New York February 17, 1919, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Captain McLeod under the firm name of McLeod & Cook, attorneys and lawyers. Mr. Cook is a member of Company D, of the First Separate Battalion of the South Carolina National Guard. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

TRACY CLARENCE EASTERLING. On the basis of his record for the past twenty years it is appropriate to speak of Mr. Easterling as one of the really constructive forces in the educational affairs of South Carolina. He has always been more than a teacher in the commonly accepted sense of that term. Likewise he has done much more than administer schools according to the routine formula. He has succeeded in adapting school instruction and school work in response to the modern demands made upon schools as a vital function in American institutions. Mr. Easterling, whose best work probably has been done at Marion where he has been superintendent of schools for a number of years, was born at Marlboro June 20, 1873, a son of Crawford and Emily (Fuller) Easterling. His father was a farmer. He began his education in the public schools of Bennettsville and afterwards attended Wofford College at Spartanburg. He was principal of the high school at Marlboro and spent two years as principal of the Alfordville schools in North Carolina, and while there aroused public sentiment and secured taxation for the construction of a good modern school. For three years he was also at Rowland, North Carolina. Mr. Easterling then returned to Wofford College, where he graduated A. B. in 1902. He then spent four years in the Wofford Fitting School, three years of the time as business manager. Mr. Easter-

ling began his work at Marion as superintendent of city schools in 1906. He has been the moving spirit in improving the equipment and facilities of these city schools until they are now among the best in the state. In fact the Manual Training School is regarded as the most efficient among similar schools in South Carolina. He has also introduced a department of domestic science, and a business training department. Marion has some excellent school buildings and the chief school has an auditorium with 1,200 seats. One thousand pupils are enrolled in the city schools and Mr. Easterling directs the work of a staff of twenty-two teachers.

He is a member of the South Carolina Teachers' and City Superintendents' Association, belongs to the Southern Education Association and is superintendent of his Sunday school in the Methodist Church. He is also interested in farming and is secretary and treasurer of the Dixie Land Company.

August 25, 1914, Mr. Easterling married Sadie Estell Kendrick of Rock Hill, South Carolina.

FRANCIS W. P. BUTLER, M. D. It is doubtful if any living South Carolinian can claim a more imposing list of historic names in his immediate and remote family connections than Doctor Butler of Columbia, whose own life has been one of constant devotion to the best ideals of his profession and the traditions of his family. The deeds and achievements of his forefathers are matters of intimate knowledge in South Carolina history, and only a few facts need be stated.

His paternal great-grandfather was Gen. William Butler, whose remote ancestors lived in Normandy and included the great English royalist, James, Duke of Ormond. Gen. William Butler was born in Prince William County, Virginia, in 1759. The father of William Butler was Capt. James Butler, who a few years before the opening of the Revolution emigrated with his family to South Carolina. Capt. James Butler and his four sons and two sisters were all active participants in the Revolutionary struggle. Capt. James Butler lost his life in a bloody conflict with a party of Tories led by "Bloody Bill Cunningham," the entire company being butchered, and several years later it fell to the lot of Gen. William Butler to avenge this death and finally disperse the Cunningham band. During the Revolution Gen. William Butler rose from lieutenant to major general, and was also a prominent leader in the civil life of his state. For thirteen years he was a member of Congress, resigning his seat to give way to John C. Calhoun.

His son, grandfather of Doctor Butler of Columbia, was Dr. William Butler, who was born in Edgefield district, at what was known as Butler Church. Several of Doctor Butler's brothers achieved high distinction as soldiers and civic leaders, including Pierce M. Butler, who was one time governor of South Carolina, and who was killed leading the Palmetto Regiment up the heights of Cherubusco in the Mexican war. Doctor Butler rode to Philadelphia on horseback to study medicine, remaining in that city until he graduated. He was assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and while stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, met Jane Tweedy Perry, daughter of Capt. James Perry of the United



H. Carl Casey.

States Navy and sister of Oliver Hazard Perry and Commodore M. C. Perry. It was the naval victory of Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie that won the War of 1812, while Commodore N. C. Perry gained lasting fame as commander of the expedition which opened up commercial relations between United States and Japan. Shortly after his marriage to Miss Perry, Dr. William Butler retired from the navy and, returning to South Carolina, located on his plantation in Edgefield County, South Carolina, on Saluda River, and later moved to Lowndes Hill, a short distance from Greenville. In 1848 President Polk appointed Dr. William Butler agent to the Cherokee Indians in the Indian Territory. His family accompanied him overland in carriages and wagons to Fort Gibson.

William Butler, fourth son of Dr. William and Jane Tweedy Perry Butler, was born in 1837 near Greenville. He was serving in the United States Artillery when the war between the states started, and resigned from the United States army. He joined his people and was a colonel in the Confederate States army, stationed in Fort Sumter, Charleston, in command of what was known as the Regulars. While stationed in Fort Sumter he was told that smoke was coming out of the powder magazine. He called an orderly and ordered him to go in, and the colonel followed and they put out some refuse that had caught fire from the pipe of a drunken Irishman. Colonel Butler was offered a commission as brigadier general just before the close of the war, and refused it. How unmodern this was.

The tenth child and sixth son of Dr. William and Jane Tweedy Perry Butler was a character whose name and deeds are made familiar in every text book history in South Carolina. This was the late Gen. Mathew Calbraith Butler, who was born at his father's plantation near Greenville, March 8, 1836, and died April 14, 1909. When his parents went out to the Indian Territory it is said that he drove a mule hitched to a one-horse wagon. He remained in the West until 1851. He then returned to Edgefield to live with his uncle, Judge A. P. Butler, United States senator from South Carolina, and from that time his youth was spent in an environment calculated to bring out the very finest qualities of his character. It has been justly said that few men in the United States could boast a prouder family inheritance than General Butler. "For three generations his ancestors and relations on both sides of the house have been distinguished in public service as naval and army officers, judges, governors and United States senators."

Mathew C. Butler entered South Carolina College in 1854, but left after the junior year and studied law under his uncle, Judge Butler. He was admitted to practice and began his professional career at Edgefield. In 1861, at the age of twenty-five, having previously married, he went out as captain of the Edgefield Hussars. He rose from captain through the regular grades of Confederate States Army to major general of cavalry on the 25th of August, 1864. He was a brilliant soldier, beloved by all his men and feared and respected by the enemy. It is said that he never ordered a soldier to go where he would not go himself.

However, his military career and his brilliant career as a lawyer and a United States senator and the chief figure in restoring white men's government to South Carolina in 1876 is a subject that properly belongs to the general history of South Carolina. For twelve years he was a colleague of General Hampton in the United States Senate, and after retiring from office, six years later, he formed a law partnership at Washington. A remarkable honor came to him on May 28, 1898, when he was appointed and commissioned by unanimous consent of the Senate to major general in the United States army. This honor came to him nearly thirty-four years after his victory at Reams Station that won him the rank of major general of cavalry in the Confederacy. At the close of the Spanish-American war he was appointed a member of the Cuban Peace Commission with General Wade and Admiral Sampson.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mathew C. Butler married Maria Simkins Pickens, fourth child of Col. F. W. Pickens. She was a great-granddaughter of the first Andrew Pickens, the great Revolutionary leader of the upper section of South Carolina. His son, the second Andrew Pickens, held the office of colonel in the Regular Army during the War of 1812 and was afterward governor of South Carolina. Francis W. Pickens, father of Mrs. M. C. Butler, was educated in South Carolina College, became a lawyer at Edgefield and was for ten years member of Congress from South Carolina. In 1858 he was sent by President Buchanan to Russia. Some years later, in 1860, he was made governor of South Carolina. His home near Edgefield was known as "Edgewood," and this place became the home of Gen. M. C. Butler after his marriage. General Butler had charge of the estate when Governor Pickens went to Russia.

Dr. Francis W. P. Butler was born at the Edgewood estate in Edgefield County December 18, 1858, and was reared at Edgefield, South Carolina. He attended Wofford College at Spartanburg and the Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte. When his father was United States senator he was in Washington, and began the study of medicine in that city while acting as secretary to his distinguished father. Returning to South Carolina in 1879, he entered the Medical College of the State of Charleston, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1881. For thirteen months he was an interne in Roper Hospital, and then engaged in general practice at Fort Lawn in Chester County. After six months of post-graduate study in the New York Polyclinic he located at Columbia, where he practiced four years, and then followed his profession four or five years at Edgefield. Accepting the appointment of acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, he spent about five years at the various army posts in the West. Since then Doctor Butler has resumed his general practice at Columbia.

October 28, 1898, he married Miss Lilian Jones, daughter of Capt. Iredell Jones of Rock Hill. Mrs. Butler is a niece of Gen. Willie Jones of Columbia and a granddaughter of James Adams, the famous South Carolina secessionist and governor of South Carolina just before the Confederate war. Doctor

and Mrs. Butler have two daughters: Ellen Iredell and Mariah Pickens Butler.

Mrs. F. W. P. Butler, on her father's side, is descended from Allen Jones, distinguished in colonial and Revolutionary history of North Carolina. She is also related to the Iredell family. James Iredell was judge of the United States Court, and his son was governor of North Carolina in ante-bellum times. Mrs. Butler is also descended from the Johnstone family of North Carolina.

Lieut.-Col. M. C. Butler, United States Army, was killed just before the late war in Europe. He graduated from West Point in 1888, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel of cavalry, the same branch which his distinguished father and namesake followed. He was the fourth son of M. C. and Maria S. Butler. Colonel Butler gained more distinction than any member of the family in his generation, and if he had been spared to fight the Huns might have been even more prominent.

The next member of the family who has attained prominence in the state professionally as a lawyer and politician is Thomas Bothwell Butler of Gaffney, South Carolina. He is a nephew of Gen. M. C. Butler and son of Dr. P. P. Butler, M. C. Butler's elder brother. He has demonstrated thus far in his career the possibilities of even more prominence, for he has enjoyed all the honors his county can give and is now leader of the bar in his city and ranks with the best lawyers in the state.

MAJ. BERNARD MANNING is one of the noted six brothers, sons of former Governor R. I. Manning, all of whom were soldiers or officers in the World war. He is the second living son of former Governor Manning. One of his older brothers was killed in France.

Major Manning was born on his father's farm near Sumter and graduated with the A. B. degree from the University of South Carolina in 1909. During 1911-12 he was vice consul general at Genoa, Italy. He left the Government service and when the war with Germany began was cashier of the National Bank of Sumter. He resigned to enter the officers training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in May, 1917, and on June 8th was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. Soon afterward he was transferred to the artillery and on the 15th of August was commissioned captain of artillery, being retained at Camp Oglethorpe as instructor of the First Battery, Second Officers Training Camp during its period of training. On December 15, 1917, he reported to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and was given command of the Headquarters Company of the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Field Artillery, in the Eighty-First (Wildcat) Division. On July 29, 1918, he was commissioned major, and in August went overseas with his command to France. The Field Artillery was put under intensive training, and the Three Hundred and Sixteenth and several other regiments had completed their work and were scheduled for front line service only a few days before the signing of the armistice. Major Manning returned home in the latter part of May, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Lee on June 14th. The following month he removed to Spartanburg and engaged in business as a stock and bond broker. His older

brother Vivian since the war has located at Greenville.

Major Manning married Miss Katharine Word Burton of Baltimore, member of the distinguished Virginia family of that name. They have a son Burton Manning.

H. CLYDE HARVLEY. The business of administering the municipal government of a city like Greenville is as everyone will acknowledge a man's job. But it is not the importance of the office itself, but the manner in which he has administered it that distinguishes the present mayor, H. Clyde Harvley.

Mr. Harvley is the youngest mayor in South Carolina, and one of the youngest men in the country to fill the mayor's chair in a city the size of Greenville.

Mr. Harvley has performed the duties of this exacting office in addition to giving daily attention to his private business responsibilities. He was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, December 17, 1886, son of J. K. and Ida (Adkins) Harvley, both of whom are living. When he was a child, his parents removed to Greenwood County, where he grew up and received his education. He was only a boy when he entered railroad service, becoming telegraph operator and station agent, and on March 1, 1913, he was transferred to Greenville and given the responsibilities of local representative for the C. & W. C. Railway, a part of the Atlantic Coast Line System.

Mr. Harvley had not been long in Greenville before he manifested an interest in politics and public affairs that attracted notice to him. In 1915, he was elected alderman and filled that office for two years. In the city council he was chairman of the light committees, and he made that more than a perfunctory responsibility. The citizens generally give him credit for inaugurating the present beautiful white way of Greenville, considered the last word in street lighting and the best found in any city of the size in the South. Up to the time Mr. Harvley became a member of the city council no provision had been made for a sinking fund to take care of the bonded indebtedness of the city. He took charge of this matter, and secured the necessary legislature providing a sinking fund.

In 1917, Mr. Harvley by vote of the people, became mayor of Greenville. In that office he has proved himself a more than efficient city executive, progressive, and at the same time affording vigor for the administration with economical management. As mayor he brought about the municipal ownership of the water works. A special election approved a bond issue of \$1,000,000, of which \$800,000 were used to buy the plant of a private corporation and \$200,000 for enlarging the facilities of the plant. Mr. Harvley was also the first mayor of Greenville to open a municipal coal and wood yard. This has proved a great boon, particularly to the poor and needy, and its value was especially proved during the hard winter of 1917-18. Mr. Harvley is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a democrat. Fraternally, he is a Mason, belonging to the Greenwood Blue Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Cyrus Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, and Hejaz Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to



H. G. Sawyer.

the Improved Order of the Red Men, Loyal Order of Moose, No. 133, and United Order of American Mechanics. He married Miss Blanche Barber of Fairfax, Barnwell County, South Carolina.

LANNEAU DURANT LIDE is a Marion lawyer, has a large practice that is of itself a matter of public interest, and has frequently come in touch with public affairs, being at present a representative in the Legislature.

He was born at Marion November 29, 1876, a son of William Henry and Gertrude (Durant) Lide. While his boyhood was spent on his father's farm he attended the public schools at Marion and for three years was a student in Furman University. Before his admission to the bar he was deputy clerk of courts and for one year was private secretary to C. A. Woods of the Supreme Court. He read law privately, was admitted to practice in May, 1902, and has since been engaged in his profession, specializing in corporation and timber law. He is a member of the Marion County, South Carolina, and American Bar associations. He is also a member of the county board of education, was elected in 1918 for the legislative term of 1919-20, and is a local counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Mr. Lide is a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Marion. During the war he was an inspector for the local draft board. He is also a director for the Marion National Bank and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a deacon of the Baptist Church.

April 24, 1907, he married Miss Fleetwood Montgomery of Marion, daughter of J. D. and Mary J. (Watson) Montgomery. Their one son, Lanneau Durant, Jr., was born March 23, 1914.

SAMUEL WILKINS NORWOOD has a directing part in several of the largest business and industrial institutions at Marion. He is organizer and president of the Marion National Bank, is vice president of the Augusta Northern Railway, and is also a brick manufacturer and farmer.

He was born in Effingham, South Carolina, September 28, 1871, son of George A. and Mary Louisa (Wilkins) Norwood. His father for many years was engaged in the general merchandise and cotton business, and at the age of fifty became a banker. The son was educated in the public schools of Marion, and graduated from Furman University at Greenville in 1892. He then spent a year in the Greenville Savings Bank, another year as cashier of the First National Bank of Wadesboro, North Carolina, and in 1895 engaged in the general merchandise and farm supply business at Marion.

Mr. Norwood organized the Marion National Bank, which started business October 1, 1911. The record of the past eight years shows that this is one of the strongest and best managed banks in that section of the state. It has a capital of \$100,000, surplus of \$20,000, average deposits of \$400,000, undivided profits of \$15,000, and has paid out \$48,000 in dividends. Mr. Norwood has been president of the bank since the beginning.

He is one of the leading officials in the Pee Dee

Brick & Tile Company at Blue Brick, South Carolina, the largest industry of its kind in South Carolina. It manufactures 10,000,000 brick annually, employing from forty to fifty men.

August 29, 1894, Mr. Norwood married Marion E. Park of Flora, Illinois. She was the great-granddaughter of Thomas Park, one of the first members of the faculty of South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina. Mrs. Norwood died November 29, 1898. Her only son is Capt. Edmund Park Norwood, who was granted a certificate of graduation from The Citadel at Charleston several months in advance of the regular commencement in order that he might enlist for service in the World war. April 10, 1917, he joined the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion and later was made a captain of the Eighty-First Company of the United States Marines. On May 22, 1911, Mr. Norwood married Elizabeth Albertine of Marion. They have six children, Alice Buck, Elizabeth Albertine, Mary Louisa, Samuel Wilkins, Jr., Joseph and William Buck.

CHARLES H. SPEIGHTS, a prominent Greenville business man, grew up in that city and is a son of the late Col. A. M. Speights, whose name was a household word in the politics and public affairs of South Carolina forty years ago.

Colonel Speights, who died at Seattle, Washington, in 1903, is well entitled to a place in the hall of fame in South Carolina's historic characters. His services were especially notable during the era while the state was attempting to redeem itself from carpetbag rule. Colonel Speights was a journalist when that word meant something. When a boy he started a printing office, and was a native of the City of Beaufort, South Carolina. From there he enlisted in the war between the states, and earned merited distinction as a Confederate officer in Hampton's Legion. At the close of the war he removed to Georgia, and for a few years was engaged in the newspaper business at Griffin and Atlanta. Returning to South Carolina in 1875, he established his home at Greenville and founded the Greenville Daily News. For some time this was one of the few daily papers in South Carolina. It was the first paper in Upper Carolina to take the Associated Press reports. Colonel Speights founded the News at an auspicious and also a critical period. He had it well under way so that it could strike many hard blows in the historic campaign of 1876, which elected Wade Hampton and brought about the redemption of South Carolina. Through the columns of the News Colonel Speights fought relentlessly for Hampton's election, and those well versed in the history of that period accord the influence of Colonel Speights and his newspaper the significant influence which brought about the election of General Hampton. Colonel Speights was a splendid writer, and was an exemplar of that personal journalism which now no longer exists in the American press.

Colonel Speights married Virginia Caroline Claiborne, descended from the Claiborne family of Virginia. Their son, Charles H. Speights, was born at Griffin, Georgia, in 1866, and was nine years old when the family removed to Greenville. For a

number of years he has been a business man of that city.

August 1, 1919, he entered the brokerage business with Charles S. Allen, dealing in cotton mill stocks, real estate and insurance.

Mr. Speights is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. He married Miss Mamie Miller of Greenville, and their three children are Agnes, Carolyn and Charles H., Jr.

STOBO J. SIMPSON. At the bar of Upper South Carolina at the beginning of the present century there was hardly a more impressive figure, one exemplifying greater scholarship and all the learning of the true lawyer, than that of the late Stobo J. Simpson of Spartanburg.

Mr. Simpson who practiced law for a third of a century was for a number of years senior member of the law firm Simpson & Bomar. He died October 28, 1910, when only fifty-seven years of age. He came of the prominent Simpson family of Laurens County, where he was born March 14, 1853, son of J. Wistar and Anne Patillo (Farrow) Simpson. Educated in the village schools of his native town, he prepared for college in the Laurens Male Academy then conducted by Col. John W. Ferguson, and in the fall of 1871 went North and entered the sophomore class of Princeton University. Through lack of funds he was unable to complete his university career and in 1873 began teaching at Laurens. During 1874 he was principal of the Clinton High School and in 1875 was elected principal of the Laurens school. While teaching he was diligently using all his spare hours to study law, and at the spring term of district court in June, 1876, he appeared before the examining magistrates at Greenville, and earned their commendation for his knowledge of the law and was admitted to practice. He at once located at Spartanburg and became associated with his distinguished uncle Col. W. D. Simpson, a partnership that lasted until 1879. He then became junior partner in the new firm of Evins, Bomar & Simpson, but Colonel Evins was removed from this partnership by death in 1884, after which the firm continued as Bomar & Simpson until the death of Maj. John Earle Bomar in 1899. For about a year a son of Major Bomar, Horace L. Bomar, had been in the firm, and the professional business was continued under the new title of Simpson & Bomar. This firm enjoyed a distinguished position among the law firms of upper South Carolina, and had a clientage second to none.

Mr. Simpson was thoroughly devoted to his profession, and while he had some business interests and occasionally entered a political campaign, his absorbing passion from youth until death was the law. And being endowed with a splendid mind and a judicial temperament it was not long after beginning the practice of the law before he became one of the leading lawyers at his bar, and in a few years was recognized as one of the great lawyers of his state. But more notable even than his high attainments as a lawyer were his integrity and purity of life. The leading newspaper of South Carolina commenting editorially upon the

ability and character of Mr. Simpson, after his death, said "Could it be said of the profession that its average of attainments in knowledge of the principles and practice of the law reaches so high as did those of Mr. Simpson, it would be to say that the bar of no state approaches it" and "Could it be said of the legal profession of South Carolina in respect to integrity of conduct and purity of life, that it measures to the standard set and successfully maintained by Stobo J. Simpson, criticism of it would be in vain."

In 1886 he was elected and served one term in the Legislature, being a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1892 he was a candidate on the anti-Tillman or conservative ticket for the State Senate. Representing the same faction of the state democracy he made the race for delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1896.

Mr. Simpson was elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Spartanburg, and a trustee of Converse College. May 18, 1886, he married Miss M. Elpise Simpson, daughter of Chief Justice W. D. Simpson. She was also born in Laurens County and since the death of her husband has continued to reside at Spartanburg.

GIDEON WALKER DUVALL. Because of the extent and quality of his usefulness, his commercial and financial soundness and acumen, his public spirit, integrity and nearness to the fundamental requirements of citizenship, Gideon Walker Duvall, vice president and cashier of the Bank of Cheraw, affords an encouraging example of success gained through the proper use of every day abilities and opportunities. Mr. Duvall was born at Cheraw, Chesterfield County, South Carolina, October 9, 1878, a son of Mareen Walker Duvall, and a grandson of G. W. Duvall, a native of Prince George County, Maryland, who came to South Carolina about 1825 and settled seven miles from Cheraw, where he was a prominent planter up to the outbreak of the war between the states.

Mareen Walker Duvall was born on his father's plantation May 26, 1856, and was given excellent educational advantages in the public schools of Cheraw and Charleston, the Porter Military Institute and the High School of Charleston. In 1891 he engaged in the mercantile business, handling naval stores at Cheraw, and there continues his business at the present, in addition to doing a large wholesale business in groceries. He is a prominent business man and a stockholder and director in the Bank of Cheraw and the Merchants & Farmers Bank of Cheraw. He was married in November, 1877, to Miss Margaret D. Evans, a daughter of Capt. John C. and Ann (LaCoste) Evans, of Chesterfield County, and to this union there were born five children: Gideon Walker, Howard Mareen, E. H., W. E. and Elise. The parents are members of the Episcopal Church.

The eldest of the children of his parents, Gideon Walker Duvall received his education and training in the public schools and the Patrick Military Academy, Anderson, South Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1894. He then embarked in business as an associate of his father and for eleven years



S. J. Simpson

devoted himself to dealing in naval stores, cotton and wholesale groceries. In December, 1904, he actively entered into financial affairs, when he accepted the tendered cashiership of the Bank of Cheraw, and in 1910 was made active vice president. These two positions he has since retained, and has discharged their duties in a manner that has added materially to the bank's prestige and bettered the position which it holds in public confidence. In addition Mr. Duvall is the owner of a large plantation near Cheraw, which he devotes to general agricultural purposes.

Mr. Duvall was married February 14, 1906, to Mary Emack, daughter of John D. Emack, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and six children were born to this union: Margaret, Mary Cyrene, Virginia Emack, Mary Emack II, John Emack and Gideon Walker, Jr., the last-named deceased. Fraternally Mr. Duvall is connected with the Masons, and his religious faith and that of his family identifies them with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has been identified with numerous civic movements, and at present is chairman of the board of public works. His business and financial interests are numerous, varied and important, and he is vice president of the Cheraw Cotton Mill, vice president of the Pee Dee Knitting Mill, and vice president of the Banks of Chesterfield, Ruby and Mount Croghan. Mr. Duvall invests his various occupations with the requirements of good judgment, good heart and unquestioned integrity, which far-sighted qualities insure him a permanent place among the substantial upbuilders of his native community.

EDGAR ALPHONSO HINES, M. D., who since 1900 has been secretary of the South Carolina Medical Association, began his professional career nearly thirty years ago and since 1897 has practiced at Seneca. Through his work with the State Association and in other ways he is one of the best known physicians and surgeons of South Carolina.

He was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, November 19, 1867, a son of John C. and Nannie F. (Thompson) Hines, also natives of North Carolina. The grandfather, Eli Hines, of Scotch-Irish lineage and a native of North Carolina, lived for many years at Wilmington in that state, where he followed his trade and business as a railway coach builder. The mother of Doctor Hines was born at Cedar Grove, Orange County, North Carolina, and she died leaving two children, Charles Payne Hines, now of Hillsboro, North Carolina, and Edgar A. who at the time of her death was ten years old. The father married for his second wife Clara Williams, a native of North Carolina. She died more than twenty years ago, leaving two children, Henry and Willa. John C. Hines is now seventy-five years of age and lives with his son, Charles P. For many years he was a railroad bridge builder, and the necessities of his work required a frequent change of residence.

His father lived in Wilmington, North Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia, while Doctor Hines attended graded schools. When the latter was about nineteen his father removed to Brunson, Hampton County, South Carolina. Doctor Hines attended an academy at Cedar Grove, North Carolina, and from his father had learned much about railroad bridge

construction. He became a competent workman in that line. It was from his work as a bridge builder that he acquired the money sufficient to pay for his professional education. Doctor Hines was a student at the Bingham Military School, then at Mebane, now at Asheville, North Carolina, until his junior year. In 1889 he entered the Medical college of the State of South Carolina and graduated in 1891.

For two years Doctor Hines practiced at Gillisonville in Hampton County, then four years at Calhoun near Clemson College and in 1897 located at Seneca in Oconee County, where he has since resided and with few interruptions has been continuously engaged in the general practice of medicine.

Doctor Hines is known among his associates as a man of great earnestness in his calling, and one who keeps thoroughly abreast of the times. He has done post-graduate work in the Johns-Hopkins Medical College, Harvard Medical School, the Lying-in Hospital of New York City, the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, the New York Post-Graduate School and in 1914 went to London and pursued courses in internal medicine and the diseases of children in the London Hospital. During 1915 Doctor Hines was superintendent of the Anderson County Hospital at Anderson.

For twelve years he has been one of the valuable members of the South Carolina State Board of Health and has contributed much to the efficiency by which that board is known in other states. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, and was elected secretary of the State Medical Association in 1909. In 1912 he was made editor of the Journal of the State Association, and still retains that position. During the war with Germany he was the medical member of the District Exemption Board of the Western District of South Carolina and gave much of his time to patriotic work. Doctor Hines has been a pioneer in child welfare work in the South publishing numerous articles on this subject, and in recognition of this interest was made a section chairman at the International School, Hygiene Congress, Buffalo, New York, in 1913. He was also elected president of the Southeastern Sanitary Association in 1919 and chairman of the Section on Public Health of the Southern Medical Association the same year.

He is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias, and for more than twenty years has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church and has served as commissioner to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. For several years he has also been superintendent of his Sunday school. Doctor Hines married Miss Mary Woodbury Moore, July 25, 1894. Her father was Gen. James W. Moore, of Hampton, distinguished as an able lawyer and leader in politics. The seven living children of Doctor and Mrs. Hines are Cornelia R., Nancy T., Mary M., Leola, Edgar A., Jr., Elizabeth L., and Elbridge.

NORMAN B. HARGROVE. In the less extensive and populous cities of a state the postmaster is very likely to be brought into contact with a greater number of the inhabitants and at more frequent intervals than any other member of the community. Few are the individual residents of either sex who do not

become familiar with his presence and deportment and cognizant of his habits and characteristics, and there are likewise few, on the other hand, whom he has not learned to know. With such an intimate relationship existing between the man conducting the postoffice and the citizens depending upon it, fortunate and thrice happy is the incumbent of that office when all the men, women and youth of that place have for him only words of commendation. Such is the favored position of Norman B. Hargrove, the efficient and popular postmaster of Dillon, who is the possessor of those qualities of candor, sincerity, faithfulness and affability which give the best class of public officials a high standing in the estimation of those whose interests are entrusted to their care.

Norman B. Hargrove was born at Dillon, South Carolina, January 25, 1879, a son of James D. and Mary Jane (McDonald) Hargrove. The Hargrove family originated in Wales, from whence the original American settler came to Virginia at an early date. The mother of Mr. Hargrove's grandfather was an Adams, who located at an early day in Delaware, and the grandfather was a native of that county, where he spent his life as a planter. James D. Hargrove's mother was a daughter of Joshua Ammons, who was with General LaFayette when he was wounded, and carried him off the battlefield. In later years he walked from his home in Marlboro County, South Carolina, to Fayetteville, North Carolina in order that he might meet his old commander.

James Hargrove was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, but in young manhood moved to Marion (now Dillon) County. During the war between the states he enlisted in Kershaw's Brigade of the Confederate Army, and served four years in the Quartermaster's Department, coming through the war safely, although his brother was shot. Mrs. Hargrove was born in North Carolina, a daughter of John and Katie (McClusor) McDonald, natives of Scotland, the former of whom was born on the Isle of Skye and came to the United States at the age of twelve years, locating at Richmond, North Carolina. James D. and Mary Jane Hargrove became the parents of four children: Sarah, who died in infancy; James, a resident of Dillon; John Newell, county commissioner of Dillon County, and a prominent planter and cotton dealer of Dillon; and Norman B.

Norman B. Hargrove attended the public schools of his native place, following which he entered the University of South Carolina and took the law course and a special course in English, and was duly graduated with the class of 1903 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately embarked in practice at Dillon, where he has attracted a large clientele, and where he has steadily advanced to a commanding position as a leader of the local bar. In 1917 Mr. Hargrove was appointed postmaster of Dillon, and his continuous conduct of that office up to the present time has met with the entire approval of the community.

In 1912 Mr. Hargrove was married to Miss Daisy Godbold, of Marion County, South Carolina, and they are the parents of one daughter, Bessie. Mr. Hargrove is a member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, in which he has numerous

friends, and he and Mrs. Hargrove are constant members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN MAY HAMER. For seven years the name of John May Hamer has been identified with Dillon County, and during this time his zeal has found an outlet in the occupation of planting, a field of endeavor in which he has worked his way to prominence and prosperity. He belongs to a family which is well known for its agricultural prowess and good citizenship, and was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, September 6, 1873, being a son of the Rev. Louis M. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hamer.

The Hamer family, originating in England, was established in America prior to the war of the Revolution, and early settled in South Carolina, where Robert Hamer, the grandfather of John M., was engaged in planting for many years and was a man of substance and worth. Rev. Louis M. Hamer was born in Marlboro County, and was a Methodist preacher, being for nearly forty years a member of the South Carolina Conference. He died when eighty-two years of age, one of the most highly respected men of his time, beloved by his people and respected by men of all creeds and denominations. He married Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Nathan Thomas, also a native of South Carolina, and she lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years and was a woman of many splendid qualities of mind and heart and of warm Christian sympathies. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom seven grew to maturity, and three are living at this writing: Bascom Henry, a planter near Clio, Marlboro county; Mattie M., wife of E. W. Smith, of Clio; and John May.

John May Hamer was educated in the public schools and at Wofford College, Spartansburg, South Carolina, after graduation from which institution he engaged in teaching school. For two years he had classes at Hampton and Darlington, but while he was a successful and popular educator he decided that his best opportunities lay in the tilling of the soil and he accordingly took up farming, in which he has been engaged with great success to the present time. He now resides five miles north of Little Rock, where he has a large, valuable and attractive estate, under a high state of cultivation and very productive of cotton. He owns about 225 acres in Marlboro County, a part of this tract including the old home place, and he also owns sixty acres near Marlboro. Mr. Hamer gives employment to many people, and is accounted one of his community's substantial men, who has exerted a wholesome influence upon his community and its institutions. He is fraternally affiliated with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has numerous friends, and he and the members of his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church and have contributed materially to the success of its movements. He is a friend of good roads and education and co-operates with other public-spirited men in advancing enterprises for the general welfare.

Mr. Hamer was married in 1901 to Miss Ludie Davis, a daughter of Fletcher F. and Mary (Stocks) Davis, of Hampton, South Carolina, the former of whom enlisted in the Confederate army when sixteen years of age and fought throughout the war



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between the states. Mr. and Mrs. Hamer have had four children: May Reece, Louis Fletcher and Mary Elizabeth, who reside with their parents and are attending the public schools; and Walter L., who died in infancy.

WILLIAM REUBEN MCGEE. In any consideration of the first class and modern farmers the discussion sooner or later comes around to William Reuben McGee, who is owner of a real farm, is a real farm manager, and does everything according to the best light of modern practice and businesslike efficiency.

Mr. McGee was born at McGee Bridge on the Savannah River March 20, 1869. He is a son of Julius Franklin and Mattie Jane (Jones) McGee, both the McGee and Jones families being of historic interest in that county. Julius Franklin McGee was a son of Elias and Sarah (Landrum) McGee, while the former was a son of Jesse McGee, who on coming to Anderson settled on the Savannah River in the locality known as McGee's Bridge, where many of his descendants are still found.

William Reuben McGee was but twelve years old when he lost his father. He grew up on a farm, had a common school education, and lived at home with his two brothers and two sisters. He had charge of the home farm from the age of sixteen years, working with his brothers until 1893, when his brothers became partners with him in business. They dissolved partnership in 1914. Mr. McGee was in the grocery business at Anderson for about six months. In 1892 he built for his widowed mother a good modern farm residence.

December 28, 1903, Mr. McGee married Miss Mary Jane Glenn, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Meadows) Glenn. In 1904 he took his bride to his present farm, admittedly one of the best in Anderson County, situated nearly midway between Anderson and Starr. He owns 365 acres, and since coming into possession of the land has improved it with a beautiful farm residence. Mr. and Mrs. McGee have two children, Vera and Lois. During the war Mr. McGee bought \$2,500 worth of Liberty Bonds and \$1,100 worth of War Savings Stamps.

ARTHUR LEE EASTERLING during his long incumbency of the office of superintendent of schools of Marlboro County has been the prime mover in everything that would advance and improve and increase the efficiency of the local school system.

Mr. Easterling was born in Adamsonville Township of Marlboro County November 26, 1875, member of an old and honorable ancestry and family in this part of the state. His parents were D. J. and Sarah Louise (Sutherland) Easterling. His grandfather, Harris Easterling, great-grandfather, Joel Easterling were natives of Marlboro County. Grandfather Easterling fought all through the war with the Confederate army and died while on his way home. The Easterlings are of remote English ancestry and have been in South Carolina since prior to the Revolutionary war. Professor Easterling's mother was a daughter of Alexander Sutherland, a native of Scotland County, North Carolina. Her father came direct from Scotland and reared twelve sons who

became widely scattered through the south and west.

Arthur Lee Easterling was the second in a family of seven children. As a boy he attended the Palmetto Academy near Pine Grove Church, subsequently the Marlboro High School, when that was recognized as one of the best secondary schools in the state, especially by reason of its splendid teachers, D. C. Koper, Rev. D. C. Curry and Rev. R. C. Craven. Mr. Easterling finished his education in the University of South Carolina, and for about six years he taught in various districts of Marlboro County.

He married Lulu Manning, a daughter of Captain Frank Manning of Marlboro County. After his marriage Mr. Easterling settled on a farm and now lives on a valuable plantation about a mile from Bennettsville. He was first elected superintendent of education in the county in January, 1906, and was elected for his present term in 1916. During his incumbency of the office the school finances have been increased and many new school buildings and other improvements have come about, and the entire status of education has been greatly improved under his management.

Mr. Easterling is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and his wife have five children, four sons and one daughter, Eldred Lee, a student in the University of South Carolina; D. Frank, Angell, William Harris and Elbert Tew.

LAWRENCE R. KIRKPATRICK, M. D. President of the Marlboro County Medical Society, Doctor Kirkpatrick is one of the leading professional men of Bennettsville and holds the rank of major in the Medical Reserve Corps, having been on duty with the National Army nearly two years during the war.

Doctor Kirkpatrick was born in Macon County, North Carolina, October 22, 1879, a son of Rev. M. R. and Laura (Holt) Kirkpatrick. His father was a native of Alabama and his mother of Graham, North Carolina. Doctor Kirkpatrick was the oldest of four children and received a liberal education, attending Davidson College in North Carolina and is a graduate of the North Carolina Medical College with the class of 1902.

Doctor Kirkpatrick practiced fifteen years at Maxton, North Carolina, and in December, 1916, moved to Bennettsville. He had barely begun his professional work in his new home when he volunteered for patriotic duty and in September, 1917, was commissioned a first lieutenant. In October of that year he joined the training camp for medical officers at Oglethorpe and was soon appointed assistant division surgeon of the Fifteenth Cavalry Division at El Paso, Texas. In April, 1918, he was promoted to captain, serving as assistant camp surgeon at Camp Travis, Texas, and on October 1, 1918, was promoted to major and was surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Depot Brigade until discharged December 22, 1918. In January, 1919, he was commissioned major in the Medical Reserve Corps.

He resumed his practice at Bennettsville in January, 1919, and soon afterward was honored with election as president of the Marlboro County Medical Society. He is also a member of the South

Carolina, the Americal Medical, and the Tri-State Medical Associations. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Major Kirkpatrick married in 1908 Sarah Crosland. They have one son, Lawrence Randolph, Jr.

J. H. MEADORS, cashier of the Bank of Little Rock, has for seven years held this post, and has been an influential factor in making his institution one of the sound and stable banking houses of Dillon County. It is the ambition of many men to be manipulating the affairs of some great metropolitan bank, but if they fully realized what a splendid field there is for sound business and financial ability in the smaller agricultural communities, the smaller localities would benefit. While Mr. Meadors might have succeeded in one of the great cities as he has at Little Rock, he had the good sense to avoid the overcrowded municipalities and devote his energies to a quieter community, which is a great credit to his judgment and to the enterprising town where he is so highly esteemed.

Mr. Meadors was born at Ninety-Six, Greenwood County, South Carolina, March 22, 1888, a son of Rev. W. P. and Jane (Hutchinson) Meadors, the former a native of Laurens County, and the latter of Greenwood County, South Carolina. Reverend Meadors was a minister of the Methodist Church for about thirty-nine years, and one of the well-known, greatly beloved men of his people. The third in order of birth of his parents' six living children, J. H. Meadors was educated in the public schools and upon completing his studies became agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, being variously located on that line during the next five years. In 1913 he was made cashier of the Bank of Little Rock, and since that time has applied himself unremittingly to the duties of that position. He has established himself firmly in the confidence of his associates and of the bank's patrons, and has shown himself a man of undoubted ability, conservative in his views, quick and accurate in his judgment, and possessed of sound knowledge concerning banking conditions. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. Since early manhood he has been foremost in the public enterprises which have proved advantageous to his home locality, and is generally one of the influential citizens of his community.

Mr. Meadors was married in 1912 to Minnie Earle Bethea, daughter of Festus and Sallie (Stackhouse) Bethea, of Dillon County, South Carolina, and to this union there have been born two children: Charlotte Stackhouse and Joseph Hutchinson, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Meadors are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. JULIUS RICHARD EARLE. For generations the Earles have been a numerous and prominent family in South Carolina, and of the many individuals bearing the name probably none was more conspicuous for his nobility of character, his integrity, his influence for good in the community, and a well rounded business ability than the late Rev. Julius Richard Earle of Anderson County.

Nearly all his life was spent in the community

known as Evergreen in that county, where he was born September 11, 1829, and where he died August 31, 1912. His geneology which has been traced to remote sources introduces a number of interesting relationships. The family went from France to England with William the Conqueror, the first being known as Earl of Newton, afterward Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earles were also Lords of North Pelherton in County Somerset and in the reign of Edward II were Lords of the Manor of Somerton Parva, called Somerton Evleigh. From Somersetshire one branch of the family settled in County Devon. When Charles was deposed two brothers who were royalists came to the United States, settled in Virginia with Lord Fairfax, from whom they perhaps received grants. The "Doomsday" book gives an account of the family and the coat of arms which was a lion's head pierced with a spear.

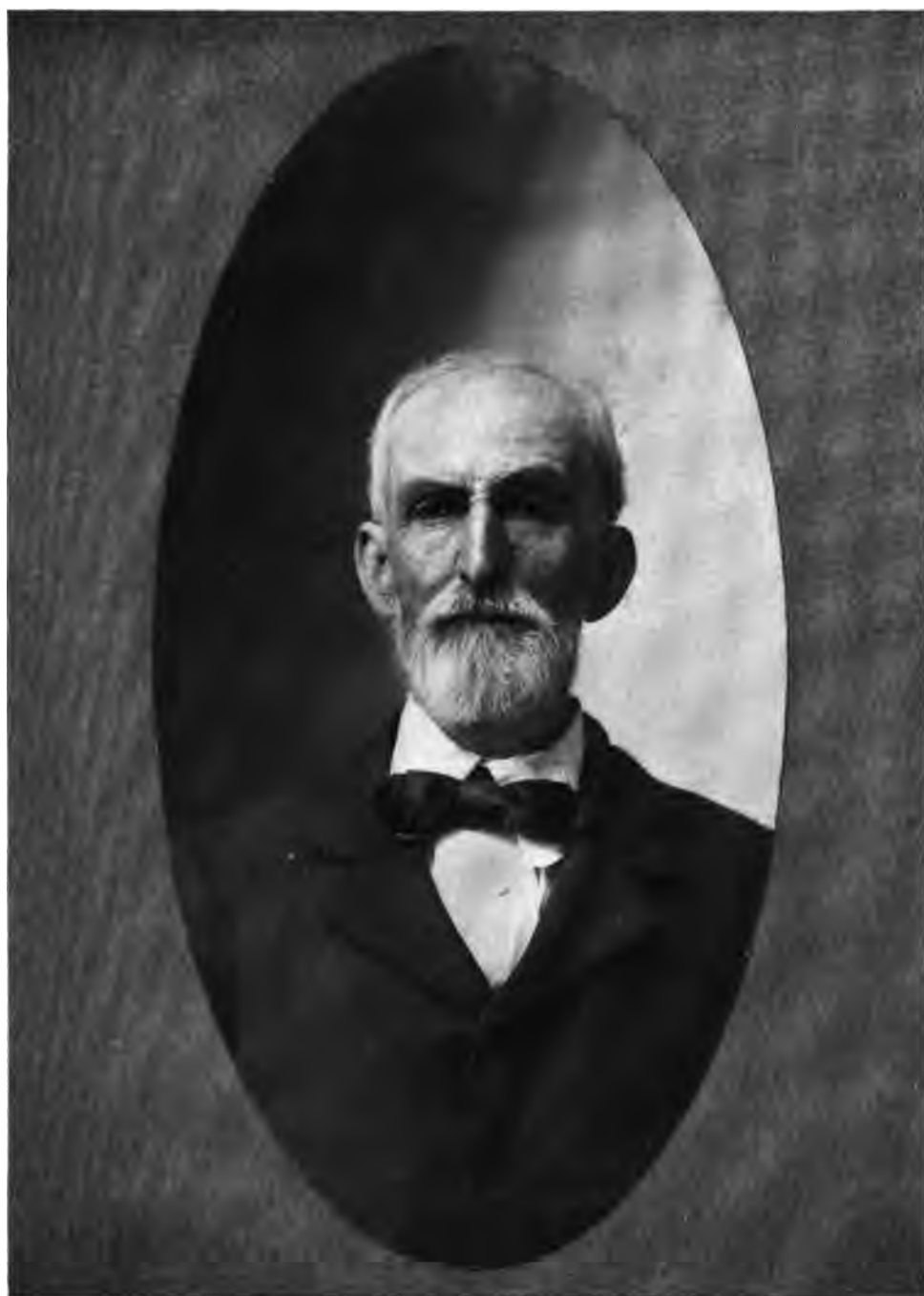
From the Lord of Newton, Henry de Earle, were descended Sir Walter Earle, who in 1619 was a member of the "Virginia Company of London" and a general in the parliamentary army; Dr. John Earle was tutor and chaplain to Charles II and Bishop of Worcester and Salisbury after the restoration.

Another descendant was John Earle, who with his wife Mary came from England and settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1652. He was the ancestor of the South Carolina family. He acquired a grant of sixteen hundred acres for the transportation of a colony of thirty-two persons. This grant was dated in 1652. He brought with him three children across the ocean, Samuel, John and Mary. Samuel, who died in 1667, had a son Samuel, whose son Samuel Earle was the father of Baylis and John Earle, who in 1763 moved to the Pacolet River, Baylis settling on the South Carolina side in what is now Spartanburg County and his brother John on the North Carolina side of that stream.

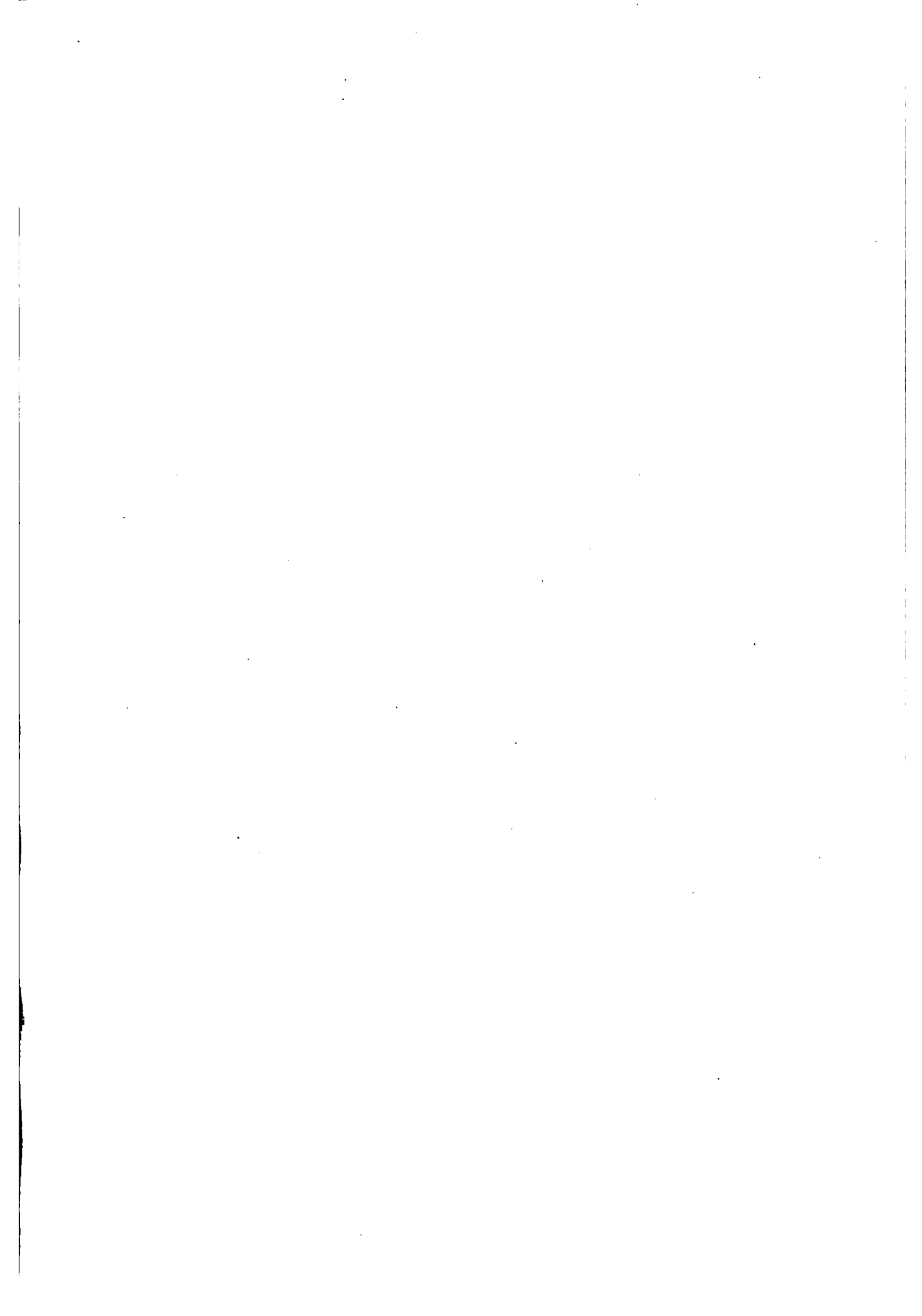
Elias Earle, son of Samuel and Anna (Sorrell) Earle was a half-brother of Baylis and John Earle. He was born in Frederick County, Virginia, June 19, 1762, and in 1782 married Frances Wilton Robinson. He remained in Virginia until 1878 and then removed to the Three Forks of Saluda River in Greenville County, South Carolina, and subsequently to Anderson County where he died May 19, 1823. His son Samuel Girard Earle was born May 1, 1789, married Elizabeth Hampton Harrison, who died in January, 1858. His children were: Elias John, Adolphus, who died in childhood; James Washington; Julius Richard; Samuel Girard; Claudius Eugene; Frances Wilton and Alexander Campbell.

This brief account traces the interesting ancestry to the person of the late Rev. Julius Richard Earle. Early in the nineteenth century the family became identified with the followers of Rev. Alexander Campbell, and though Julius Richard Earle was always a Baptist minister he received his education in the college of Bethany, Virginia, now West Virginia, founded by Alexander Campbell.

In 1852 he married Lucy Ann Margaret Brockman, daughter of Col. Thomas P. Brockman of Greenville.



J R Earle





P. B. Earle

For nine years Rev. Mr. Earle lived in Franklin County, Georgia, and while there was a member of the Legislature and major of militia. During the war between the states he was a Confederate soldier and in 1869 he entered upon the ministry of the Baptist Church. For many years, in fact until his death, he devoted much of his time to preaching the gospel and serving the cause of Christ, and his notably long pastorates were those of Townville, Salem and Sardis churches.

His choice of a permanent home was near old Shiloh Church which he served as a pastor conjointly with the management of a farm. That farm has long been famous in Anderson County on account of its development and productivity. This home is known as Evergreen, being a part of the original "Old Evergreen" tract. During 1890-92 he was a member of the Legislature from Anderson County. At the time of his death he was said to be the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in the state.

The wife of Mr. Earle died June 30, 1907. A brief record of their children follows: Georgia Agnes, deceased, married Nathaniel O. Farmer; Samuel Girard, who died in 1900, married Ella Calson of Kentucky and afterward Kate Kelly of Texas; Thomas Brockman, who married Eugenia Elvira Thompson, who died in 1892, and he is now farming near Montgomery, Alabama; Mary Kilgo, deceased, was the wife of James Edward Anderson; Elias John married Eliza Jane McGregor and lives in Oklahoma; Dr. Claudius Eugene is a resident of North Carolina and married Fannie Warren; Elizabeth Harrison became the wife of Daniel T. Thompson and lives at Charlotte, North Carolina; Julius Richard married for his first wife, Lula Perry Hix and afterward, Eva Merritt, and is a prominent lawyer at Walhalla, South Carolina; Benjamin Francis married Susie Allen and lives in Anderson County; Decima Irene died in 1892, the wife of Charles W. Britt; James Henry Earle is a South Carolina citizen mentioned particularly elsewhere; Eloise Mittelene, who married Charles L. Dean and now resides in Atlanta, Georgia. The youngest of the family is Paul Robinson Earle, whose interesting career is the subject of a separate sketch.

PAUL ROBINSON EARLE. The fields and plantations of Paul Robinson Earle are said to produce more cotton to the acre than those under any other ownership in Anderson County. The distinction of Mr. Earle rests not alone upon his ability as a planter, but his enthusiastic citizenship, his public spirit and his gifts and talents in other fields.

Youngest son of Rev. Julius Richard Earle, whose career has been elsewhere described, Paul Robinson Earle was born in Anderson County October 20, 1878. He was educated in the common schools and in Clemson College, and came direct from college to his occupation as a farmer. He has always done farming on the practical as well as the scientific basis, and the results fully justify his processes and methods. His home, the old Earle homestead known as Evergreen, is twelve miles south and west of Anderson. Here he has many hundreds of acres under cultivation. This home was remodeled by him in 1913 and is of handsome Colonial

architecture and has all modern conveniences, including hardwood floors. This place is of unusual interest because of the many ancient relics handed down by Mr. Earle's ancestors. He also owns a large plantation in Georgia. Outside of agriculture Mr. Earle has some valuable business interests, being a large stockholder in the Citizens National Bank of Anderson and one of its directors.

He was one of the sound patriots of Anderson County during the war period. He gave his time and personal efforts in behalf of the various Liberty Loans, War Savings campaign, the raising of funds for Young Men's Christian Association, Red Cross and other purposes. Mr. Earle has a bit of military record of his own. During the Spanish-American war he served as a private in Company C of First South Carolina Regiment. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Earle is nationally known as a trap shooter. He cherishes a handsome gold medal as token of his championship of the State of South Carolina in this class of sport. For winning the White Mountain handicap at Maple Wood, New Hampshire, carries a beautiful gold Swiss watch valued at \$100. In his home are many other handsome trophies of his prowess with the gun, won in different contests both in his home state and elsewhere.

In 1904 Mr. Earle married Miss Rebecca Edwards, daughter of the late Lemuel J. Edwards, a prominent farmer and citizen of Clark County, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Earle are the parents of three children, Julius Edward, Margaret Elizabeth and Emily Alethea. This record would not be complete without mentioning the fact that Mr. Earle has been, for many years, one of the staunchest members of old Shiloh Baptist Church.

JOHN HARRINGTON HAMER, D. D. S. Prominent among the citizens of Dillon, because of his high standing in professional circles and his valuable services in public life, is Dr. John Harrington Hamer, mayor of the city and one of his county's leading members of the dental profession. His entrance into professional life occurred sixteen years ago, and while his personal interests have always been large, necessitating close attention, he has found time to apply to the welfare of his community, a fact which was taken into consideration by the citizens when they chose him as chief executive. While he has occupied the mayoralty chair for only a comparatively short period, he has already shown his capacity in a manner entirely satisfying to the people who chose him as their representative.

Doctor Hamer was born at Little Rock, South Carolina, May 25, 1879, a son of J. H. and Alice (Richardson) Hamer. The Hamers are of English origin, and on first coming to the United States located in Iowa, but subsequently moved to North Carolina and then to South Carolina, where, in Marlboro County, Robert Hamer, the grandfather of the doctor, was born. J. H. Hamer, Sr., was born in Marion (now Dillon) County, South Carolina, and passed his entire life in agricultural pursuits with the exception of the period that he spent as a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states. Mrs. Hamer was of Scotch ancestry.

The youngest in a family of six children, John

Harrington Hamer received his early education in the public schools of Little Rock and then went to the Oak Ridge Institute, a preparatory school. Enlisting as a student at the University of Maryland, he was graduated therefrom with the class of 1903, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and during the same year established himself in practice at Dillon, which has since been his home and the scene of his professional success. He has a large and important clientele and has demonstrated his ability in such a distinctive manner that he is accounted one of the leading practitioners of Dillon County. He has invested in realty, and at the present time has several valuable holdings, including a farm, which he rents. Doctor Hamer, as noted, has manifested a keen interest in public affairs, and has been able to assist his community in its struggles toward progressiveness and advancement. He became the candidate of the democratic party in 1919, in April of which year he was elected mayor of Dillon. Noted as a man who can get results, he chose his assistants and advisors purely from the standpoint of practical efficiency, which primarily implied industry, faithfulness, honesty and experience. During the period of his incumbency he has carried out, to the best of his ability, the promises of his speech of acceptance.

Doctor Hamer was married in 1906 to Sallie Ingram, of Manning, South Carolina, daughter of I. C. and Lula (Mood) Ingram, and to this union there have been born four children: John Harrington, Jr., Clarence Hicks, Sarah Lula and Laurence Manning. Doctor Hamer is a prominent Mason, being past master of the Blue Lodge and a member of the Chapter, Council and Knights Templar, in addition to belonging to the Shrine and to the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He is extremely popular in fraternal, professional and political circles, and at this time is one of Dillon's foremost citizens.

SAM R. ZIMMERMAN. Some of the oldest and best family traditions in upper South Carolina are represented in this young and prosperous business man and textile expert of Greenville, where he has had his home and business headquarters since 1906.

His great-grandfather Zimmerman came to South Carolina during the eighteenth century from Germany. The grandfather, Jacob Zimmerman, was born in 1708 at St. Matthews, then in Orangeburg County, now the county seat of Calhoun County. He married Mary Riley, a celebrated beauty, known as the "belle of Orangeburg." She was of Irish ancestry, and her mother, a Macauley, was born in Scotland. Jacob Zimmerman moved to upper Carolina in 1838 and bought Cedar Springs in the eastern part of Spartanburg County, living there until his death at the age of eighty-three. His brother, Maj. David Zimmerman, also lived at Cedar Springs. Their cousin, John Conrad Zimmerman, had preceded them to this section of the state, and in 1830 purchased Glenn Springs in Spartanburg County, not far from Cedar Springs.

L. C. Zimmerman, who is a retired business man and farmer living at Greer, in Greenville County, and is the father of Sam R. Zimmerman, was born at St. Matthews, South Carolina, in 1838, and ac-

quired his education at Cedar Springs in one of the best private schools of the time. Long, long afterward the war broke out, and from Spartanburg County he enlisted in Company D of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, which was at first an independent state organization. About a year later it was absorbed in the regular Confederate army, still retaining its popular title, and the records of the Palmetto Sharpshooters are among the most illustrious of any body of southern troops. It comprised a regular regiment of twelve companies, and served all through the war in Lee's army of Northern Virginia. The list of battles in which L. C. Zimmerman participated is a long one, including the first and second Manassas, seven days' fighting around Richmond, siege of Petersburg, South Mountain, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Courthouse. He was in the war from the beginning to the end, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. He was commended as the best sergeant of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, and afterwards commanded his company with the rank of lieutenant. His company was commanded by Capt. A. H. Foster, and his first colonel was Colonel Jenkins, who was superseded by Col. Joe Walker.

The war over, he returned to Duncan in Spartanburg County, to which place the family had removed from Cedar Springs. There he followed a business career as a merchant until 1882, when he established himself as a merchant at Greer. He retired a few years ago with a competence earned by nearly half a century of effort.

L. C. Zimmerman married Miss Rosa Few, who was born at the Few plantation in the upper part of Greenville County. This is a distinguished old family of Colonial and Revolutionary antecedents. Her great-grandfather, James Few, is recognized in history as "the first martyr of the Revolution," having been murdered by the tories in Gaston County, North Carolina, at the beginning of the war in the South. He was a brother of Col. William Few of Augusta, Georgia, who was one of the two delegates from that state to the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. The family removed from Augusta to Greenville, South Carolina, soon after the Revolution. Rosa Few was a daughter of the late Benjamin Few and granddaughter of William Few of Greenville County.

L. C. Zimmerman and wife had five children: B. F., Mrs. Martha Drummond, John, Sam R. and Mrs. Floride J. Watkins. Sam R. Zimmerman was born at Greer in 1886, and besides his schooling in his native village he attended Clemson College.

His first experience in the cotton mill business was acquired with the Victor-Monaghan Company at Greer, and from there he moved to Greenville in 1906. He is purchasing agent for the Victor-Monaghan mills and other cotton mills in the Carolinas and Georgia to the number of about forty. His main office, where he transacts this extensive business, is with the Victor-Monaghan mills at Greenville. Energy and ambition have brought this young man to a most commendable success in the textile industry. He is a member of the Methodist Church, is affiliated with the Masonic order, is a member of the Country Club, but is especially happy in his home life.



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He married Miss Martha Williams, of Greenville, daughter of Robert Gillam and Eliza (McKay) Williams, the latter still living. Robert Gillam Williams, who died at Greenville a few years since, came to this city from Newberry in 1887, was a successful business man of affairs and acquired important property interests in the city and county. He was a son of John Hopkins and Martha (Caldwell) Williams of Newberry County, and a great-grandson of John Caldwell, from whom John Caldwell Calhoun was named.

Eliza McKay Williams, mother of Mrs. Zimmerman, was born in Greenville and was educated in the Woman's College at Baltimore. Her parents were Robert and Octavia (Atwood) McKay. Her father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, but when an infant was brought to America, his parents first living at Baltimore and when he was four years old establishing their home at Charleston. In the same year Lafayette paid his second visit to America, and it is a part of the family record that the great Frenchman while in Charleston fondled the young McKay. Robert McKay about the time he was grown moved to Greenville, was one of the first newspaper publishers in the city, and at the age of twenty-two was elected clerk of the court and later was judge of the Probate Court. He died in 1894. His wife, Octavia Atwood, was the daughter of Dr. Curtis Burke Atwood, a prominent physician of Newberry County who had his summer home at Greenville. Doctor Atwood was a native of Connecticut, and came to South Carolina through his friendship with John C. Calhoun, who was his classmate in Yale College.

MILTON V. MILLER, whose home and business interests have been centered at Greenville since 1902, possesses rare attributes for ability to handle extensive and varied undertakings and has been responsible for the success of several prominent concerns in upper South Carolina. He has for several years been in the wholesale grocery business, and is head of one of the oldest concerns of the kind in the upper part of the state.

He was born at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, son of P. A. and Mary Victoria (Hampton) Miller, who were also natives of North Carolina. His mother was of the North Carolina Hamptons, a family related to that in South Carolina, of which Gen. Wade Hampton was the illustrious representative.

Milton V. Miller was reared and educated in Winston-Salem, and acquired his first business experience as a traveling representative for the Reynolds Tobacco Company of that city. On locating in Greenville he was one of the founders in 1902 of the Crescent Grocery Company, wholesale grocers. This is the second oldest wholesale grocery house in Greenville, and the business has enjoyed a continuous success and is a house of the highest standing in commercial circles, having an enviable record of prompt service and honorable dealing. Mr. Miller is president of the company and Mr. M. L. Berry is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Berry were also the founders of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company, of which they are respectively president and secretary-treasurer.

They established and are proprietors of a similar plant at Newberry.

Mr. Miller's interests have extended outside his home state. He personally developed some successful oil wells in Texas, near Nacogdoches, and is secretary of the Carolina Oil Company of Texas, which owns and operates these wells.

Mr. Miller is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and is past master of Recovery Lodge No. 31, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and past commander of Greenville Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar. He married Miss Addie May Webster, of Winston-Salem. Their four children are Elizabeth, Addie May, Milton V., Jr., and Nancy Earle.

JAMES B. GIBSON is one of the leading members of the Dillon bar and is president of the Dillon County Bar Association. He was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, December 30, 1879, a son of Simeon Gibson, a native of the same community and a life long farmer. His father served one term in the General Assembly of South Carolina, this being the only time he ever offered himself for public office. The Gibson family is of Scotch origin and the original progenitor in America came to this country during the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mr. Gibson was Elizabeth Breeden of Bennettsville, South Carolina, a daughter of William K. Breeden.

The only son of his parents, J. B. Gibson received his early education in the public schools of Marlboro, and the Gibson High School, at Gibson, North Carolina, which school was at that time conducted by that able teacher Frank P. Wyche. In 1897 he entered Wofford College and graduated from that institution in 1901. He studied law for a while in the office of the late John D. Shaw in Laurinburg, North Carolina, and later entered the Law School of the University of North Carolina, graduating from this institution in June, 1903, with the degree of LL. B. In February previous to his graduation he stood examination before the Supreme Court of North Carolina and was licensed to practice in the courts of that state. In May, 1903, he obtained his license from the Supreme Court of South Carolina. In June, 1903, he located at Dillon in copartnership with the late Col. Knox Livingston, which firm was continued until the death of the latter in 1912. Immediately after the death of Colonel Livingston Mr. Gibson formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, W. H. Muller, under the firm name of Gibson & Muller. Mr. Gibson's firm enjoys a large and lucrative practice, the following corporations being their clients, The Atlantic Coast line Railroad Company, The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, The Southern Cotton Oil Company, The Southern Express Company, The Southern Bell Telephone Company, The Beaufort County Lumber Company, and other interests.

During the World war Mr. Gibson was Government Appeal Agent for Dillon County, and in addition to this work, he took an active interest in every Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp and Red Cross campaign in the county. He is also the owner of a ten horse farm one mile from Dillon consisting

of 500 acres, the operation of which he personally supervises and has gained some excellent results from his activities in this direction.

In 1909 Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Argent Bethea, daughter of John C. Bethea, and they have two children, Jim and Argent. Mr. Gibson is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and other orders.

MACHEN T. MOORE, M. D., who rendered some especially valuable service in connection with the United States Public Health Department during the war, has since resumed his private practice as a physician and surgeon in that city, and is a man of the highest qualifications both professionally and personally.

He was born at Princeton in Laurens County, South Carolina, in 1892, son of S. C. and Luna Grace (Machen) Moore. His maternal grandfather, Emory Machen, for many years cultivated an extensive plantation in Laurens County. S. C. Moore after many years of residence at Princeton is now a successful merchant at Honea Path in Anderson County.

Doctor Moore completed his literary education in Furman University at Greenville. He attended the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, graduating in the spring of 1915, and during the summer did post-graduate work in the New York Lying-in Hospital. He then began practice at Greenville. Soon after the beginning of the war with Germany he was engaged by the United States Public Health Service for work at Greenville, and in February, 1918, he became acting assistant surgeon in charge of the Public Health Service for Greenville and a large surrounding territory. After the war was over the Government's equipment and supplies connected with the local Public Health Service was turned over to the Greenville city authorities to be used to continue the work inaugurated under Government auspices. While Doctor Moore has remained nominally in charge of the local service, he has actively resumed his growing private practice, establishing his offices in the Finlay Building.

Doctor Moore is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations. He married Miss Mary Trenholm, member of the historic family of that name in Charleston. Their two children are Mary Elizabeth and Machen T., Jr. Both Doctor Moore and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Greenville. Doctor Moore became a member of this denomination at Honea Path at the age of twelve years.

ALFRED D. KENNEDY is the vice-president and general manager of the American Machine and Manufacturing Company at Atlanta. A great center of industry, particularly of cotton mills, its industrial growth has received a great impetus through the American Machine and Manufacturing Company, designers and builders of a complete line of improved oil mill machinery, through whose output Atlanta, Georgia, is becoming a city increasingly known in every cotton growing country in the world.

This company supplies not only a large domestic trade, but has an important and ever growing export business for its machines in all the Latin-Amer-

ican countries, in the Philippines, China and other parts of the Orient. One interesting index of this phase of its business is an elaborate catalogue of its machinery printed in the Spanish language. The company has in its employ engineers, designers and expert mechanics of the highest technical training, who are constantly improving its machinery and designing new systems, always keeping abreast with the best modern practice. Besides cotton oil machinery the company manufactures waste cleaning and fiber reclaiming systems and special machinery of various kinds. Its founders had in view the fact that previously the cottonseed oil mills of the country, all of which are located in the South, were required to send to the North for their machinery requirements. These can now be supplied from Atlanta, which is the gateway of the South's industrial region. The establishment of this plant in Atlanta, with its corps of highly paid skilled mechanics and other employes, and the money it brings to the city for its products, was a notable addition to the city's growing resources and wealth.

Mr. Kennedy is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Camden in 1881, a son of A. D. and Martha (Bissell) Kennedy, both members of prominent families of Camden. Camden, as is well known, is one of the historic cities of the state, and still retains much of the charm of the ante-bellum days. Mr. Kennedy is a nephew of the late Gen. John D. Kennedy of Camden, a distinguished officer of the Confederacy.

Alfred D. Kennedy was educated in the University of South Carolina and in the Georgia Institute of Technology at Atlanta, Georgia, where he graduated with the class of 1903. Immediately on coming out of college he took a position with the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and remained with that great corporation for several years. His work was chiefly in connection with the mechanical equipment of the various cottonseed oil mills in the southern states. It was in 1910 that he became associated with the interests which established the plant of the American Machine and Manufacturing Company at Atlanta. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Miss Jane Thornton, of Atlanta, and their two sons are Alfred D., Jr., and Albert Thornton.

THOMAS BENTON GIBSON. A few citizens of Marlboro County whose memories go back forty or fifty years remember the time when Thomas Benton Gibson was perseveringly engaged in the arduous role of a "one-horse cotton farmer." The fields in which he raised cotton are today covered with long rows of substantial houses and other buildings constituting the Town of McColl, of which he is by every right the foremost citizen if not the founder of its prosperity. Mr. Gibson is widely known as a banker, and for many years was a leading official in the Marlboro cotton mills.

He was born in Richmond County, North Carolina, January 17, 1851, descended from Scotch ancestry and from one of two brothers, John and Nathaniel Gibson, who, with their widowed mother, moved from Virginia about 1760 and settled ten miles northeast of Rockingham in Richmond County, North Carolina. Nelson M. Gibson, father of the

McColl banker and in past years a cotton mill owner, was a captain in the Confederate army, and spent his life as a planter, while one of his brothers was a Methodist minister.

Thomas Benton Gibson had the opportunity of attending only the old field schools, and had the greatest difficulty in utilizing even their meager resources on account of other demands upon his time. When he was ten years old the war broke out and his father and older brother went into the army. He remained home as the chief support of his family, which consisted of six daughters and a younger brother. In 1865, when Sherman's army passed through South Carolina, one division of it camped on the Gibson farm, and destroyed all the crops and other property and carried away the able bodied negro slaves. Under such circumstances, and the subsequent impoverishment of all the country, including the Gibson family, Thomas Benton Gibson could spare little time away from his father's farm to attend school. He busied himself in the fields, and had a mechanical ability which kept him tinkering at something in the farm workshop when not otherwise engaged. He had the training and discipline that frequently can be gained only from hardship, and his education has served him well in later years. He remained at home until reaching his majority, then hired out to his father for eight dollars a month, and a year later farmed a portion of his father's estate for himself. He left the cotton fields to go to work as clerk in the store of R. J. Tatum where the town of Tatum is now located in Marlboro County. The confining nature of his duties required a change of occupation in 1879, and he again spent two years working on the farm. In 1882 he and his cousin, F. B. Gibson, opened a store at Laurel Hill, North Carolina, and in 1885 Mr. Gibson returned to his old homestead in Marlboro County, South Carolina.

In 1884 the South Carolina Pacific Railway, the first railroad in Marlboro County, was constructed from the state line to Bennettsville. Along the route was located the station of McColl on the Gibson plantation. There was little besides the station and a store to identify the place until 1891, when the first cotton mill was established, and with Mr. Gibson as one of its most active promoters this industry has become the nucleus of what is now the Marlboro Cotton Mills Company as a result of the consolidation of five cotton mills in the vicinity. Mr. Gibson has long been identified with the cotton mill business, became secretary and treasurer of the mills at McColl upon their organization, and also served as president of the Marlboro Cotton Mill Company. In 1897 he helped organize and became president of the bank of McColl, and he still holds that official honor and responsibility. He has also been a director of the South Carolina Pacific Railway Company since the road was built.

At every point of progress since McColl was founded Mr. Gibson's enterprise and personal influence have been impressed upon its growth and development. He has aided in the establishment of good schools, good churches, the extension of business and industry and for many years served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the local public schools. He has usually held some official place in

the Methodist Church and has given some effective work to the democratic party.

Mr. Gibson has enjoyed an ideal home life. He married on May 12, 1886, early in his business career, Miss Sallie Belle Tatum. To their union were born seven children, namely: Atlanta, wife of W. G. Bogle, of Columbia; Bessie, wife of Bassill Beach, of McColl; Thomas Kirkland, of Bennettsville; Marie, wife of Earl Bethea, of Dillon; and Frank and Jack, both at home. One daughter, Maggie, died when fourteen months old.

THOMAS McNALLY. In the County of Union where he was born and reared Thomas McNally has achieved a notable position as a cotton factor, is a citizen of many business interests, of wide influence in public affairs and his career is the more notable because it is one largely of self achievement.

Mr. McNally was born at Union, a son of Thomas and Catharine (Lindsay) McNally. His father, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and of Irish ancestry came to America in the late '40s. He lived for a short time at Charleston and about 1850 moved to Union. After coming to this country he married Catharine Lindsay. She was a member of one of the real "F. F. V.'s," her family being mentioned in the work "Horseshoe Robinson," the author of which was entertained at one of the Lindsay homes in Virginia.

Thomas McNally was fourteen years of age when his father died. That interfered somewhat with the plans made for his early training. However, he acquired a good education in the grammar and high schools of Union, and entered upon his business career without handicap and with a tremendous amount of energy and sound business qualifications. The cotton industry has always been his chief line of effort. The McNally Cotton Company of which he is president is one of the largest cotton buying concerns in this section of the state. Mr. McNally is also a large land owner. Among other properties he owns the land on which is situated the Blackstock battlefield, one of the landmarks of the Revolutionary war. His public spirit has led him again and again to join forces with the group of civic leaders who have been responsible for the increasing wealth and the progressive character of Union as an important city of South Carolina.

Mr. McNally as a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. He married Miss Floride Kelly, daughter of the late T. E. Kelly and member of an old family of Union County. They have two children, Catharine Lindsay McNally and Paul McNally.

JESSE EDWARD PARKER, purchasing agent for the Marlboro Cotton Mills Company, has had a widely diversified commercial experience, and for a number of years gave most of his time to traveling as representative of some nationally known corporations. He now has the responsibility of purchasing all the equipment and supplies for the cotton manufacturing industry in Marlboro County, with headquarters at McColl.

He was born near the site of the present thriving City of McColl on July 9, 1870. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather was a soldier

in the Revolutionary war, and in his honor the City of Parkersburg, West Virginia, was named. Mr. Parker's grandfather, Lewis Parker, was a native of Marlboro County, South Carolina, volunteered his services at the time of the Mexican war, and was a planter by occupation. John R. Parker, father of Jesse E. Parker, was born in Marlboro County, and besides his interests as a planter followed the profession of civil engineer and surveyor. He surveyed a large number of the boundary lines that marked out the limits of Marlboro County. When the war of secession came on he raised the first company of volunteers from Marlboro County and was all through the war. He was several times wounded, but despite the hardships of army service lived to be seventy-five years of age. He married Judith Gibson, daughter of James Gibson, of an old South Carolina family. Jesse Edward Parker was the oldest of three sons, one of whom is now deceased.

He grew up in Marlboro County, attended the Military Academy at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and his experience has been almost altogether in commercial lines, though for several years he has owned a farm in Marlboro County, operating it through a tenant. For nine years Mr. Parker was a traveling representative of the Standard Oil Company, and for some time was also connected with the United States Steel Corporation. He resigned a place as traveling freight agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railway to take up his present work as purchasing agent for the Marlboro Cotton Mills Company, an office he has filled for the past four years.

On October 6, 1906, Mr. Parker married Miss Ola C. Hawkins, a daughter of Bayliss Hawkins, of Birmingham, Alabama. They have two children, Sarah Elizabeth and Judith Gibson. Mr. Parker has taken much interest in local affairs, and has served as mayor and is a member of the Board of Aldermen at McColl. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston.

CHARLES E. MACKEY became a member of the South Carolina State Board of Embalming Examiners when the board was first organized, and has remained a member by successive appointments to the present time. That is only one fact in many that indicates a recognition that is state wide of his abilities and services as one of the most proficient and progressive funeral directors in South Carolina.

It is a profession in which Mr. Mackey has had an interest and fundamental ambition for the highest type of service since he was a boy. He is one of the most prominent undertakers in his time and a member of the present well known firm of funeral directors at Greenville known as James F. Mackey & Sons.

James F. Mackey was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1851, and died at his home in Greenville August 16, 1916. His father, J. J. Mackey, a native of New York, came to South Carolina as an apprentice to the gunsmith trade in Columbia. He finished learning his trade in that city and was married there to Miss Bullard. In 1862 he removed with his family to Greenville. He went to Greenville under the

especial authority and order of the Confederate government for the purpose of taking charge of what was then known as the State Gun Factory. When this official service was terminated by the close of the war, he remained a permanent resident of Greenville.

James F. Mackey lived from early boyhood in Greenville and as a youth went to work in the store of "Billy" Watson, afterwards entering the employ of J. C. C. Turner, who was in the furniture and undertaking business. He had a gift and genius for friendship, became one of the most popular men of the town, and possessing good business ability as well acquired a partnership with George L. Dantzer, another pioneer undertaker, under the firm name of Dantzer & Mackey. Still later he returned to Mr. Turner and their partnership was conducted as Turner & Mackey. In 1894 James F. Mackey, retiring from this firm, bought the undertaking business of Smith & Smith, and reestablished it under his own name on the second floor of the building at 105 East Washington Street, where until 1919 James F. Mackey & Sons were still located. After two years on the second floor he bought the building and to accommodate his increasing business occupied the first floor as well. In 1905 he added to the two-story structure and erected a three-story business building that was regarded as model and modern for its special purposes. In that year his son Charles E. Mackey came into the business, making the firm name James F. Mackey & Son. A short time before James F. Mackey died his other son, Arthur H. Mackey, was admitted to partnership, thus giving the firm its present name of James F. Mackey & Sons.

The late Mr. Mackey was a man of exceptionally high character and one who was held in the greatest esteem by all who knew him. He built his business upon honor. He was one of the founders and for ten years, until his death, secretary of the South Carolina Funeral Directors' Association. He was the leading spirit of this organization and its members generally looked to him as a leader in its affairs.

For several years he was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the public schools of Greenville, and was a charter member and elder of the Second Presbyterian Church. In the erection of the new church building he was a member of the building committee and gave much time to planning and supervising the work. He was a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Lodge, Council, Chapter and Commandery.

James F. Mackey married Miss Nellie Hipp, of Newberry County, South Carolina. She was left an orphan when a girl and at the age of nine came to Greenville to live with her aunt, Mrs. Charles D'Oyley. James F. Mackey and his wife had seven children: Mrs. C. R. Yeager, Charles E., George Whilden, Arthur H., Alice S., Nellie May and Margaret S. Two of the sons have distinguished themselves as soldiers.

George Whilden Mackey, who is a graduate and postgraduate of Davidson College of North Carolina, was a lieutenant in the National Army, and in April, 1919, was still with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Arthur H. Mackey, the other soldier



H. J. Lipscomb

brother, is now actively engaged with his brother as a member of James F. Mackey & Sons. He is also physical director in the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Greenville, South Carolina.

Charles E. Mackey was born at Greenville in 1884 and became a partner with his father when twenty-one years old. He had a strong desire to learn the undertaking business and a strong ambition to excel as an embalmer, and his splendid success in the profession is largely due to the fact that his heart has been in the business. Many improvements have been made during his management of James F. Mackey & Sons. In March, 1919, he effected the purchase of the Jennings Building on the corner of East Washington and Brown streets in Greenville, and this building is being remodeled as a modern and beautiful home for the Mackey undertaking establishment. The remodeled building will include a beautiful funeral chapel and every convenience for carrying on a large modern business, including a complete automobile equipment.

Mr. Charles E. Mackey is a member of the Rotary Club, and is a deep student of Masonry. He is worshipful master of Recovery Lodge No. 31, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Cyrus Chapter No. 22, Alpha Council No. 10, Royal and Select Masons, Greenville Comamndery No. 4, Knights Templar, and a charter member of Hejaz Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston. He and his family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mr. Charles E. Mackey married Miss Catharine Renneker, of Charleston, and their two children are Emma and Charles E., Jr.

DAVID WARDLAW MOORE, who represents the old and prominent Moore family of Abbeville County, where he was born at Cokesbury in 1867, has since 1907 been a resident of Greenville, where the family acquired property interests many years ago. Mr. Moore has become one of the large realty owners in this city, and on moving there he built one of the beautiful and costly residences on West Washington Street, in the heart of the fine residence section of the city.

Mr. Moore is a son of William A. and Margaret (Wardlaw) Moore, and is a brother of Hon. W. J. Moore of Greenville, one of the state's prominent lawyers and a member of the Legislature.

The late William A. Moore, who died in the early eighties, was a native of historic Abbeville County and was a prominent and wealthy planter of Cokesbury both before and after the war. His judgment and vision enabled him to estimate the possibilities and probabilities of Greenville long before the war. Foreseeing that it would become an important center, he bought property in Greenville County at ridiculously low prices as compared with what it is worth today. However, he personally never realized the phenomenal increase in values. He was a fine business man, was concerned with affairs of great magnitude in his day, and had the character which brought him the love and respect of hosts of people. He was one of the influential men in his part of Abbeville County. His wife belonged to the Wardlaw family of Abbeville County. This is a

conspicuous name in South Carolina history and is frequently mentioned on other pages.

David Wardlaw Moore was reared and educated at Cokesbury and in South Carolina College, and for many years was successfully engaged in planting and merchandising there. Among other advantages which he secured upon removing to Greenville, one that he especially appreciated; was the superior educational facilities made available for his children. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Moore married Miss Lulu Valeria Vaughan. Her father, Rev. S. D. Vaughan, was a widely known minister in the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. One of Mr. and Mrs. Moore's sons, Ralph Vaughan Moore, is deceased. Their living children are seven in number: Mary Louise, Genevieve, David Wardlaw, Jr., Catharine, Janie, Dial and Dorothy.

HAMLET SMITH LIPSCOMB, who came to manhood more than forty years ago, has filled in his active life with many interests, chiefly as a merchant and planter, and has always been identified with his native county of Spartanburg. He is proprietor of a large and prosperous mercantile business at Trough in that county, while his residence is on a beautiful and historic homestead on the Glenn Springs Road, three miles from the City of Spartanburg.

Lipscomb is a name that carries a great deal of historic tradition not only in South Carolina but in other southern states. The Lipscombs of Texas were closely connected with the Spartanburg County branch of the family. One of the Texas Lipscombs was a judge of the Supreme Court of that state. The Lipscombs of South Carolina have been within the borders of the state since colonial times. William Lipscomb was one of three brothers who left Halifax County, Virginia, and while he settled on Thicketty Creek in Spartanburg County, another brother located in Newberry County and the third settled in Kentucky. William Lipscomb was an American officer of the Revolutionary war and other members of the family were in that conflict either as officers or privates. Descendants of William Lipscomb have owned and lived upon the original homestead from a date prior to the Revolutionary war until the present time. Hamlet Smith Lipscomb himself owns a large tract of land there. This community was originally in Spartanburg County, but was part of that portion of Spartanburg which together with other territory taken from Union and York counties comprise the present County of Cherokee.

Hamlet Smith Lipscomb was born on the ancestral Lipscomb place on Thicketty Creek in 1858, a son of Edward and Melissa (Littlejohn) Lipscomb. The Littlejohns are an equally old family of Union County. Mr. Lipscomb finished his education in Furman University at Greenville. Since early manhood he has been interested in business affairs and planting. He conducts a large and prosperous store at Trough, the seat of one of the largest cotton mills in the state, that of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company. In 1904 Mr. Lipscomb bought for his permanent home, from the widow of the late

Col. Edwin Bobo, the old Bobo homestead on the Glenn Springs Road. This is one of the most historic and beautiful estates in South Carolina. The farm as owned by Mr. Lipscomb contains 249 acres. The Glenn Springs Road has been paved with asphalt from the city limits of Spartanburg to the Bobo or Lipscomb residence. This paving, eventually to be extended to the county limits, is a part of the modern road system of Spartanburg County. Mr. Lipscomb has greatly improved and added to and modernized the original Bobo home. In its original form it was a substantial brick structure. The additions to the building and the parts reconstructed are of Flemish bond masonry. Mr. Lipscomb has completed a large and beautiful colonial gallery extending around three sides of the house, and that gallery tends to emphasize the handsome and massive architectural outline. The location is such as to secure a fine view of the surrounding country and the City of Spartanburg.

Mr. Lipscomb married Miss Alice Wood of Spartanburg County. They have three children, and the children have received the best advantages of a liberal education. The son, Virgil W. Lipscomb, was a gold medal graduate of Furman University, won a scholarship in the University of Virginia, and completed his education in that old and noted institution. The accomplished daughters are Misses May and Anne Lipscomb, both of whom were educated in Columbia University, New York City.

WILLIAM JACOB MURRAY, M. D. While a boy on the plantation in Colleton County, William Jacob Murray determined to become a professional man, a physician, and his ambition has been carried out to a degree of success and achievement that gives him rank among the ablest physicians of Columbia. He is also prominent in business affairs, and has been a man of extreme usefulness to his community and state.

He was born at St. George in Colleton County March 9, 1856, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Eliza D. (Frances) Murray. The Murrays came originally from Scotland. Thomas J. Murray was a planter, served with the rank of captain in the First Volunteers in the war between the states, and for one term represented his home district in the Legislature.

Doctor Murray, who has always acknowledged a strong influence upon his early life and character from his mother, grew up on the plantation. He was only a boy when his father died, and he had serious responsibilities thrust upon him. While he spent much of his time in the fields he was a reader and a student by preference, and all his life has found a special joy in mathematics and history. He worked as a clerk in stores to pay his way through school, and afterward entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated M. D. in 1882. For nearly forty years Doctor Murray has been a prominent member of the medical profession.

In a business way he is president of The Murray Drug Company, president of the Homestead Building and Loan Association, director of the National Loan & Exchange Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, Southern States Life Insurance Company of

Atlanta, Georgia, and the Southern Home Fire Insurance Company of Charleston, South Carolina. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Church.

In 1884 Doctor Murray married Miss Mary A. Connor, daughter of Mr. L. E. Connor of Charleston, South Carolina. They have four children: Janie C., now Mrs. H. H. Harris, of Greenville, South Carolina; W. J. Murray, Jr.; T. L. Murray; and Mary E., now Mrs. A. S. Tompkins, of Columbia.

CAPT. JAMES BRYSON MURPHY recently resumed the practice of law at Columbia, where during the five years after his admission to the bar he had won an enviable prominence. For over two years he was in the army, spending nearly a year in France.

Captain Murphy, who comes of a fighting soldier ancestor, was born at Itasca, Texas, in 1887, but his father's people have been South Carolinians for several generations. His grandfather was a beloved minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in South Carolina. His father, James B. Murphy, was born near Rock Hill in York County, and attended the Associate Reformed College at Due West. He left that institution to join the Confederate Army in the early spring of 1861. He was graduated just before entering the army. In Tennessee he became first lieutenant of the Maury County Grays, forming a part of one of the Tennessee regiments. At the battle of Malvern Hill he was promoted to captain by Gen. Simon Buckner for "exceptional bravery on the field of battle." Later, being captured and taken prisoner to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, he dyed the Confederate gray of his uniform to a darker color and having found a shovel and contrived the appearance of an ordinary workman, he made his escape over the ice to mainland, and finally got to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he embarked on a Confederate blockade runner bound for Wilmington, North Carolina. The ship was wrecked off Capt Hatteras, but he succeeded in getting ashore and returning to Tennessee three days before the battle of Chickamauga reentered the Confederate service under Gen. Braxton Bragg. He was in active duty during the remainder of the war, and then settled at Columbia, Tennessee. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and subsequently removed to Itasca, Texas, where he practiced his profession until the time of his death.

His wife was Elizabeth Looney. Her father, Col. Abe Looney, of Columbia, Tennessee, distinguished himself as a Confederate officer in the war between the states. Elizabeth Looney Murphy was a cousin of Attorney-General Looney of Texas, whose home is at Greenville in that state.

Captain Murphy spent his early years at Itasca. For five years he was a resident of Arizona, engaged in the cattle business, with headquarters at Clifton. He determined to come to his father's state in 1911 to finish his education, and entering the University of South Carolina in 1912 he won the Gonzales gold medal for oratory, the most highly prized honor of the university. He also received his law degree in that year, and at once began the practice of his profession at Columbia.

May 12, 1917, Captain Murphy volunteered his



G. G. Slaughter

services and entered the first officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He was commissioned a captain in the Field Artillery August 14, 1917, and on August 27th was assigned to the Eighty-first Division at Camp Jackson, commanding Battery D, Three Hundred and Eighteenth Field Artillery, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Brigade, under Gen William J. Snow, who later was promoted to major general, and made chief of artillery in the army. For part of his training Captain Murphy on December 26, 1917, was sent to the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he graduated. April 1, 1918, he rejoined his regiment and embarked for France August 9th, landing at Liverpool August 21st and in France August 23d. He was with his command on duty in France until June 3, 1919. He returned to this country June 11th, and was mustered out July 9, 1919, after twenty-six months of service.

Despite this long absence from professional duties, he found his prestige as a lawyer unimpaired, and today enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Captain Murphy is a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. In November, 1919, he married Miss Katherine Zemp, daughter of Dr. Frank M. Zemp of Camden and member of an old family in that historic city.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SHEALY, assistant state superintendent of education, has been a teacher and business man in South Carolina through practically all the years since he left college.

He was born August 16, 1871, and comes of long lived and vigorous stock. His grandfather Shealy is still living at the age of ninety-eight. His parents, John A. and Happy (Boland) Shealy, had a family of ten children, and all of them are still alive.

William A. Shealy graduated A. B. from Newberry College. He taught country schools in Newberry, Lexington and Saluda counties, and for ten years was in the oil mill and banking business. He was principal of the Olympia graded school for seven years until 1918. He entered upon his present duties at Columbia as assistant state superintendent of education October 15, 1918. Mr. Shealy is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and member of a number of other secret organizations. He is a deacon in the Lutheran Church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

February 18, 1896, in Lexington County, he married Miss Allie Rawl, daughter of Benjamin Rawl. They have two children, Vernon, aged twenty-one, and Carolina, aged fourteen. Vernon has been with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

JACKSON V. McELVEEN, state supervisor of rural schools, is a young educator well qualified for the great responsibilities of this office. Mr. McElveen is known as a man who gets results, and his efforts are guided by high and consistent purposes and ideals that fit well into the present educational program of South Carolina.

He was born in Williamsburg County, this state, February 26, 1889, son of B. M. and Frances (Gowdy) McElveen. He grew up on his father's farm, and had a common school education, and in 1912 graduated B. A. from the University of South Carolina. For the past seven years he has been en-

gaged in teaching, and in 1916 was elected superintendent of education for Williamsburg County. He was called from the duties of that office to his present place in 1918.

Mr. McElveen is a democrat, a member of the Masonic order and Woodmen of the World and a Methodist. September 7, 1916, at Georgetown, he married Sarah Esther Doar, daughter of Josiah Doar of Georgetown. Mrs. McElveen represents one of the old families of the state. Her father, who died in 1914, held the office of sheriff and county superintendent of education in Georgetown County, and for a number of years was editor of the Georgetown Times.

GIBBONS G. SLAUGHTER. Until the close of 1918 Gibbons G. Slaughter carried on his business letterhead the names of over fifty cotton mills, one of them the largest single plant in the United States, and altogether representing more completely than any other list that might be compiled, the cotton manufacturing interests of the South. The relationship which Mr. Slaughter sustained to this mighty group of industries was as purchasing agent. For several years the textile industries of the South knew him most conspicuously as the largest cotton mill purchasing agent in the United States. At one time he bought for approximately 1,650,000 spindles besides general supplies for a group of cotton seed oil mills.

No one could achieve and hold such a position who was not a rare expert, with a mind and experience filled with the complicated details that enter into such an industry. Mr. Slaughter has in fact that type of mind which masters many thousands of items of technical knowledge and keeps them all systematized and ready for prompt use at a moment's notice. He also has that qualification of the good executive, the ability to make prompt decisions at the expense of a few mistakes.

Mr. Slaughter has had the opportunity of a quarter of a century to acquire much of his knowledge and experience. He was born in Person County, North Carolina, April 23, 1877, son of J. W. and Malinda (Phillpot) Slaughter. When he was fourteen years old his parents moved to Burlington, North Carolina, and in that noted center of cotton mill manufacture he lived two years and gained some of his first practical experience. He then went to Greensboro, North Carolina, and on October 2, 1899, went to Maine and Massachusetts, learning the intricacies of textile machinery in the great shops of the Saco-Lowell Company, largest manufacturers of textile machinery in the United States. He was with that firm five years. In December, 1904, he returned south and took a position in the mill supply department of Montgomery & Crawford at Spartanburg. In March, 1906, he took charge of a similar department with the Sullivan Hardware Company of Anderson, South Carolina, and soon succeeded in building up a mill supply business for the firm. In 1909 he was made southern sales agent for the Holyoke Belting Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, with headquarters at Greenville.

In 1911 Capt. Ellison A. Smyth offered him the position of purchasing agent for all the mills in

which he was interested. Soon afterward John T. Woodside, president of the Woodside Cotton Mills, made arrangements to place his three mills with Mr. Slaughter as purchasing agent. From this nucleus of thirteen mills Mr. Slaughter found his clientele increasing rapidly until in 1918 he was purchasing agent for over fifty cotton mills, the largest group of textile industries represented by any individual in the United States.

Mr. Slaughter retired from these connections in the latter part of 1918 and beginning in January, 1919, became southeastern sales agent for Alexander Brothers of Philadelphia, well known manufacturers of leather belting, and in May, 1920, organized the G. G. Slaughter Machinery Company of which he is president. The firm handles textile machinery and power plant equipment and acts as southern agents for some of the leading manufacturers of textile machinery in New England, and naturally will have continued association with the textile mills of the South.

The City of Greenville knows him not only as a premier purchasing agent but as a very virile and progressive citizen, who has worked constantly for the development of Greenville as a central point in the textile industry of the South. He was one of the organizers and was secretary until 1918 of the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, which built in that city a beautiful exposition building for the annual exposition. Mr. Slaughter again and again has demonstrated that he has both time and capacity to do large things, and much of his most appreciated work has been that prompted by his thorough public spirit and performed for the disinterested purpose of seeing his community become better and greater.

Mr. Slaughter married Miss Minnie Grace Solley of Talledega, Alabama, daughter of Rev. J. M. Solly, a Baptist minister of that state. Mr. Slaughter had the great misfortune to lose his wife by death in November, 1918. She was the mother of five children: Guerry Gibbons, Phillip Homer, James Frederick, Edwin Francis and Edith Winnifred. He married again June 9, 1920, Miss Vesta Helen Owens of Canon, Georgia.

JAMES ALEXANDER STODDARD, professor of secondary education in the University of South Carolina, has given the best energies of his life for a number of years to the cause of education in his native state. He is a man of ripe scholarship and especially efficient as a teacher and inspirer of teachers.

Mr. Stoddard, who is of Scotch-Irish, French and Dutch ancestry, was born near Owings in Laurens County, South Carolina, October 12, 1876. He is one of a family of five sons and two daughters, being the fourth son and fifth child of Robert James and Deree (DuPree) Stoddard. His father and two uncles were soldiers in the Confederate Army, one uncle being killed in action and the other wounded. The father was all through the war from 1861 to 1865, and except for a brief furlough and illness was in field duty nearly four years. He was in many of the battles in Virginia, including Fredericksburg.

James A. Stoddard grew up on a farm, and attended a one or two-teacher school near home. Later he won a normal scholarship in the South

Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, in 1896. Having insufficient funds to complete his education there, he left college after the sophomore year and spent two years teaching in rural schools. He resumed his place in college in 1900, graduating B. A. in 1902. As a teacher he was connected with the public schools at Liberty, Darlington, and the Heath Springs High School, until his appointment as assistant state superintendent of education July 15, 1918. On October 15, 1918, he was given a reassignment of duty as professor of secondary education at his alma mater, and as state high school inspector under the State Department of Education. But in June, 1920, he retired from the inspectorship to give his full time to his work in the university.

Mr. Stoddard is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. January 5, 1905, he married Effie Linda Toland, of Woodruff, South Carolina, daughter of Dr. Hugh and Linda (Lowrie) Toland, the former a native of Laurens County and the latter of Edgefield County. Mrs. Stoddard is descended from the Revolutionary Langstons of Laurens County, Dicey Langston being an ancestral aunt. Her father was for months an independent scout in the Confederate army with "Deb" Stuart and later was an army surgeon. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard's children are named Mary Floride, Robert James, Hugh Toland, David Lowrie and Effie Linda.

MARCUS W. PRICE, a graduate in both the law and literary courses in the University of South Carolina, was in the army with the rank of lieutenant, and recently began practice with the brightest prospects for a substantial professional career at Columbia.

Mr. Price was born at Danville, Virginia, in 1894, son of Charles W. and Georgia (Spencer) Price. The Price family have lived in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, since prior to the Revolutionary war. The Spencers were an equally old family in Charlotte County.

Mr. Price, whose mother is still living, was liberally educated, and his home has been at Columbia since 1912. He holds three degrees from the University of South Carolina, A. B., M. A. and LL. B. The first he received in 1916, and graduated in the law course in 1918. He has also done post-graduate work in the University of Virginia and Harvard University. He was a popular member of the student body at the University of South Carolina, and was especially interested in the university publications.

During 1918 Mr. Price enlisted in the National Army as a private, and was trained in both field artillery and the infantry. Later he entered the officers' training camp at Camp Joseph E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Florida, and was commissioned a lieutenant October 16, 1918. For some months after the armistice he was assigned to duty on the staff of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division at Washington. He is now post adjutant of the Richland County Chapter of the American Legion.

Mr. Price opened his office in the Carolina National Bank Building in November, 1919, and entered upon an individual practice.



W. H. Hughes

F. C. WITHERS, business manager of the State, has spent a quarter of a century with that paper, in fact contributed to some of its very first issues.

Mr. Withers spent his boyhood at Winnsboro, and while there sold the Charleston News and Courier. Later he entered South Carolina College at Columbia, and while there was the first college correspondent for the State, which was founded in February, 1891. He wrote the account of the commencement exercises of that year. In the fall of 1891 he began teaching school at Ridgeway, also taught at Greenwood, and in October, 1893, became traveling representative for the "State." For six years he solicited subscribers up and down South Carolina, was then called to the home office as cashier, served successively as cashier and advertising manager, and has since been identified with the business offices as manager and assistant treasurer of the State Company.

While Mr. Withers has not been an active participant in politics, he has used his influence as a good citizen and has held several posts requiring much hard work with practically no compensation. For several years he was a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Columbia, for several years was president of the Columbia Associated Charities, and is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Withers is married and has a family of three children, a son and two daughters.

JOHN GORDON HUGHES went to Union in 1900, immediately after his graduation from the Law Department of the University of South Carolina, and in twenty years his efforts and experience have built him a secure prestige and a large business as a lawyer. He has represented many important interests and has been an effective worker in many branches of the public welfare.

Especially since laying the foundation of a law practice he has been inclined to assume responsibilities of public office. He served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1906 to 1910, and for four years from 1914 to 1918 was a member of the State Senate. During the war Mr. Hughes was Government appeal agent for Union County under the Selective Service Law, and was manager of the Speakers' Bureau for practically all of the war campaigns in that county.

Mr. Hughes was born at Trenton in Edgefield County, South Carolina, December 11, 1877, and represents several old and prominent families of that section of the state. His parents were S. T. and Elizabeth M. (Wise) Hughes, the former a native of Edgefield County, where the family was founded by John Hughes, great-great-grandfather of the Union lawyer. John Hughes came to South Carolina from near Lynchburg, Virginia, about the close of the Revolution. S. T. Hughes' maternal great-great-grandfather was Capt. Benjamin Hatcher of Edgefield County, who took a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war and was killed in a battle with the British. Elizabeth M. Wise was the daughter of John A. Wise of Edgefield County.

John Gordon Hughes acquired both his literary and legal education in the University of South Carolina, graduating A. B. in 1897 and with the degrees Master of Arts and LL. B. in 1900. He has been a very prominent member of the Pi Kappa Alpha

fraternity, being chapter president while in the university, was grand chancellor from 1906 to 1909, and since the latter date has been grand princeps, national head of the fraternity. For the past fifteen years he has been a vestryman of the Church of the Nativity, Episcopal, and is a past exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, thirty-second degree Mason, Independent Order of Red Men, Loyal Order of Moose. In 1919 Mr. Hughes was elected president of the Alumni Association of the University of South Carolina.

CLARENCE E. SMITH, city health official at Columbia, has for many years been prominent in the public health movement in South Carolina, and is one of the men who have done most to advance the standards and the practical achievements in that line. Safeguarding the public health is of course safeguarding the private health of the individual, and the work carried on by Doctor Smith and men in his line over the state is therefore of direct and vital interest to every citizen.

Doctor Smith was born near Newbern, North Carolina, in 1877, son of W. B. and Fannie (Blount) Smith. The Smith and Blount families have lived in eastern North Carolina for several generations. That of Blount is very historic and prominent, and included Governor Blount and other men of eminence. Clarence E. Smith attended school at Newbern and studied veterinary science in the Kansas City Veterinary College, of which he is a graduate. Later he took post-graduate studies in pathology, bacteriology and chemistry in Columbia University, New York, and while there specialized in public health work, which he adopted as his profession. Doctor Smith's services were acquired by Greenville, South Carolina, in 1908 as public health official. He remained there ten years, and in September, 1918, came to Columbia to fill a similar position in the capital city. His talents and efficiency have won for him the highest regard and the fullest co-operation of the various members of the city administration, and he has had a free hand in organizing and carrying on public health work.

On June 30, 1919, the United States Public Health Service was withdrawn from Columbia, and after that date the city health department took full charge of its normal activities and also the activities formerly carried on by the Federal Government. Doctor Smith has rapidly reorganized and has retained as far as possible all the beneficial features of the public health service. His department inspectors are constantly busy enforcing the health ordinances in visiting public and private premises, and safeguarding the city food and milk supply, and Columbia is to be congratulated on the thoroughly competent and scientific man at the head of its health office.

Doctor Smith has built a fine modern home in Columbia. He married Miss Gladys Flatau, of Greenville. They have a son, Clarence E., Jr.

WILLIAM MAXEY STOKES is a busy lawyer of Hartsville, has a large practice, and has won steadily increasing success since he opened his office there about eight years ago.

He was born in Darlington County October 15, 1886. His grandfather, Gabriel Stokes, came to South Carolina from North Carolina. His father,

William C. Stokes, was born in Darlington County, and has spent his active life there as a planter. The mother of the Hartsville lawyer is Mary F. Walters, who was born in Darlington County, daughter of Jasper Walters, of an old and well known family of that section.

William Maxey Stokes, oldest of six children, grew up on his father's plantation, was educated in the Welsh Neck High School, in Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, and in 1911 graduated from the law department of the University of South Carolina. Upon his admission to the bar he at once located at Hartsville, and has been kept busy by his clientele there.

In 1914 he married Azile Nix, a daughter of Jacob Nix. Mr. Stokes is a member of the Masonic order, both in York and Scottish Rite, and of the Mystic Shrine.

B. F. PEGUES. In a conspicuous place on the roll of Chesterfield County's able members of the legal profession is found the name of B. F. Pegues, a native of the great state which he has always made his home, and a splendid type of the alert, progressive and public-spirited citizen whose record is an indication that success is ambition's answer. His prominent connection with important cases of legal jurisprudence has made him a more or less familiar figure in the courts, and no lawyer at Cheraw has a better record for high and straightforward professional conduct, or for success earned without honor.

B. F. Pegues was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, June 13, 1883, a son of John K. Pegues, a native of the same county and a prominent and prosperous agriculturist and planter. He served during the war between the states as a Confederate soldier, and died at the early age of forty-two years, his death, no doubt, having been hastened by his army experiences. Wesley L. Pegues, grandfather of B. F., was a well-to-do planter and preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a native of the northern part of Marlboro County. The latter's father, James Pegues, held the rank of major of militia, the latter being the son of Claudius Pegues, a captain in the army of General Marion during the Revolutionary war. The father of Claudius was also Claudius Pegues, who was the first representative of the state from the old Cheraw district, and the latter's father, likewise named Claudius Pegues, was the progenitor of the family in this country, coming from France. The mother of B. F. Pegues was Nan (Gillespie) Pegues, a first cousin of her husband, and a granddaughter on her mother's side of Gen. Samuel Gillespie, who traced his ancestry back to Ireland.

The third son in his parents' family, B. F. Pegues attended the public schools of Marlboro County, and was graduated from Clemson College in 1903. Two years later he received his Bachelor of Law degree when he graduated from the University of Virginia, and in the same year was admitted to the bar and began practice at Cheraw. His earnest and constant labors soon caused his health to fail and he was compelled to give up his practice for the time being. From 1907 until 1912 he engaged in farming, but in the latter year, his health having been fully regained,

he resumed his practice, and since then has rapidly come to the forefront in the ranks of his calling, few lawyers having made a more favorable impression upon the Cheraw bar either for legal ability or for personal individuality.

Mr. Pegues was married in 1914 to Hannah Wilson, of Darlington, South Carolina, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mary Devondale. Mr. Pegues is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is serving as a member of the state board of pardons, a position to which he was appointed by the governor. His life has at all times been characterized by unflinching adherence to those principles which, aside from any business or social distinction to which he has attained, win for the individual the unqualified respect and trust of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM MELTON BURNEY since graduating from the University of South Carolina, has been a progressive young business man of Columbia, active in real estate and fire insurance circles for several years, and is now head of a prosperous insurance agency.

He was born on the university campus at Columbia February 4, 1889, son of Dr. William B. and Minnie H. (Melton) Burney. His father was professor of chemistry in the University of South Carolina. Mr. Burney attended the local high schools and graduated from the university with the class of 1910. The following five years he spent in the real estate and fire insurance business, and then formed a partnership, but since June, 1918, has been sole proprietor of the business. He represents the Southeastern Life Insurance Company of Greenville as general agent.

October 3, 1912, Mr. Burney married Miss Floride Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham of Rosemont Place in Laurens County. Mr. and Mrs. Burney have one daughter, Pamela C. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID GREGG MCINTOSH represents the old and prominent McIntosh family of Darlington County, and in his own career was for a number of years a railroad man, but is now prominently engaged in planting, with his home at Society Hill.

He is descended from John McIntosh, a native of Scotland, who on coming to America located in the Welsh Neck settlement, in what is now Darlington County, about 1750. David Gregg McIntosh is also descended from James H. McIntosh, who married a sister of the noted Episcopal Bishop Gregg.

David Gregg McIntosh was born at Society Hill March 20, 1877. His father, Lucas McIntosh, was born in the same house where his son now resides and for many years was a prosperous planter. He and three of his brothers were Confederate soldiers. His oldest brother, David G., attained the rank of colonel in the Confederate army and afterwards was a prominent lawyer of Baltimore. Another brother, Dr. James McIntosh, was a surgeon in the army, while Edward McIntosh was a captain, rising to that rank from a private. Lucas McIntosh entered the Confederate army when a boy and was only eighteen when the war closed.

Lucas McIntosh married Rosa Evans, who was born at Society Hill, a daughter of Edward E.



William M. Burney

Evans, of the same locality, and granddaughter of Judge Josiah J. Evans, a distinguished member of the South Carolina bar in the early days. The Evans family originated in Wales. David Gregg McIntosh is the oldest of six children.

He was educated at Darlington, and as a young man learned telegraphy and became an operator in the service of the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railway. He spent about ten years in that work, being located at various points in North and South Carolina and Virginia. In 1910 he bought a plantation in Chesterfield County, and while active in its management keeps his home at the old McIntosh place at Society Hill. He owns 1,200 acres and has ten families, aggregating about fifty people, employed in growing and caring for his crops of cotton and tobacco and his livestock.

In 1911 Mr. McIntosh married Mary Hutchinson, daughter of Philip Henry Hutchinson. They have one son, Philip. Mr. McIntosh is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN TERRY WOOD. Reidville Township, which is in the extreme western part of Spartanburg County, has been the home of the Wood family for about 120 years, and that entire community has been permeated by the family influences and no one name has contributed more generally to the substantial and high character of the locality. The Wood family comprise a race of men physically and mentally strong and long lived. The old Wood home place is within three miles of the present city of Greer in Greenville County.

Thus as a merchant and citizen of Greer, where he has lived for the past eighteen years, John Terry Wood is still in close touch with the traditional home of the family and the scenes of his youth. He was born in Reidville Township in 1862, son of John T. and Martha (Wood) Wood. His father was born and spent all his life on the old Wood place, his ancestors coming to South Carolina from Virginia. During the war he was a Confederate soldier.

John Terry Wood grew up on the farm, and engaged in the mercantile business at the old home in 1888, and in 1900 established his present business, a high class general dry goods store at Greer. While he has built up a very large and successful enterprise, he also conducts a general farming business at the old homestead.

Mr. Wood is one of the high type of business men who have made Greer a synonym in the commercial world for the best credit and highest rating with the commercial agencies, and for all the taxing responsibilities of his private business he has given his time and means generously to the public welfare. He is one of the men responsible for Greer's widely extended reputation for its paving, sewerage, waterworks, lights and other public works, and as one of the most modern and progressive small cities in the South, surrounded by a country that is notable for its agricultural wealth.

Mr. Wood represented Greenville County in the Legislature in 1916, and is now a member of the board of public works of Greer. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Methodist in religion.

Mr. Wood married Miss Lulu E. Leonard, of Spartanburg County. Their five children are: Bessie I., wife of Dr. E. E. Smith; Bernice, wife of Dr. W. T. Brockman; Miss Cuyler Wood; Oliver G.; and J. Terry, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Wood undoubtedly derive a great deal of satisfaction from their children. All were given the very best of educational advantages, the daughters being graduates of Chocoma College. Oliver G. is a graduate of The Citadel, while J. Terry is a Clemson man with the class of 1914.

Oliver G. Wood for a young man has already attained distinction in world affairs. Graduating from The Citadel in 1912, he soon afterward received appointment to a position in the United States Legation at Peking, China, from there returned to Washington, and not long after the beginning of the war with Germany was promoted to a more responsible office in the diplomatic service at Madrid, Spain, under Ambassador Joseph E. Willard and is now stationed in Roumania.

WILLIAM GODFREY. The high awards that are attainable in fortune, character and influence through a life of industry and probity, guided and regulated by a sense of conscientious obligation, are illustrated in the career of William Godfrey. With no extraordinary endowment of faculty, unaided by inheritance or friendly support, he was content to enter into the life which a rising community afforded, and to follow up the opportunities which opened before him with steadiness and industry, gaining, step by step, the rare fruits of well directed enterprise, until he finds himself, while yet his powers are only ripened and matured, the possessor of an enviable fortune, the director of a large industry, a trusted repository of trusted interests, and the head of a family circle which yields the richest fruits of satisfaction of which our human lot is capable, while it reflects credit upon the wise and guiding hand that has trained its harmonious members to lives of usefulness and honor.

William Godfrey, president of the First National Bank of Cheraw, was born at Cheraw, South Carolina, November 2, 1870, a son of S. G. Godfrey. His father, a native of the same place, was a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states, being first lieutenant of Company C, Eighth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war, in which he made a gallant record for bravery and faithful discharge of duty, he returned to farming in the vicinity of Cheraw, and there his death occurred when he was fifty-seven years of age. His father, William Godfrey, was a native of Marlboro County, South Carolina, and was president of the old Merchants Bank of Cheraw, the largest bank of its day in the state outside of Charleston. William Godfrey of this review is descended in the eighth generation from John Godfrey, who came from England and landed at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1670. He acted as governor of South Carolina in 1675, and was also a member of the grand council and lord proprietor's deputy. The great-grandfather of William Godfrey, Thomas Godfrey, was a member of the troops of Francis Marion during the Revolutionary war, and his wife was Nancy Hicks, a daughter of Col. George Hicks,

also a Revolutionary soldier and officer. Another forefather of William Godfrey, his great-great-grandfather, Henry William Harrington, held the rank of general during the Revolutionary war, and his great-great-grandfather, John Wilson, was a captain during that struggle, while the latter's son, John Side Wilson, was governor of South Carolina in 1820-1821 and the author of "Wilson's Code of Dueling." The mother of William Godfrey, Harriet (Powe) Godfrey, began playing the organ at Charleston when she was a girl of but sixteen years, and while she is now seventy-eight years of age is still organist in St. David's Episcopal Church, having been in this post for sixty-two consecutive years in the same church. She is the mother of thirteen children, of whom seven are living at this time, and William was the fifth child in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of Cheraw, William Godfrey pursued a course at The Citadel, from which he was duly graduated in 1890. He then began the lumber business in North Carolina, where he had seven years of experience, but in 1900 returned to Cheraw and established himself in business here as a manufacturer of lumber. Since that time he has advanced to a prominent place in the trade, and is one of the best known and most thoroughly informed men in the lumber business in the state. He was president of the South Carolina Lumbermen's Association, and as an authority on the subject is co-author of the Lumber Rules of Inspection, used in grading lumber. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Chesterfield & Lancaster Railroad, of which he was vice president, this road now being a part of the Seaboard Air Line. While his business and financial interests are heavy and important, he has always found the time and inclination to aid the interests of his home locality, and was formerly president of the Cheraw Board of Trade and of the Cheraw Club. During the great World war he was a member of the district board of the Eastern District of South Carolina for the handling of the draft problem. He has long been a prominent worker in the Episcopal Church, and is treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina.

Mr. Godfrey was married in 1897 to Miss Cora Page, of North Carolina, and they are the parents of five daughters, Caroline, Page, Harriet, Margaret and Cora, who have been granted excellent educational advantages.

THOMAS EDWARD SMITH. Unlimited faith and enthusiasm have as much to do with the growth and progress of a community as capital and natural resources. Thomas Edward Smith has a bountiful supply of all four of these commodities, and has used them most effectively in the promotion of a large and satisfactory business at Greer and for the advancement and welfare of that town, which he sincerely regards as the best town of its size in the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Smith, who is widely known over upper South Carolina, was born at Greer in 1870, a son of J. P. and Mary Jane (Wood) Smith, both now deceased. His maternal grandfather was John Taylor Wood of Spartanburg County. The paternal grandfather was Samuel G. Smith, who was born on the old

Smith home in Spartanburg County and lived to the venerable age of ninety-two. Greer is located on the line between Greenville and Spartanburg counties, and the late J. P. Smith while born near the town was a native of Spartanburg County, and spent a great part of his life in Greenville County in the same vicinity about a mile and a half from Greer.

Thomas Edward Smith may be said to have had a genius for business and commerce manifested even when he was a boy. At the age of seventeen he left the farm and began clerking in a store at Greer at \$12.50 a month. A more important training and influence was his subsequent employment with W. W. and Frank Burgiss, brothers, whose enterprise and highly intelligent management as cotton buyers and business promoters gave the Town of Greer such well deserved fame and practically started it on its growth and expansion, which through subsequent years has brought it to fame as one of the wealthiest and most progressive cities of its size in the South. Under the Burgiss Brothers Mr. Smith developed qualifications as an expert cotton buyer, and for several years was engaged in that line and in the commercial fertilizer business.

In 1899 he entered the mercantile business as a member of the firm O. P. and T. E. Smith. They were successors to the firm Smith-Mayfield Company, which had been established several years before. In 1906 Thomas E. Smith acquired the sole ownership, and the firm was carried on under his name until 1919, when he disposed of his mercantile interests to enter the brokerage business, dealing in cotton and stocks.

Mr. Smith is one of those broad gauge citizens who are looking as carefully to the welfare of the community as to their individual success. This public spirit has been a fact greatly appreciated by the Town of Greer. Mr. Smith served two terms as mayor and up to 1918 had acted continuously for about eighteen years in some public capacity as member of the Board of Health, Board of Town Commissioners and in other ways.

Mr. Smith married Miss Fannie Bailey, of Greer, a sister of the well known banker of that city, Mr. E. C. Bailey. They have two sons, William Bailey Smith and Gordon C. Smith.

A. M. McNAIR, one of the leading merchants of Hartsville, was born in North Carolina, at St. Pauls, November 26, 1857, son of Duncan and Betha Jane (Alford) McNair. His grandfather was a native of Scotland. Mr. McNair was reared and educated in his home place and first came to Darlington County in 1877. He clerked in a general store seven miles west of Hartsville, at a place known as Clyde. He also worked for a man engaged in the turpentine business there. In 1881 he engaged in the turpentine and naval stores industry on his own account, but after two years returned to North Carolina. He came back to this state in 1885, opened a business at Clyde, and was one of the leading commercial men of that community for about fifteen years, operating a general store and also engaging in the turpentine industry. From Clyde he moved to Hartsville, and has been in business as a general merchant, also buys



J. E. Smith

[illegible]

cotton, operates cotton gins, and owns some valuable and extensive planting property. He is also a director and vice president of the Bank of Hartsville.

In 1889 he married Miss K. McKinnon. To their marriage were born ten children, and nine of them are still living, named Margaret, Catherine, Mortimer, Bessie, Christine, Marion, Lilla Maria, Ruth and Carl Milton.

W. BUSEY SIMMONS, who graduated with the degree D. D. S. from the Atlanta Dental College in 1905, has since that year been located for practice in his profession at Piedmont, South Carolina. This is one of the most thriving and progressive mill towns in the South. Doctor Simmons has attained that success due to an ambitious, progressive and earnest practitioner. His dental offices and laboratory are located in a separate building erected especially for his purpose. These offices are arranged with such convenience as to admirably facilitate his work. The equipment of his operating rooms and his laboratory represents the last word in a profession that means so much to the welfare of humanity. Doctor Simmons himself is well deserving of the title Dental Surgeon, and is a fine type of the American dentist.

His work has brought him unusual honors in professional circles. He is a former president of the South Carolina State Dental Association, and in many other ways has been honored by his fellow practitioners. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Piedmont Dental Association, which was organized in 1910 and of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. This association is composed of dentists from the counties in the Piedmont section of South Carolina, and its influence has done much to build up and maintain high standards.

In the spring of 1919 Doctor Simmons added an X-Ray machine and apparatus to his equipment. This enables him to accomplish an indispensable work for his patients and perform a service which hitherto was not available in that locality. Doctor Simmons has made this equipment a community asset, since his facilities are open to the use of local physicians and surgeons in surgical and other cases where the X-Ray is of vital importance. Doctor Simmons is himself an adept in minor surgery.

He was born at Monroeville, Monroe County, Alabama, in 1883, a son of C. M. and Kate (Busey) Simmons. His parents were also natives of Alabama. Doctor Simmons grew up in his native town, and took all his dental work in the Atlanta Dental College. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and the Baptist Church. He married Miss Lulu West, of Greenville, and they have one son, William West Simmons.

WILLIAM DUNKLING GARRISON. That portion of the flower of South Carolina's manhood which survived the battles and hardships of the war between the state had almost with exception to face poverty and rebuild their own fortunes and those of the state practically from the ground up. One of those who with exceptional energy and courage solved the problems of the after war period was the late William Dunkling Garrison of Anderson County.

He was born in Greenville County, September 6, 1843, and died at his home in Anderson County July 9, 1911. The family tradition is that three Garrison brothers came from England to Virginia, and afterward settled in South Carolina. One of these brothers was Peter Garrison, grandfather of the late William D. Garrison. Another was Samuel Garrison, and the third was always known as General Garrison. Peter Garrison married Martha Wood, and they were pioneers in Greenville County. Edmund Barsdale Garrison, father of William D. Garrison, was a native of Greenville County and spent all his life there. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four, on January 7, 1904. He married Sarah Moon Cureton, and they had the following children: William Dunkling, John Abner, David Cureton, Mrs. Mary Watson, Thomas Garrison, Mrs. Mattie Simpson, Mrs. Ella Major, Mrs. Bettie Sullivan, Mrs. Emma Poor and Edmund B. Garrison.

William Dunkling Garrison left his father's farm where he had spent his early life and at the age of eighteen entered the Confederate Army and for nearly four years was a soldier of the South. He served as corporal and later as captain during his army career, and for meritorious service was presented with a sword. He was wounded in battle, and suffered the hardships and privations of a soldier's life. After the war he was made captain of the "Red Shirt" campaign, which made possible the election of Wade Hampton and the restoration of white rule. After the close of the war he possessed a single dollar, and in the general poverty of the state's resources he had little choice of opportunity in earning a living. He worked willingly at whatever was offered, and on December 17, 1868, married Miss Esther Annie Reid. She is a daughter of Thomas Lytle and Annie (Sitton) Reid. They started house-keeping with a greater stock of courage, resolution and hope than actual money, and for a number of years had struggles and hardships. For some time Mr. Garrison was employed by Mr. Perry, manager of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company at Aun-

Having bought a tract of land to the east of Denver in Anderson County, he began its development and established a home, and nearly every year brought him some addition to his resources and prosperity, and at the time of his death he left a good estate. He was always honest and true in all life's relations and was a consistent Christian. He and his wife early became members of the Baptist Church, and in that faith reared their children. He was a democrat, but aside from his participation in the campaign of 1876, when the ignorant negro and the carpet bagger were thrown out of the state government, he was never in politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrison had the following eleven children: James Reid, a farmer and business man at Denver; Lewis Cureton, an Anderson County farmer; Henry Newton, also a farmer in that county; Annie Sitton, wife of W. E. Eskew, a farmer in Anderson County; W. Dunkling, Jr., who died in October, 1918; Lillie Esther, wife of Ennis Chapman, cashier of the bank at Denver; John Crayton, a farmer, who married Virginia Wilson, and died in 1918; Sarah Moon, wife of Nathan Kesler, of Macon, Georgia; Robert Fulton, who died in infancy;

Mamie Eugenia, who is unmarried and a teacher; Thomas Edmond, at home, married Nettie McPhail, and they have two little daughters, Sarah Reid and Lou Nell.

WILLIAM DUNKLING GARRISON, JR., who, at the time of his death in October, 1918, was a candidate for the office of commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, was a man thoroughly conversant with the wants and needs of South Carolina along these lines. He was known as Farmer Garrison and had done so much and was so familiar with real estate values and labor conditions as related to those industries that his loss was greatly deplored.

He was a son of William D. and Esther A. (Reid) Garrison and spent the first twenty-five years of life on his father's farm in Anderson County. In 1903 he graduated from Clemson College in the agricultural course. For 2½ years he was superintendent of the Coast Land Experiment Station of Charleston, his duties being to encourage the growing of forage crops, and while there he also assisted the Department of Agriculture in combating plant diseases. From there he went to Clemson College, where he was superintendent of the experiment station for two and one-half years. He taught the students practical agriculture and conducted many experiments there. For eight years he was superintendent of the Clemson Coast Experiment Station, located at Summerville, and there reclaimed a section of crawfish land by tile drainage. This land was worthless, but since reclamation, it equals that of the best land in the country. He also served on the board of trustees of Clemson College. He was general manager of the Charleston Farms Corporation and conducted the business activities of that company, which consisted of general farming and stock raising and the encouragement of these industries.

SAMUEL HENRY EDMUNDS. A continuous service since 1895 as superintendent of the Sumter city schools is a notable distinction by length of years alone, but even more so because of the quality and character of the service rendered by Mr. Edmunds, who is one of the most prominent educators of the South today.

He was born at Mill Grove in Richland County, May 28, 1870, a son of Rev. Nicholas William and Mary Claudia (Leland) Edmunds. His mother's father, Dr. A. W. Leland, was for many years a member of the faculty of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Columbia, South Carolina. His father, the Rev. Dr. N. W. Edmunds, was for twenty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Sumter.

Samuel H. Edmunds spent his boyhood in the country or in a village, and attended the common schools of Sumter. His parents doubtless at some considerable sacrifice gave him the opportunities and privileges of a liberal education. He was graduated in 1890 with the A. B. degree from Davidson College in North Carolina and has since taken post-graduate work, attending Columbia University and the University of Chicago. In 1914 the Presbyterian College and in 1916 Wofford College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt. D.

In 1890, the year he graduated from Davidson College, Mr. Edmunds became principal of the city schools of Sumter. He left that city in 1893 and for two years was principal of the Presbyterian High School for Boys at Rock Hill. Otherwise his service at Sumter has been continuous since 1890. In 1895, he was elected superintendent of the city school system.

The work of Doctor Edmunds in the Sumter city schools that has been most widely commented upon is the system of military training which he introduced about fifteen years ago, long before the subject of "preparedness" was a current phrase and idea. He organized a company of boys, later secured expert assistance as commandants and from time to time introduced military equipment and kept the organization growing and broadening until for years it has been regarded as an indispensable part of the school work at Sumter. Obviously the military instruction was best appreciated when America became engaged in the tremendous task of preparing for the World war. Many of the boys who went into the ranks were the better equipped for their previous training at Sumter, and it is especially noteworthy that of all the high school boys from Sumter who entered the officers' training camps only one failed to receive his commission. This was due to a change of course in middle of session. The Review of Reviews published two articles on preparedness and military training as exemplified by the Sumter schools and the experience of that institution has been widely copied and applied in the general movement to make military discipline and drill a feature of public school work.

In 1912 Dr. P. P. Claxton issued a bulletin on the Sumter High Schools and this bulletin was reproduced and commented upon editorially by newspapers over the whole country. The Sumter Daily Item wrote a very appreciative editorial leader at the time. The opening paragraph is quoted: "The Sumter schools have been for twenty years the town's greatest asset and have been the means of attracting to Sumter a large percentage of the present population, a great many families having removed from other places to make their homes here on account of the educational advantages afforded by the schools. But now the schools have become an asset of great value in another way. As a means of procuring publicity of the most desirable sort the schools have come into prominence in consequence of the comments of United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, on the excellence of the system and the remarkable results accomplished by Superintendent Edmunds. The attention of school and college men, of prominent educators, and of others interested in educational affairs has been attracted by Doctor Claxton's bulletin on Sumter's schools and newspapers and educational journals from Boston to San Francisco are commenting editorially on the 'remarkable and unusual work' of Superintendent Edmunds."

Doctor Edmunds was appointed by the governor in 1916 a member of the State Board of Education. In April, 1918, he was chosen federal state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. He is chairman of the Educational Research Commission for South Carolina, appointed through Milton



S. T. Edmunds



C. P. Townsend

Fairchild of Washington. Doctor Edmunds is a democrat and a Presbyterian; a Mastor Mason and Knight of Pythias.

On December 24, 1896, he married Miss Eliza Champion Davis, the granddaughter of Bishop T. F. Davis and the great-granddaughter of Chancellor DeSaussure. They are the parents of six children: Sara DeSaussure; Leland Nicholas; Samuel Henry; DeSaussure Davis; Champion Moore and Thomas Frederick.

ALLEN McIVER COKER is a representative of the prominent Coker family, whose varied part in business, industry and public affairs has been a matter of comment on several pages of this publication.

Allen McIver Coker is a prominent merchant and planter at Society Hill and was born in that community September 10, 1870. His father was William C. Coker and his grandfather Caleb Coker, who was also grandfather of several other prominent business men of the present generation.

The late William C. Coker lived a life of great usefulness and varied service and eventfulness. He was a captain in the Confederate Army. In business affairs he was a planter, merchant, banker and cotton mill president, served in the State Senate and was a member of the old Legion of Honor. He died when about seventy years of age. Capt. William C. Coker married Mary McIver, a native of Darlington County, and daughter of Allen and Sarah Wither- spoon (Ervin) McIver, representing old and well known families of Darlington County.

Allen McIver Coker was the oldest of seven children. He attended school at Society Hill, St. John's School in Darlington County and graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree from the South Carolina College at Columbia in 1892. Two years later, in 1894, he entered upon the business career which has been continued with sustained industry and success for a quarter of a century. Throughout this time he has combined both merchandising and farming. He is a partner in business with A. H. Rogers, and they handle not only a large stock of general merchandise but deal in fertilizers and other farm supplies.

Mr. Coker is a member of the Woodmen of the World. In February, 1916, he married Laurie E. Drummond, of Aiken County.

WILLIAM ADAM CARRIGAN, M. D. As a physician and surgeon Doctor Carrigan has been a busy and successful practitioner in his old home community of Society Hill for nineteen years.

He was born there December 9, 1875, and is a son of William Adam and Catharine Elizabeth (Hill) Carrigan. His father, a native of North Carolina, located at Society Hill in 1849 and established a business in that year which he personally conducted for over half a century and which is still carried on by his son Lawrence E. He was also a partner for some years in a commission business in Charleston. He died at Society Hill in 1907, at the age of seventy-two, and left behind him an honored name not only as a business man, but as a citizen and friend. The mother of Doctor Carrigan was a native of Darlington County and a daughter of James W. Hill, of Scotch ancestry.

Dr. William A. Carrigan received his primary education at Society Hill, attended the Oak Ridge Institute, and took his medical course in the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1902. In the same year he returned to Society Hill and, began the practice which has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, and is local surgeon at Society Hill for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

In 1900 he married Miss Mamie H. Goode, of Mecklinburg County, Virginia. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Hill Carrigan.

JUDGE CHARLES PINCKNEY TOWNSEND is the oldest practicing lawyer of the South Carolina bar and the oldest living graduate of South Carolina College. All his early contemporaries who were admitted to practice before the war between the states have long since laid down their briefs or have been called to the bar of final jurisdiction. Judge Townsend has these and many other interesting distinctions of long and honorable service as a lawyer, judge and leader in public affairs of his home state.

He has spent all his life at Bennettsville in Marlboro County, where he was born July 1, 1835, a son of Mekin and Rachel I. (Pearson) Townsend. Through his father he is of English and through his mother is of Welsh descent. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His grandfather was Jabez Townsend, a native of Marlboro County and an extensive planter there. Mekin Townsend was a merchant at Bennettsville, served four years as county sheriff, and died in December, 1854, at the age of forty-five. Rachael Pearson, also a native of Marlboro County, was a daughter of Lemuel Pearson of the same county, and granddaughter of Moses Pearson, who served with the rank of captain in the Revolutionary war.

Judge Townsend was the third in a family of eight children and the only one now living. He graduated from South Carolina College in December, 1854, and by subsequent study was admitted to the bar in 1857. He therefore appeared in court and as a young attorney pleaded his first cases several years before the storm of war broke. During that war he spent four years in the Confederate army, being captain of Company G of the Eighth South Carolina Volunteers. Before the war he had represented Marlboro County in the Legislature during 1858-59, and in 1862 was again elected a member of the Legislature. More than thirty years later he was chosen to a seat in the General Assembly. In 1866 he was elected commissioner in equity and in 1871 chosen to the office of circuit judge, a position he honored by his ability and faithful and efficient administration. He also served four years as assistant attorney general of the state and three years as assistant United States district attorney. Judge Townsend was for several years private secretary to Senator J. L. McLaurin at Washington. He was also captain of a militia company for two years. He is the oldest Mason in Marlboro County, having been affiliated with that order for sixty-two years. He has also been a constant and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In December, 1859, Judge Townsend married

Amanda McConnell, of Columbia. The children of that union were: Sadie, widow of T. W. Bauchier; Floride, deceased; Nellie, widow of Dr. A. S. Townsend; Rachael, wife of D. W. Smith; Benjamin; Fannie, deceased; Charles, deceased; Edgar, who is living. On October 3, 1889, Judge Townsend married Nannie Henley. By his second wife he has three children: Charles P., who served as a first lieutenant in an Engineer Corps in France; William B., who was captain of the Twenty-Seventh Infantry, United States Regular army, was sent to Siberia; and Elinor, a student in Converse College at Spartanburg.

WILLIAM DARGAN COGGESHALL. Those who know something of the career and the varied interests associated with the Coggeshall name at Darlington credit Mr. Coggeshall with a particular genius in commercial lines. He started in life with practically nothing, and by his initiative, organizing ability and energy is now head of several of the more substantial concerns of his home city.

He was born in that part of Darlington County that is now Florence County April 7, 1872, son of Peter C. Coggeshall and grandson of Peter C. Coggeshall, Sr., the former a native of Darlington County and the latter of Massachusetts of English origin. The mother of the Darlington business man was Nancy Lide Wilds of Welsh ancestry, a daughter of Peter A. Wilds and a granddaughter of Capt. John Terrell, who was from Marlboro County and a prominent farmer of that section.

William Dargan Coggeshall, the next to the youngest among eleven children, ten of whom are still living, acquired his early education in Black Swamp Township of Darlington County and after leaving school clerked for about two years. He was only twenty years of age when he made his first independent venture in commercial affairs, organizing Coggeshall & Company, a grocery and crockery business. In 1900 he acquired all the other interests, and in 1904 organized the W. D. Coggeshall Company, of which he is proprietor. He is also owner of the Carolina Ice and Packing Company, the Darlington Development Company, the Darlington Wholesale Grocery Company, and has many farms in Darlington, Berkely and Chesterfield counties, land holdings aggregating between eight and ten thousand acres.

October 23, 1895, Mr. Coggeshall married Emma Edwards, daughter of Col. B. W. Edwards and a niece of Maj. J. L. Coker. Mr. and Mrs. Coggeshall have five sons and one daughter, three of the sons having played honorable parts in the World war. Howard E., the oldest, was a United States Marine, Marion Lide was a lieutenant of artillery, and William Dargan, Jr. was also with the colors. The youngest children are Berryman Edwards, Emma Lucia and James Roland.

Mr. Coggeshall has built up the largest mercantile business in this section of the state, his business now running into the millions. He is also one of the largest planters in South Carolina, and is without a doubt the largest planter of staple cotton in the South East. Mr. Coggeshall cultivates several acres in fish which he has found very interesting

and profitable. He is also the largest tobacco planter in South Carolina.

ARCHIBALD KELLEY ODOM. For twenty-two consecutive years Archibald Kelley Odom has served as cashier of the Bank of McColl, which he helped to organize and which his ability and faithfulness have done so much to foster into prosperity.

Mr. Odom was born in Marlboro County December 22, 1859. His father, James W. Odom, was a native of the same county, served as a Confederate soldier during the war between the states, and came out of the army to take his place among the farmers and husbandmen of the county. The grandfather, also James Odom, was a native of South Carolina, and of English ancestry. Mr. A. K. Odom's mother was Mary Lester, a native of this state, daughter of William Lester of an English family.

One of a family of seven children, Archibald Kelley Odom grew up on the home farm, attended the old field schools, and for about two years of his early life clerked in a store at Bennettsville. He was agent for the railway at McColl for 4½ years and Mount Airy, North Carolina, for two years and for two years was in the mercantile business at McColl. In 1897 he organized the Bank of McColl, and it has had only one cashier from the time it opened business until the present. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Methodist Church.

In 1892 Mr. Odom married Miss Mary Fletcher, daughter of Capt. Raiford Fletcher, of Marlboro County, where she was born and reared. They have two sons, Raiford J. and Grayson.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY COKER, JR., is a veteran newspaper man of eastern South Carolina, and is editor, publisher and owner of the Hartsville Messenger.

He was born at Society Hill, South Carolina, August 29, 1875. The Cokers are an old and prominent family of the Society Hill community. His great-grandfather, Caleb Coker, was a native of the same community, was a merchant and planter, and the grandfather, Thomas Coker, likewise was a merchant of Society Hill, as was also Mr. Coker's father, Thomas H. Coker, Sr., who is now a retired merchant. Thomas H. Coker, Sr., married Ellen Hart, daughter of Capt. John Hart, who was killed during the war between the states. The grandfather, Robert Hart, was a native of Hartsville, and the town was named in honor of the Hart family. Mrs. Ellen Coker died in 1888, at the age of forty-two, and her sister, Elizabeth H. Hart, subsequently became the wife of Thomas H. Coker, Sr. Of the children of the first marriage two died in infancy. Those to grow up were John H., S. Rachel, Thomas H., Jr., Leon W. and Hannah, who died in 1905, the wife of Arthur H. Rogers. By the second marriage there is one son, Lewis Maxwell Coker.

Thomas Holloway Coker, Jr., was educated in the high school of Society Hill, also attended the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson, and as a youth clerked in his father's store at Society Hill, and for a few years was associated with his father in business, and also kept books for mercantile establishments at Darlington and did office work in Hartsville for a time. In 1907 he acquired all the inter-



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ests of the Hartsville Messenger, Thomas H. owning two-thirds, and his brother one-third. This paper was first established in 1893 by T. J. Drew. In 1898 it was moved to Darlington, where it was published about four years, but since 1902 has been a fixture in the life and affairs of the Hartsville community. In 1904 Mr. Drew, its founder, died, and the business was then carried on by a stock company in which several of the Coker family were actively interested. T. H. Coker, Jr., and his brother Leon W. bought out the paper in 1907, and a few years later the former became sole owner, and under his management and direction the paper has become what it is today, one of the most influential weeklies in the eastern part of the state, and with a splendidly equipped plant for printing and publishing.

In 1908 Mr. Coker married Lillian Singleton, a daughter of Richard Singleton of Columbia. They have three daughters: Virginia, born in 1909, Charlotte, born in 1911, and Ellen Hart, born in 1914. Mr. Coker is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Besides the newspaper business he is interested in real estate.

BRIGHT WILLIAMSON has been president of the Bank of Darlington for thirty consecutive years, and in many other ways has borne an influential part in the commercial, civic and patriotic affairs of that community.

He was born March 3, 1861, six miles east of Darlington Courthouse, and is member of an old and prominent family. His parents were Benjamin Franklin and Martha (McIver) Williamson.

His maternal grandfather was Evander Roderick McIver, who was born near Society Hill, South Carolina, in 1790, and lived there until after his marriage in 1814. He then moved to Marion County, near Hopewell Church, and conducted a general merchandise store in Darlington on the corner of Square and Orange streets. About 1832 he moved to Tuskegee, Alabama, along with many other South Carolinians, leaving his wife and children in Darlington. He intended to provide and prepare a place in Alabama for his permanent residence, but became discouraged with the prospects on account of the wildness of the country and the danger from the Indians. Personally he stood in high favor with the Indians, and was a good friend of "Jim Boy" the chief, who at different times made him handsome presents. He used his slaves to handle a contract for building a railroad, but the railway project failed and he never collected any part of the debt, amounting to about \$18,000. Altogether his experience in the West was unfortunate. In 1836 he started to return to South Carolina, but died at Talladega Springs. His remains were subsequently removed to Tuskegee.

Evander Roderick McIver has been described as a man rather under-sized in stature, exceedingly graceful and easy in manner, and very eloquent, though not given to speech making. He was popular and influential and for many years was clerk of the court for Darlington County. He supervised the building of the brick courthouse which was burned at the time of Sherman's invasion. He also served as an officer in Colonel Rutledge's Regiment during the War of 1812. His friend, Bright Wil-

liamson, grandfather of the Darlington banker, was captain of a company which went from this section, and successively became adjutant and at last colonel of the regiment. He also served as an officer in the Indian wars in Florida and was appointed brigadier general by the governor of South Carolina when the state troops were mobilized at the time of the nullification movement.

Evander Roderick McIver married Eliza Ann Cowan in 1814. She was a daughter of John Cowan and Elizabeth Salter, who lived at Elizabethtown in Bladen County, near Fayetteville, North Carolina. Eliza Cowan was related to several families prominent in social life in North Carolina, including the McAlisters. The McAlisters were also kinsmen of the Williamsons. Eliza Cowan has been described as a woman of most remarkable and amiable qualities, of charming manner and disposition, and a staunch Presbyterian.

Benjamin Franklin Williamson, a son of Col. Bright Williamson, mentioned above, was born February 3, 1814, and was educated in the best schools of the period, graduating from the state college in 1833. In that year he was given a half interest in two farms, one on the Pee Dee River and the other on Black Creek, known as the Oaklyn Plantation. He subsequently disposed of his river lands and concentrated his interests at Oaklyn, where he built a modern home and began the foundation of a career that eventually made him recognized all over the state as a planter and business man. At the time of the beginning of the war between the states Oaklyn in point of production was probably not excelled by any other plantation in South Carolina. Benjamin Franklin Williamson spent fifty-three years as a planter. It was a matter of great pride with him that he could claim never to have bought a ton of hay or a bushel of corn until 1881. Though at that time his purchase of corn was limited to only fifty bushels, the fact was one which he disliked to remember. His plantations produced an abundance of bacon, rice, flour, vegetables and fruit. Meat was provided by beeves slaughtered on the place, and his hams and mutton were the very choicest.

In 1841 Benjamin Franklin Williamson married Lenora Wilson, who died in 1855, leaving four sons. In 1858 he married Margaret McIver, daughter of Evander Roderick McIver. She was the mother of three sons and three daughters. All the sons became planters. Benjamin F. Williamson died at Oaklyn October 20, 1887.

Bright Williamson grew up in the cultured atmosphere of his father's home, Oaklyn. He received his education in Sandy Ridge Academy and in Kings Mountain School under Col. Asbury Coward, in the University of Virginia, and in Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Williamson entered the Bank of Darlington in 1889 as cashier, and since the following year has been its president. He has also been an official in various other local enterprises, including the Darlington Phosphate Company and the Darlington Oil Mills, also the Darlington Brick Company.

During the World war Mr. Williamson was first with time, resources and influence in matters of patriotism. He was chairman of the registration and exemption boards and was chairman in all the Lib-

erty Loan campaigns. He is also a member of the State Council of Defense, and served as a member of the local democratic committee.

EUGENE K. DeLOACH is one of the younger business men who are rapidly broadening the commercial and industrial aspects of Columbia, taking the city out of the groove in which it has run many years, and making its resources responsive to the tremendous demands now coming in from the back countries upon the cities for every conceivable line of supplies and material that have to do with the comfort and convenience of human life.

Mr. DeLoach has given Columbia and the South one of its prominent manufacturing industries, the DeLoach Quick Ice Machine Company, of which he is president. In former years ice-making and refrigeration involved complicated machinery and equipment, costing a large sum, and available only for ice plants in large cities. The DeLoach Quick Ice Machine is a small, practical, low priced ice-making equipment containing a feature based upon the company's original patent, the center freeze, allowing the machinery to be manufactured and installed at low cost and operated by inexperienced help. Hundreds of the DeLoach machines have been bought by small rural communities and even by individual farmers, dairymen and merchants. The plants manufactured at Columbia represent several types and a number of sizes, running as high as one for the manufacture of six tons of ice daily, and down to the smaller units suitable for hotels and meat markets. It is claimed that the DeLoach ice machine can manufacture ice at a cost running between 12 and 15 cents a hundred pounds, and with this low cost of production, and with the small percentage of depreciation on the plant, even the most remote plantation in the South has access to one of the most indispensable products of civilization.

Mr. DeLoach was born at Statesboro, Georgia, in 1888. He graduated from the University of Georgia at Athens with the class of 1909. He came to Columbia in 1913 as manager of the Keely Institute of South Carolina, a corporation capitalized for \$35,000. He later purchased the institution, of which he is still the president. Mr. DeLoach has also acquired the controlling interest in the Keely Institute of Florida, located in Jacksonville, and of this institution he is also the president. The Keely treatment, which can only be administered through duly authorized Keely institutes, is a scientifically correct treatment for the cure of drug and alcoholic addicts. Through the splendid organization, and highly efficient personnel, connected with the operation of these institutes, Mr. DeLoach is firm in the belief that he has, and is, doing a great work for the betterment of mankind in that during the past seven years he has been the means through which happiness has been brought into many darkened homes by transforming physical and mental wrecks into self respecting citizens and bread winning husbands and fathers.

For several years he was successfully engaged in the real estate business, having founded the DeLoach Real Estate Agency. Always alert to new opportunities, he realized the great possibilities open to the manufacture of a practical small ice

manufacturing and refrigerating plant, and as a result of considerable study and improvement has given to the world the DeLoach quick ice machine. In February, 1919, he organized the Quick Ice Machine Company, the title of which has since been changed to the DeLoach Quick Ice Machine Company, of which he is president. The capital stock has also been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and through Mr. DeLoach's energetic and skillful management the company, whose manufacturing plant is at Columbia, has a business taxing its entire facilities. Some of the leading citizens of South Carolina are stockholders in the company.

July 31, 1912, Mr. DeLoach married Miss Annie Mae Olliff, of Statesboro, Georgia, born December 28, 1890, and they have two sons, Eugene Olliff, born November 3, 1913, and James Gordon, born May 8, 1918, the birthplace of each being Columbia, South Carolina. The family worship at the First Baptist Church, and Mr. DeLoach is a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and also the Ridgewood Country Club, at Columbia.

JULIUS STEWART McINNES, who entered his profession as a lawyer at Darlington in 1915, has gained a substantial practice and has also been one of the most prominent younger leaders in public affairs, having represented his county in the Legislature, and in 1916 made a vigorous campaign for Congress.

He was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, September 12, 1891. The McInnes family is of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, John A. McInnes, was a native of Scotland and came when a young man to America and located in Georgia. He was in the Confederate army and was killed in battle near Charleston. John Alexander McInnes, father of the Darlington lawyer, was born in Georgia and spent his active life as a farmer and stockman. He married Martha McClellan, daughter of William Benjamin McClellan and of the family for whom McClellanville was named. The McClellans were also of Scotch ancestry.

Julius Stewart McInnes, the oldest of four children, grew up at Darlington, attended school there, received his Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Charleston, and pursued the law course at the University of South Carolina in 1915. He was admitted to the bar the same year and began practice at Darlington, where he is member of the firm Cork & McInnes, handling a large general practice. Mr. McInnes represented Darlington County in the Legislature in 1915-16.

July 24, 1915, he married Miss Maud Percy, daughter of J. H. and Dora Percy, of Virginia. They have two children, Robert Craig and Ann Percy. Mr. McInnes is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Woodmen of the World.

TRAVIS COLEMAN CORK. For a man of his years Mr. Cork has won an enviable position in the legal profession at Darlington, and the firm of Cork and McInnes, of which he is senior partner, enjoys some of the best practice in local courts.

Mr. Cork was born near Ware Shoals in Abbeville County, October 26, 1886, son of James and Henri-



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etta (Medlock) Cork. The first member of the Cork family in America was John Cork, who came from Ireland and settled in Fairfield County, South Carolina, about 1740. The grandfather of the Darlington lawyer was James B. Cork, a native of Fairfield County and a farmer and planter. James Cork was also born in Fairfield County and served as a Confederate soldier. The rest of his life he spent as a farmer and he died at the age of sixty-nine. His wife was a native of Laurens County, daughter of Travis Medlock and granddaughter of James Travis Medlock, both natives of Laurens County and of Scotch ancestry.

Travis Coleman Cork was the third in a family of five children, consisting of two daughters and three sons. He acquired his literary education in Erskine College at Due West, finishing his junior year there and took his law degree in the University of South Carolina in 1913. He had in the meantime served as secretary to Judge Woods. In September, 1913, he located at Florence and served for a time as referee in bankruptcy. In June, 1915, he came to Darlington and was in active practice with George Dargan until 1918. Mr. Cork entered the army and trained with the Field Artillery at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. After the war he formed a partnership with Julius S. McInnes under the name Cork & McInnes.

Mr. Cork is a member of the Masonic Order and is present dictator of the Moose Lodge. He married Harriet Ruff in 1914. She formerly lived at Ridgeway, South Carolina, and is a daughter of W. H. Ruff of that place. They have one daughter, Eloise Davis.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIMON is conspicuous among the citizens of Greenville County not only through his tenure of the office of county supervisor, but as head of one of the most progressive and successful agricultural enterprises in the county. For all the varied wealth of its industrial life South Carolina is essentially an agricultural state. Men who, like Mr. Willimon, take it upon themselves to give their best energies and business experience to the development of agriculture on a broad, modern scale, are performing a service of inestimable value.

Mr. Willimon was born in Greenville County in 1867, a son of R. C. and Martha C. (Ashmore) Willimon. The Willimons originated in Holland, one branch in America settling in Pennsylvania, another in Alabama and another in Greenville County, South Carolina. Mr. Willimon's grandfather, Abraham Willimon, came to Greenville County when a young man and settled a few miles below Greenville. William H. Willimon is now living on the place where he was born. It is located seven miles south of Greenville, on the Fork Shoals Road, and is one of the richest agricultural sections of the county.

Fortified with a good common school education and a course in a business college in Kentucky, William Henry Willimon has devoted the best years of his life to farming. At the same time he has been grateful for a thorough business training, which he acquired while an employee of the American Bank at Greenville. He was with this bank five years, but with that exception has given his time to his exten-

sive planting interests at his place seven miles south of Greenville on the Fork Shoals Road. Here he has about 600 acres in farms. These farms are occupied and conducted by high class tenants, with whom Mr. Willimon co-operates on a basis that might well be accepted as a model standard. The results are seen in the spirit and the position of the tenants themselves, who have good homes, good stock and farm implements, and are enjoying increased prosperity every year.

Naturally Mr. Willimon became widely known over Greenville County as a representative of the agricultural interests. In 1914 he was elected supervisor of the county, taking office January 1, 1915. His administration has been a most satisfactory and progressive one. Greenville County is constantly growing in wealth and population. This is one of the counties that have no county commissioners. All the county business, the building and maintenance of good roads, the maintenance and operation of all county institutions, and the handling of all the fiscal affairs of the county, come under the supervision of the board of supervisors. The office is therefore a most responsible one, involving the outlay of a large part of the county's income. An important feature of Mr. Willimon's administration has been the building of Greenville County's good roads, the best in the state, on which something over \$1,000,000 has been expended.

Mr. Willimon is a member of the Methodist Church. He married Miss Maud Pack, of Greenville County. Their four children are Robert Charles, Henry, Eugene and Alice.

PAUL VERNON MOORE is son of the late Col. Thomas J. Moore of Spartanburg, and his life energies and interests have been largely directed in behalf of publicity, organization and other co-operative enterprises for the purpose of advertising and putting into effective channels the magnificent resources of Spartanburg and Spartanburg County.

Mr. Moore, who until recently was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Spartanburg, was born at Moore in Spartanburg County in 1874. Concerning his family and the career of his honored father a more detailed article appears on other pages. Paul Vernon Moore was reared on the family plantation at Moore, and was educated in the University of South Carolina, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Science in 1894. At the university he was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity.

For the past quarter of a century in addition to his extensive private interests he has devoted himself heart and soul to those movements which require organization and close co-operation on the part of all citizens for their success. In 1900, during the Charleston Exposition, he was manager of the Spartanburg County exhibits, which won two capital prizes for the county. In 1907 he installed and had charge of the South Carolina exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Moore was elected secretary of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce in 1913, and filled that office continuously until September 1, 1919. Then, as a result of his father's death, he resigned and returned to the home plantation at Moore and had complete charge of the extensive

business affairs left without proper guidance when Colonel Moore died.

Mr. Moore in 1908 was elected secretary and manager of the Spartanburg Fair Association. For several years he had charge of the most successful fairs in South Carolina. In 1917 as an official of the Chamber of Commerce and also as a patriotic private citizen he was one of the leading men of Spartanburg who secured the location of Camp Wadsworth and the artillery range. This involved the turning over to the government of approximately 15,000 acres. Mr. Moore worked night and day for weeks on the complicated task presented in getting the numerous individual land owners in harmony as to price, terms for selling their rights to the government. Wadsworth was one of the largest and most important training camps for the National Army.

During the war period the Chamber of Commerce under Mr. Moore's direction was given over almost entirely to the various war work activities. He was active in the organization in which centered the campaigns for promoting Liberty Loans, Red Cross, War Camp Community Service, and in the campaigns Spartanburg and Spartanburg County went over the top in record time. Mr. Moore is a member of the Board of Commissioners of Steele Institution of the Deaf and Blind at Cedar Springs, South Carolina. His father was for forty years chairman of this board.

Mr. Moore married in 1909 Miss Ethel Seabrooke, of Memphis, Tennessee. They have two children: Elizabeth Seabrooke, born September, 3, 1911; and Thomas Andrew, born July 1, 1915.

IVY MILTON MAULDIN, whose name recalls one of the most prominent families of Upper South Carolina, has achieved success and prominence both as a lawyer and banker, and for several years has lived at Columbia, the state capital, where he is active vice president of the Palmetto National Bank.

He was born near Pickens, South Carolina, December 17, 1875, son of Joab and Deborah Reed (Hollingsworth) Mauldin. A number of references are made to the Mauldin family in this work. They have been a very patriotic family, and in the past century have contributed largely to the growth and history of Upper South Carolina. Mr. Mauldin's grandfather, Maj. Milton Mauldin, acquired his title as a member of the militia, and took great pride in that work. He died just before the beginning of the war between the states. He was a man of great enterprise, and at one time operated a wagon factory and a mill. His fine country seat in the lower part of what is now Pickens County was a favorite place for the assembling of the people of that section, and Major Mauldin always entertained with great hospitality.

Joab Mauldin, who was born in Pickens district, served with distinction as a soldier in the war between the states, and afterwards upon the creation of Pickens County by the constitution of 1865, was elected sheriff of the county. He held that office acceptably for twelve years. After that he was engaged in farming near Pickens.

His wife, Deborah Reed Hollingsworth, was a daughter of Ivy and Cynthia (Clayton) Hollings-

worth. In a series of articles published in the New York Sun some years ago on "History of Distinguished Families and Personages," by Emily Emerson Lantz, considerable space is given to "Hollingsworth Lineage." It is stated that the name Hollingsworth is widely honored throughout the United States, the name being of Saxon origin and the annals dating from the Norman Conquest. In these annals mention is made of one of the manors as that of Hollingsworth. Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr., ancestor of the American family, was a member of the Society of Friends and many of his descendants settled in Maryland, some later tending westward while others moved south. Some of the old settlers of Union District, South Carolina, bore this name and the records at Union Court House bear testimony to the generosity and prosperity of men and women of this name. The father of Ivy Hollingsworth came from Union, it is said, and located in that territory now designated as the southern portion of Pickens County. The wife of Ivy Hollingsworth, Cynthia Clayton, was a daughter of Stephen Clayton, whose immediate ancestors moved to Upper South Carolina from Virginia and Maryland.

Deborah Reed Hollingsworth was a South Carolina woman whose memory deserves to live long. Highly educated herself, in early life she realized the need of educational work in her country community. Accordingly she organized and taught successfully many private schools, and later as her own family grew she insisted that her children should have the best advantages obtainable and all her seven sons and two daughters had the benefit of a college education.

Ivy Milton Mauldin was therefore fortunate in his choice of ancestors. He has done the best to realize the opportunities created for him in his early life. In 1896 he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science from Clemson College. He was a member of the first class graduating from that well known institution and was active in the student body, being one of the cadet captains of the corps of cadets. From college he entered the office of his uncle, the late C. L. Hollingsworth, at Pickens, studied law one year, and after successfully passing the board of examiners and the Supreme Court of South Carolina was licensed to practice in April, 1898.

Having had military training at Clemson College, he was made captain of the local military company known as the Pickens Guards, and upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he organized a company of infantry which became an integral part of the Second South Carolina Regiment and he entered the service as captain of Company K of that regiment. He was in active service in Cuba and was with his command until mustered out at the close of hostilities. His early interest in military affairs has never been allowed to wane and so far as opportunity offered he gave his influence toward improving the military condition of the state during the war.

After returning from his army service, Mr. Mauldin entered the practice of law at Pickens, and after some time formed a partnership with his brother, T. J. Mauldin, who is now judge of the



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Thirteenth Circuit. They enjoy a very substantial practice. Soon after coming to the bar Mr. Mauldin was elected to represent Pickens County in the lower house of the Legislature, serving one term.

The law was his principal work until 1905, when he was elected cashier of Pickens Bank, one of the oldest financial institutions of Pickens County. That bank continued to prosper and expand under his active management. In 1914 he was appointed to the office of state bank examiner for the State of South Carolina. He continued the duties of that position until he resigned in 1917 to accept the active vice presidency of the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia. His work as banking examiner was done in a manner most acceptable to the bankers as well as to the public generally, and he made his office a valuable adjunct to the scheme of the state's development, and carefully safeguarded all the interests entrusted to his charge. It is said that under his management the duties and effective agencies of the office crystallized into a scheme far exceeding the best expectations of the promoters of the law providing for the office of state bank examiner.

Besides his office as a member of the Legislature from 1900 to 1902 Mr. Mauldin was a member of the Board of Education for Pickens from 1908 to 1914, and since 1912 has been a member of the board of trustees of Clemson College, his alma mater, having been elected to that position by the General Assembly. He takes a deep and personal interest in the affairs of this great institution. Mr. Mauldin has prospered in a business way, has acquired considerable property and is an officer in a number of banking and business institutions. In politics he is a democrat of liberal views. He believes in political progress, but is not a radical, nor an extreme critic of the conscientious and capable efforts made by public men throughout the state looking to the betterment and welfare of the people and the promotion of every democratic institution in the state. He is a member of the Columbia Club and Ridgewood Club of Columbia and since youth has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has liberally supported his church and all its affiliated interests and his ability as a financier contributed much to the building of the present handsome Methodist church at Pickens.

June 25, 1902, at Central in Pickens County, he married Vera, daughter of L. Ross and Annie M. Eaton. Mrs. Mauldin is a cultured woman, and is descended from the same sturdy and accomplished people to whom the credit for making Upper South Carolina a progressive section is due. She was educated at Williamston Female College, and at Chicora College, two well known institutions of the state. Her people have long been recognized as leaders of thought and successful in achievement in Pickens County. Mr. and Mrs. Mauldin have one daughter, Ivy.

One who has known Mr. Mauldin for many years speaks of his place as a citizen in the following language: "He bears an honored name and has well lived up to the distinguished heritage from both sides of his family. He has measured well up to the demands of true citizenship. He has opinions

well matured and crystallized from a patient and charitable study of the free people amongst whom he has moved all his life and of whom he is one. He is public spirited, thorough and capable, and during the comparatively short time since reaching his majority he has contributed doubtless as much to the betterment of his state as a public man and citizen as any man from the upper section of South Carolina."

COLIN SMITH MONTEITH, secretary of the State Bar Association of South Carolina, is one of the most prominent younger lawyers of the Columbia bar.

He was born at Columbia January 9, 1882, son of Walter Shields and Joe Ann Elizabeth (Yates) Monteith. As a boy he attended the grammar and high schools of Columbia, and later studied law in the offices of J. S. Muller and B. L. Abney. For a time he earned his living as clerk in a railroad freight department. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in January, 1909, and has steadily practiced law since that date, with a rising reputation and growing clientage and influence. He was elected city attorney for Columbia in June, 1914, and was re-elected to that office in June, 1916, and again in 1918. He is now in his second term as secretary of the Bar Association, being first elected in August, 1917, and re-elected in August, 1918.

Mr. Monteith is a democrat and a member of the Main Street Methodist Church of Columbia. On January 9, 1902, at Columbia, he married Mary Joe Thomas, daughter of H. G. and Belle G. Thomas of Georgia. They have five children: Colin S., Jr., Isabel G., Elizabeth C., Walter S. and Caroline Monteith.

WILLIAM GORDON BELSER. Since he was admitted to the bar in 1900 the career of William Gordon Belser has brought him enviable distinction as a lawyer and he has also become prominently identified with many important real estate interests and organizations in and around Columbia.

Mr. Belser, who was born October 8, 1875, on Woodside Plantation near Summerton in Clarendon County, is linked by blood ties with some of the oldest and most substantial families of the state. His great-great-grandfather, Christian Belser, settled at Charleston about 1760. He is said to have accumulated a considerable estate. He died at Charleston in 1813 and was buried in St. John's Lutheran churchyard. Next in line is the great-grandfather, Jacob Belser, who for some years was a lawyer of the Charleston bar, but in 1818 moved to the High Hills of the Santee in Sumter District. He operated a large plantation there until his death in 1833. The grandfather was William States Belser, who in 1844 acquired the Woodside plantation near Summerton and lived there until his death in 1850. Ritchie Hugh Belser, father of the Columbia lawyer, for many years carried on an extensive plantation in Clarendon County. He died in 1896. The maiden name of his wife was Gulielma Maria Baker, daughter of Dr. Charles Richard Furman Baker and Caroline Haynsworth, both of Sumter District. The Haynsworth family of Sumter has a number of rep-

representatives over the state. Through his mother, who is still living and making her home with her son at Columbia, William Gordon Belser is a direct descendant of Dr. Richard Furman, a distinguished Divine of the Revolutionary period, in whose honor Furman University at Greenville was named.

William Gordon Belser acquired his early education in the high schools of Summerton. In 1892 he entered South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, and was graduated with the highest honors and the A. B. degree in 1895. In the fall of 1896, for the purpose of pursuing the study of English language and literature, he entered Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. In 1897, on account of the death of his father, he was called home and had to take active charge of the business affairs of the family. He was able to resume his preparation for a professional career in 1899, when he entered the University of South Carolina and graduated LL. B. in June, 1900. In July of the same year he formed a partnership in law with William D. Melton at Columbia. The firm of Melton & Belser has continued with a large and profitable clientele ever since. It is now composed of William D. Melton, W. Gordon Belser, J. Edwin Belser and Irvine F. Belser.

In the meantime Mr. Belser has also become engaged in real estate development in and around Columbia and also has important farming interests in Clarendon County. He is president of the North Columbia Land Company, treasurer of the Argus Investment Company, secretary of the Exchange Investment Company, and a director in the Homestead Building and Loan Company of Columbia and of the Acme Building and Loan Company.

In politics he supports the conservative branch of the democratic party in South Carolina. His only fraternal connection is with the Phi Kappa Alpha in the South Carolina College Chapter. He was formerly a member of the Episcopal Church of Summerton and is now affiliated with Trinity Church of Columbia.

November 17, 1909, Mr. Belser married Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Judge John S. and Elizabeth (Ingram) Wilson. Her mother was a daughter of Dr. John I. Ingram, long a prominent physician at Manning in Clarendon County. Her father, Judge John S. Wilson, who is descended from the Wilson family that has been prominent in Williamsburg County since before the Revolution, is a prominent lawyer, served eighteen years as solicitor of the Third Circuit, and has been judge of the Third Circuit since 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Belser were happily married nearly nine years. Mrs. Belser died October 15, 1918. Mr. Belser is the father of six children: Elizabeth, born in 1910; William Gordon, Jr., born in 1911; Gulielma, born in 1912; Pauline, born in 1914; Caroline Gordon, born in 1916; and Alice Witherspoon, born in 1917.

JOHN CALVIN BRUTON. As a wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of lumber, John C. Bruton has been prominent in southern lumber circles for a number of years. For about five years he has had his home and business headquarters at Columbia. He is a man of large and substantial resources and

a valuable addition to the citizenship of South Carolina.

Mr. Bruton was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, February 8, 1856, son of James T. and Jane (Bruton) Bruton. Bruton is a name of French Huguenot origin. The first in America left France and settled in old Williamsburg, Virginia, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Members of the family built there an Episcopal church that is still standing and is known as Bruton Church, and is said to be the first Protestant Episcopal church erected in America. Some of the descendants of those old settlers subsequently moved to Montgomery County, North Carolina, prior to the Revolutionary war. In that section of the Old North State and neighboring counties the name has long been one of enviable and honorable prominence.

Largely as a result of the war John C. Bruton inherited little from his honorable ancestry except a good name and character. He grew up in the impoverished period of the reconstruction, when there was no money, no productive industries, and scarcely anything to which a young man of special abilities could turn his hand. As a youth Mr. Bruton was reared upon the farm. He educated himself by that intensive practical experience which many men who never saw the doors of a college have found a sure and reliable preparation for life. For several years he was a farmer, and when about thirty years of age engaged in the mercantile business at Troy, county seat of his native county of Montgomery. While at Troy he first engaged in saw milling. Later he removed his headquarters to Fayetteville, and in time became one of the prominent lumber manufacturers of North Carolina. In extending his investments he acquired some valuable timber lands in South Carolina, and the better to manage and direct his business affairs he moved to Columbia in 1914.

Mr. Bruton is president of the Southern Wholesale Lumber Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of pine lumbers, with headquarters at Columbia and offices in the Liberty National Bank Building. Mr. Bruton is individually an owner of hardwood timber lands and manufactures much hardwood lumber. He and his company operate several lumber mills. Mr. Bruton is a member of the Methodist Church, and has served in various official capacities connected therewith since he was twenty-one years old, a term of continuous service seldom equalled.

In August, 1878, he married Miss Louisa Parker, of Montgomery County, North Carolina, and to this union were born seven children, namely: Jarvis T., deceased; Henrietta J., now Mrs. Barna Allen, of Troy, North Carolina; Zula, the wife of Rev. Walter A. Stansbury, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Wilmington, North Carolina; Alice, now Mrs. W. H. Watkins, Jr., resides in Ramsieur, North Carolina; Vannie is Mrs. F. T. Gray, of Lumberton, North Carolina; Lola married C. W. Rankin, and resides in Fayetteville, North Carolina; Winifred is now Mrs. Albert Stewart, of Fayetteville. The wife and mother passed to her eternal rest January 3, 1893.

December 3, 1895, Mr. Bruton married Miss Elizabeth Arnold, of Cameron, North Carolina, and



J. L. Bruton

they have nine children: Louise, Mary, Margaret, Helen, Elizabeth, Ruth, John C., Jr., Jane and Grace.

Though his life has been an active one, and his business success has come to him as the result of untiring effort, Mr. Bruton has ever found time and opportunity to aid in those public movements tending towards the betterment and welfare of the community in which he has resided, and has contributed of his time by serving as public administrator, justice of the peace and other positions, elective and appointive. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated into the mysteries of the craft more than forty years ago. He also holds membership in the fraternal order of Woodmen of the World.

Fighting the every day battles of life with resolute courage and typical American grit, contending with handicaps and restricted by limited opportunities in his youthful days, John C. Bruton through his self developed capacities has attained a position of success, typical of what can be achieved when there is a will to do, and a heart to dare.

WILLIAM PINKNEY HAMRICK. From early boyhood to the present time there has been no interruption to the working career of William Pinkney Hamrick in cotton mills, beginning as an obscure boy worker, and today as superintendent he is one of the prominent men in the textile industry of the South.

He was born in Rutherford, North Carolina, September 17, 1871, a son of Albert L. and Julia (Webb) Hamrick. He lived on his father's farm while getting his education in the public schools, but at the age of fourteen went to work in a cotton mill as drawing boy at wages of thirty-five cents a day. With the aid of his active intelligence and unceasing industry he has been climbing upward to larger responsibilities and rewards ever since. He came to Columbia in 1900 as overseer of carding and since 1915 has been general superintendent of the Pacific, Olympic, Richland and Capital City Mills. He is also president of the Hampton Mills Coöperative Store. As a mill superintendent he directs the labors of fifteen hundred employes and has their complete trust and confidence, having once been a humble operative himself.

Mr. Hamrick is a member of the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias and is a deacon of the Baptist Church.

August 12, 1889, he married Nancy Smith, of Rutherford County, North Carolina, daughter of George W. and Pauline Smith. To their marriage were born five children, George Albert, Jesse Louis, Coatsworthy Pinkney, Jennie Keever and Smith Whaley.

MAJ. TRELAWNEY E. MARCHANT. While he has become well known among the financial interests of his home state as assistant cashier of the Palmetto National Bank at Columbia, Major Marchant has given almost a third of his years since he attained majority to military duty.

Major Marchant was honorably discharged from the army July 16, 1919. As a boy before he was

of age he was serving in the State Militia, enlisting in 1905 with the New Brookland Light Infantry. He served successively as corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant in 1910, as captain in 1912, and in 1915 became major of the Columbia Battalion, part of the Second Regiment of the South Carolina National Guard. In that capacity he did duty on the Mexican border in 1916-17. On July 25, 1917, the Second South Carolina was converted into the One Hundred and Fifth Ammunition Train with the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery, Thirtieth or Old Hickory Division.

Still with the rank of major he reached camp July 14, 1918, and was on the fighting front from July until the signing of the armistice. He was in the San Mihiel salient and took part in several phases of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Major Marchant was born in Lexington County in 1887, a son of Julian and Addie (Senn) Marchant, both of whom reside at New Brookland, Lexington County. Julian Marchant was born in Orangeburg County, son of James C. Marchant. James C. Marchant was a brother of Martin Luther Marchant, of a prominent family long identified with the professional and industrial affairs of upper South Carolina around Greenville.

Trelawney E. Marchant was educated in the schools of Lexington, had a business college course, and except for the three years of his active military duty has been connected with the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia. This is one of the largest financial institutions of the South, the president being J. P. Matthews.

JAMES H. CRAIG, state bank examiner of South Carolina, is a banker by training and experience, and has been an official of the State Banking Department since 1914.

Mr. Craig, whose official quarters are in the Liberty National Bank Building at Columbia, retains his home in the city of Anderson, where he was born in 1882. He is a son of S. T. and Mamie (Partlow) Craig, of Anderson, the former now deceased. Both his father and grandfather were natives of Anderson County, and were of the sturdy Scotch-Irish race which is represented by many of the sturdiest and best families of Anderson County.

James H. Craig was educated in the Anderson public schools and in the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega. Leaving college on account of the death of his father, he went to work and soon afterward was appointed deputy clerk of court in Anderson County. In 1906 he was elected county auditor, and re-elected for several consecutive terms, and upon retiring from office he organized the Dime Savings Bank in Anderson.

The abilities evinced by him during his career as a banker brought him favorable notice, and in 1914 he was called to the position of assistant state bank examiner under I. M. Mauldin. In 1918 the state authorities promoted him to state bank examiner. In that capacity he has general supervision of all the state banks in South Carolina, and conducts regularly a thorough examination of each of them.

From his official experience of five years Mr. Craig is in a position to furnish some very eloquent and gratifying testimony as to the wonderful growth

of wealth in the state during the past five years. During this period the deposits in the State Banks have grown from \$39,000,000 in 1914 to \$151,000,000 in 1919, an increase of over \$100,000,000. As shown a large proportion of this gain is credited to the year since the close of the war, showing that the impetus to thrift given by war necessities has by no means lost its force in South Carolina. The total bank resources of the state now aggregate nearly \$200,000,000 as compared with \$76,000,000 in the year 1914.

Mr. Craig is a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Anderson. He is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the state and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men.

He married Miss Lucy Barton, also a native of Anderson. Their six children are Dorothy Barton, James H., Jr., Lucile, Mabel, Marian and Virginia.

MAJ. CHARLES CECIL WYCHE. The record of Maj. Charles Cecil Wyche both in peace and war has run true to the dignity and achievements of his family, which has long been prominent in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Major Wyche began the practice of law at Spartanburg ten years ago, and he left a large professional business and other interests to help America win the war.

May 16, 1917, he was appointed first lieutenant of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps and detailed to duty as instructor at the first officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. August 15, 1917, he was promoted to captain of infantry and detailed as instructor in the second officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and was commanding officer of the Fifth Training Company. November 27th he was transferred to the Eighty-First Division at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and again assigned to duty as instructor in the officers' training camp of that division. April 1, 1918, he was assigned to special duty as assistant division judge advocate of the Eighty-First Division, and on May 10, 1918, detailed on special duty as camp judge advocate at Camp Jackson. On account of his splendid record as camp judge advocate he was offered a commission in the judge advocate general's department, which he declined because he preferred duty with troops.

He was promoted to major of infantry August 2, 1918, and transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Depot Brigade. September 14, 1918, he was ordered to duty at Army General Staff College at Langres, France, and on November 6, 1918, was transferred to the Third Division of the regular army, which at that time constituted a part of the First American Army Reserves on the Argonne-Meuse front, where he was put in command of the Third Battalion, Fourth Infantry. While denied the privilege of participating in the actual fighting, Major Wyche had the opportunity of serving in the army of occupation in Germany. During the march to the Rhine he commanded his battalion with such ability as to win the commendation of his brigade and regimental commanders and the chief of staff of his division. His battalion was among the first of the American troops to reach the Rhine River, and this battalion led the Third Division in its march

through Coblenz, Germany. He was in the Army of Occupation, stationed at Meisenheim, Germany, and had his headquarters in the chateau of Capt. Fritz Von Backhausen, late of the German army and before the war a millionaire manufacturer, where he remained until January 14, 1919, when in accordance with the privilege granted to officers in general orders G. H. Q., he asked for full and immediate separation from the service. He was then transferred to the Thirtieth Division, being placed in command of the Second Battalion, One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, which command he held until April 1, 1919, when this battalion returned to the United States and was mustered out of service, after which Major Wyche resumed his law business at Spartanburg.

Major Wyche was born near Prosperity in Newberry County, South Carolina, July 7, 1885, a son of Dr. Cyril Thomas and Carrie (Sease) Wyche. His mother's name is immediately recognized as representing a family of distinguished lawyers and jurists. In the paternal line Major Wyche has a distinguished ancestry. His descent is traced in unbroken line from Richard de la Wyche, who in 1200 A. D. was of record at Alderly, in Cheshire. Later generations were represented by William of Davenham, England; Richard of the same place; William Richard and Richard. Richard Wyche of London, second son of Richard of Davenham, was born in 1554 and was a member of the Committee of the first East India Company, incorporated by charter from Queen Elizabeth on December 31, 1600, and was also with the same company when incorporated under James I on May 30, 1609. He claimed lineal descent from Sir Hugh Wyche, who was lord mayor of London.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Peter Wyche, sixth son of Richard and Elizabeth, was knighted by Charles I December 16, 1626, at Whitehall, and two years later was made a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. He was appointed, in 1627, ambassador at Constantinople, at which post he remained until 1641, when he returned to England, and was made Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the King's Household, in which capacity, with thirty-five peers and a few other notables, he signed the King's declaration of abhorrence at the idea of making war upon his Parliament.

It was said by his descendant, Sir Cyril Wyche (1694-1756), that he lent Charles I 30,000 pounds, and in Gutch's "Colla. Curiosa," it appears he contributed 360 lbs. 5 oz. 13 dwt. of plate more than any of the colleges of Oxford for the use of the King, to the great injury of his family. He was buried December 7, 1643, in the south aisle of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory.

Sir Peter Wyche, eldest son of 7 Sir Peter W., was born in London, 1628, knighted at The Hague May, 1660, and shortly afterwards returned to England and was incorporated M. A. of Oxford. He was declared one of the Fellows of the Royal Society upon its foundation by charter in 1662, and in 1665 was nominated chairman of a committee of the society appointed to consider the improvement of the English tongue. In 1669 he was sent as envoy



W. W. Weych

extraordinary to Russia. He married, February 19, 1666, Isabella, daughter of Sir Robert Bolles.

Sir Cyril Wyche, second son of 7 Sir Peter W., was born at Constantinople, 1630, and baptized there by Cyril Lucas, the patriarch, from whom he took his name. He was knighted by Charles II May, 1660, at The Hague. He was among the first Fellows of the Royal Society. Subsequently he was chosen president of the society November 30, 1683, but held office only one year, when he was succeeded by Samuel Pepys. He became Secretary of State for Ireland 1692, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland July, 1693, with Henry, Lord Capel, and William Duncombe.

Jane Wyche, daughter of 7 Sir Peter W., first Countess of Bath, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Henrietta, Queen of Charles I, married Sir John Grenville, Knt. Earl of Bath, Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Granville, etc., Chief Gentleman of Bedchamber and Privy Councillor to Charles I. She was grandmother of John Grenville, Earl of Granville, etc., who in 1724 was lord lieutenant of Ireland, and 1730-42 took the lead in the House of Lords and overthrew the party led by Sir Robert Walpole. He then became head of the administration.

The Rev. Henry Wyche, son of Richard and Elizabeth and a Master of Arts from Cambridge, was instituted to the rectory of Sutton in Surry June 10, 1636. He died in September, 1678. Henry Wyche, son of Henry, first appears in the records of Surry County on the south side of the James River in Virginia, in 1679. In 1687 Henry Wyche is mentioned as one of the first foot soldiers of Surry County, Virginia. His will, dated August 1, 1712, was proved in Surry County March 18, 1714. George Wyche, son of Henry, resided in Sussex County, where his will, dated October 5, 1753, was proved July 15, 1757. He was the great-great-grandfather of Major Wyche. Peter, son of George, was born October 30, 1748, and died December 10, 1803. James, son of Peter, was born in 1785 in Brunswick County, Virginia, and in 1825 removed to Granville County, North Carolina, where he lived until his death March 28, 1845. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, being at the time of his death a member of the Senate. He was the first president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and held that office until his death. His wife, Pamela Evans, was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, being the daughter of Lieut. William Evans, who served in the Continental army in the Revolution.

Dr. Cyril Thomas Wyche, father of Major Wyche, is still living in Prosperity in Newberry County. He was born in Granville County, North Carolina, May 26, 1857, son of William Evans and Sallie (Reavis) Wyche and grandson of James Wyche and Pamela Evans. Doctor Wyche attended the common schools of North Carolina, took the summer course in the University of North Carolina and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and also had special courses in the hospitals of New York. For many years he has been a successful physician and druggist. In early life he taught school, and since 1882 his home has been in South Carolina. He practiced medicine in Edgefield County and later at Pros-

perity. In many ways his life has been associated with the largest public interests of his home community and state. He led the fight for establishing the high school at Prosperity, and was chairman of its board of trustees for many years. He finally realized his ambition when the modern high school building was erected. For many years he was chairman of the committee on education in the House of Representatives, serving in the lower house of the Legislature altogether for about fourteen years and during his last term being unanimously elected speaker pro tem. He was also member ex-officio of the board of trustees of Winthrop College and the University of South Carolina, and took an active interest in the welfare of both institutions. His name is associated with much important legislation. He was author of the pure food law and was appointed by Governor McSwain to represent South Carolina at the Pure Food Conference at Washington. He also advocated the Dispensary as a step toward prohibition, and has always been one of the warmest friends of the prohibition movement. He had the satisfaction recently of seeing enacted a compulsory education law along the lines which he had advocated so many years both in the Legislature and out. He also led the movement for establishing a State Health Department, and at a meeting of the State Medical Association at Anderson was elected delegate to the American Medical Association at Chicago, and was also first vice president of the State Medical Association. Several times he was honored with election as mayor of Prosperity. He is a Mason. Doctor Wyche married Miss Carrie Sease, and besides Major Wyche they have another son at Greenville, C. G. Wyche, a daughter in Columbia, Mrs. James F. Goggans, and a daughter of New York City, Miss Cora Wyche.

Major Wyche was educated in the Prosperity High School, and in 1902 won the scholarship to The Citadel from Newberry County by competitive examination. He was a prominent member of the student body at The Citadel, being president of the Polytechnic Literary Society, representing his school in the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest in 1906, winning the medal in the oratorical contest at The Citadel in the same year, and represented his school in the intercollegiate debate between The Citadel and Charleston College, in which his side was victorious. He also availed himself of the privileges of The Citadel to acquire the fundamentals of military training, a knowledge that proved conspicuously useful to him and to his country in the great war.

Major Wyche after leaving The Citadel served as principal of the Lees Graded School at Lees, South Carolina, in 1906-07, as principal of the West End Graded School at Spartanburg in 1907-08, and during 1908-09 was private secretary to United States Senator Frank B. Gary. He studied law in the office of Senator Gary, also under his uncle, Judge T. S. Sease, and while in Washington carried courses in law at Georgetown University. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1909, and until January, 1911, was associated in practice with former Governor John Gary Evans at Spartanburg. After that he practiced alone until January, 1915, when

he formed a partnership with Miller C. Foster. The firm of Wyche & Foster represented many important interests, but at the beginning of the war against Germany both members of the firm volunteered and entered the army.

Major Wyche was elected to represent Spartanburg County in the Legislature in 1912, being the only candidate for that office elected on the first ballot. In the Legislature he was a member of the judiciary committee, was author of the bill abolishing the hosiery mill at the state penitentiary, was appointed on the committee to inspect state colleges in 1914, on the committee to investigate the State Hospital for the Insane in 1914, and on a special committee to prepare relief legislation for farmers at the extra session of 1914. Although he was one of the youngest members of the Legislature, he was recognized as a leader, and took a prominent part in the debates of the House of Representatives. Major Wyche is a Mason, Elk, Woodman of the World and Red Man. He married Evelyn Crawford of Old Fort, North Carolina.

WASHINGTON AUGUSTUS CLARK, a member of the Advisory Board of the History of South Carolina, has had a personal career and has been connected with so many interesting phases of South Carolina's development that the publishers present the record as part of the biographical history of the state.

He was born on James Island in Charleston County February 22, 1842, a son of Ephraim Mikell and Susan Jane (Bailey) Clark. Both the Clark and Bailey families are of English descent. On coming to this country they settled on Edisto Island, where was planted the second permanent colony in South Carolina. The first permanent colony had located at Charleston in 1670 and that on Edisto Island, about forty miles south of Charleston, was planted in 1680. Both families remained in that community until after the Revolution and were always engaged as planters, raising indigo, rice and sea island cotton.

Mr. Clark's great-great-grandfather was James Clark. The great-grandfather, also named James Clark was an officer in the Edisto Island Company in the Revolutionary war. This James Clark married Elizabeth Grimbail, who was a descendant of Paul Grimbail, at one time secretary of the Colony of Carolina. The third generation was also represented by James Clark, grandfather of Washington, and he married Sarah Mikell. Their son was Ephraim Mikell Clark. Susan J. Bailey was a daughter of Edward and Susan J. (Patterson) Bailey, and a granddaughter of Ralph Bailey.

As a boy on James Island, Washington A. Clark attended country schools from 1850 to 1856. From 1857 to 1859 he was a student in Mount Zion College at Winnsboro, his studies being directed by J. W. Hudson, James H. Rion and J. Wood Davidson. He entered South Carolina College at Columbia in January, 1860, and was made a member of the Clariosophic Society and the Delta Psi fraternity. He would have graduated in 1862 but for the fact of the war. He first left college November 7, 1861, after the battle of Port Royal, going as second lieutenant of the College Cadets. However, he had gone with the College Cadets to the scene of the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, but

this was a very brief interruption to his regular duties. As second lieutenant of College Cadets he was attached to Colonel Gaillard's regiment at Charleston, and was stationed at the Washington Race Course until December 16, 1861. The company was then disbanded and the students ordered to return to college in January, 1862. However, Mr. Clark at that date enlisted for the period of the war in Company I of the Third South Carolina Cavalry. In October, 1862, he was detailed to organize the Signal Corps at Charleston, and he served on James Island and the fortifications around Charleston until the evacuation of that city, February 17, 1865. He was surrendered with General Johnston's Army at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

After resuming civil life Mr. Clark returned to James Island and in February, 1866, began planting sea island cotton. He continued that industry until 1871. On February 1st of the latter year he removed to Columbia and at once began the diligent study of law in South Carolina University and in October of the same year formed a copartnership with Cyrus Davis Melton, his father-in-law, for the practice of his profession. He has therefore been a member of the South Carolina bar nearly half a century. The firm of Melton & Clark was in existence until the death of the senior partner on December 4, 1875. In January, 1879, Mr. Clark formed a copartnership with Judge Samuel W. Melton, a brother of his former partner. In 1881 J. S. Muller became a member of the firm. S. W. Melton died in 1890, and the firm of Clark & Muller continued until 1904, when Mr. Clark took in his son as Clark & Clark, a law firm that is still in existence.

While successful as a lawyer Mr. Clark is doubtless best known through his long and active connection with banking. On January 10, 1881, he was elected president of the Carolina National Bank of Columbia, and there has been no interruption to his service and his wise guidance of the affairs of that institution to the present time. For all the public character of his work Mr. Clark has never held a political office. For many years he was a director of cotton mills in Columbia, and in the Electric Street Railway and Electric Light Company, and has always been identified with the democratic party of the state and nation. He favors the essential policies and principles of that party, but exercises the privilege of forming his views independent of party. Mr. Clark has never joined a secret society, has given his time when not at business to his home and family, and has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church for the past thirty-five years.

At Chester, South Carolina, December 26, 1866, Mr. Clark married Esther Virginia Melton, daughter of Cyrus Davis and Mary (Buford) Melton. Mrs. Clark is remembered as a woman of great piety, the pattern of a devoted wife and mother, and her death on October 4, 1890, was a source of keen grief to many outside the home circle. On February 10, 1802, Mr. Clark married Rosa Berwick Legare. The following is a brief record of Mr. Clark's children: Edward Bailey Clark, unmarried; Melton Clark, who married Charlotte Woodrow, daughter of Rev. James Woodrow. D. D., LL. D.; Mary Buford Clark, wife of Fletcher S. Brockman, who is now at the head of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States;



Washington A. Clark -

a structure of which every citizen is proud. He was co-designer of the Greenville City Hospital. He was architect of the First Baptist Church in Greenville, built the Casino Theater in that city and has designed and built a number of buildings, school houses, community houses, churches, etc., for the large industrial corporations as an adjunct of welfare work. A number of the modern business structures in Greenville and other cities attest his skill, and his services have been much in demand by builders of modern private residences.

Mr. Jones is a member of the South Carolina State Board of Architectural Examiners, which board holds his professional principles high, as Mr. Jones has refused to engage in any building project in which are not expressed his ideals. He is thoroughly convinced of the actual and intrinsic value of beauty in architecture. Some of his work has been taken as models and has been studied and commended by the highest architectural authorities.

Mr. Jones married Miss Eleanor Keys, of Greenville, South Carolina. They have one daughter, Josephine Burriss Jones.

MINTER W. BOBO has been known in a business way in several localities of South Carolina during the past thirty years, is now a resident and prominent business man of Spartanburg and is widely known over the state as district manager of the Woodmen of the World, one of the fraternal insurance orders strongest in membership and influence in the state.

Mr. Bobo was born at Crosskeys in Union County, South Carolina, in 1866, son of William L. and Nancy (Bishop) Bobo. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1870. The paternal grandfather, Dr. William L. Bobo, a native of Union County, moved to Mississippi, where other members of the Bobo family had located in pioneer days, and he lived in that state until his death. Several of this family became prominent in the history of Mississippi as they have in South Carolina. One of the family was the late Colonel Simpson Bobo, a distinguished citizen of Spartanburg.

Minter W. Bobo, who was only four years old when his father died, grew up on a farm, but at the age of eighteen went to work in the store of John R. Minter at Sedalia. He was associated in business with Mr. Minter for sixteen years, and then went into business at Union, and in 1910 came to his present home town of Spartanburg. Since then he has been one of the leading undertakers of Spartanburg County.

As district manager of the Woodmen of the World Mr. Bobo has a district embracing twenty-one counties in the richest section of the state. He has been one of the chief builders of this great order in South Carolina. There are now in round numbers 46,000 members in the state, carrying \$60,000,000 of insurance. The insurance business produced through Mr. Bobo's Spartanburg office alone amounts to an average of about \$15,000 per day. Mr. Bobo is also a member of various other fraternities and is a Baptist.

He married a member of a prominent historic family of Upper South Carolina, Miss Anna Farrow, daughter of Abner Farrow of Cross Anchor in Spar-

tanburg County. They are the parents of four children: Anna Lucile, a graduate in music at Converse College; Helen Minter, a student in Converse; Minter W., Jr., now attending Spartanburg High School; and Melissa Francina.

CHARLES P. HAMMOND has been identified with business affairs in Abbeville County and Spartanburg for many years. His experience has been chiefly as a merchant, and in certain lines of merchandising and salesmanship he has few equals, as his associates and friends agree. Mr. Hammond has had the enviable experience of seeing the fruitage of his labors when his own life was still at the meridian, and with a prosperous business he found time and also the inclination to devote himself to work that has the broader welfare of his fellow men at stake.

Outside of his home and family Mr. Hammond has now one supreme interest, the Textile Industrial Institute of Spartanburg, of which he is chairman of the Board of Trustees. This is, as the United States Commissioner of Education has said, "one of the significant new departures of education in this country." In its present form it represents an auxiliary educational plant close to the great cotton mills of Spartanburg, and its growth and development have already proceeded far enough to more than justify the ideals of the founder, Rev. D. E. Camak, who is president of the Institute, and formerly was a minister of the Methodist Conference of South Carolina. Rev. D. E. Camak while a student in Wofford College determined to devote his life to the service of the mill people, and studied plans and had visions of the best means to do so through several years of his regular ministry. With exceedingly few resources and supporters he made the formal beginning of the Institute work on September 5, 1911, and had to endure many vicissitudes and discouragements in following years. Gradually prominent mill men came to his support, until \$10,000 had been raised for building purposes. One of the first and largest donors was Mrs. Eliza A. Judd of Spartanburg, who gave \$25,000, while over \$30,000 was raised by the citizens of Spartanburg. Gradually the Institute acquired resources and a standing which has enabled it to accomplish great work, though even now it is only at the beginning.

The essential idea of the founder was "to find, train, Christianize and place leaders for the 500,000 cotton mill population in the South." The plans as carried out are without doubt one of the most important contributions to the development of what is known as "continuation schools" in America. No pupil is admitted to the Institute except those who must earn their living by work in the mills. Arrangements have been made with the Spartanburg cotton mills to employ students in pairs, each working every other week, and thus keeping one hand on the job constantly. The partner who is off duty in the mill is of course on duty in the school. In the school work the entire student body is divided into two sections, and thus two separate schools are conducted by one corps of teachers. During the week of mill work student operatives are still under school discipline and certain courses not taken up in day time the week before are this week taught at night. As a result the student manages to spend

the equivalent of seven school months at books, while by working vacations he can get paid for seven months mill work in twelve.

While the working arrangement with the local cotton mills has been very satisfactory, the managers of the school are now working on a proposed enlargement and development that, when carried out, will give this institute truly a significant place in the scheme of industrial education. It is proposed to secure instead of the customary endowment for the support of the school, funds with which to erect a cotton mill on the campus, the mill to be run by student labor and to serve as it were the laboratory of the institution, while the commercial products of the mill will go a large way toward supporting the institute. The plan has already gone far enough so that what is regarded as one of the finest cotton mills in the South is now being erected.

Mr. Charles P. Hammond was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, in 1870, a son of C. V. and Mary (Rutledge) Hammond, both now deceased. His father was also born at Abbeville, and his English ancestors on coming to America first located in Virginia. Mr. Hammond's maternal grandfather was Phil Rutledge, a native of Abbeville County, but who lived many years in Greenville and Spartanburg counties, and was a widely known character in his day. He owned and drove the stage line from Charleston to Asheville, North Carolina.

Charles P. Hammond grew up at Abbeville and graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1891. He left college to return home and engage in business with his father under the firm name of C. P. Hammond & Company. They had a retail shoe business, but more important still was a plant where they manufactured shoes to order. A large business was built up representing the taking of orders for and manufacturing boots and shoes from individual measurements, the trade coming from men of distinctive tastes throughout the Carolinas and Georgia.

In 1903 Mr. Hammond left Abbeville and came to Spartanburg to establish a retail furniture business which for several years has been conducted under the firm name of the Hammond-Brown-Wall Company. This is a house of unusually high standing and success. Mr. Hammond still retains his interest as the senior member of the firm, but most of his time is taken up with his work as a traveling salesman and manufacturers' agent in South Carolina. He represents some of the leading furniture manufacturers of the Grand Rapids of the South at High Point, North Carolina.

Mr. Hammond was one of the charter organizers of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Spartanburg, and for several years was chairman of its Board of Stewards. He is former president of the Wesley Bible Class Federation of South Carolina.

The principal building on the campus of the Textile Industrial Institute is known as Hammond Hall, and was named as a deserved honor indicating Mr. Hammond's important services. Mr. Hammond met Rev. Mr. Camak at the time the latter was evolving his idea for the school. Mr. Hammond, who is a business man accustomed to prompt judgment, was quickly convinced, and announced that he was

ready to do all in his power to forward the success of the project. It was through his influence with wealthy cotton mill interests that the first donations were made and the vision brought to realization. Mr. Hammond has been a heavy contributor and is continuing his financial as well as other support to the Institute.

Mr. Hammond married Miss Ersula Wasmansky, of Abbeville. Her father had an interesting career. He was a participant in the revolutionary movement against the tyrannical house of Hapsburg in Austria in 1848, and when the revolution failed he fled to America. For many years he was clerk of the Probate Court of Abbeville County. He was noted for his marvelous penmanship and gifts as an engraver. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have seven children: Aline, Arthur W., Ethel, Lambert, Louise, Mary and Wardlaw.

EDWIN GRENVILLE SEIBELS. For upward of half a century the name Seibels has probably had more significance than any other in insurance circles in South Carolina. Edwin G. Seibels has been in the insurance business over thirty years, and has developed one of the leading general agencies in the country for both fire and marine business at Columbia. He has been equally active as a public spirited citizen of his native city.

Mr. Seibels was born in Columbia in September, 1866, son of Edwin Whipple and Maria J. (Smith) Seibels. He is of remote German ancestry, his great-grandfather, John Jacob Seibels, having come from Germany and settled in Charleston in 1760, his great-grandmother being a daughter of Sir John Temple of Stowe in England. Mr. Seibels was well educated in private schools and in Thompson's Academy. In 1885 he was graduated from the South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, with the degree of B. E. He began his insurance career with the firm of Seibels & Ezell, general agents of the London Assurance Corporation in the South. In 1886 he became a member of the firm of E. W. Seibels & Son, which succeeded Seibels & Ezell, and in 1890 he was appointed special agent of the Caledonian Insurance Company. In 1898 he was appointed manager of the southern department of the Glens Falls Insurance Company. In 1904 the Royal Exchange Assurance of London was placed under the management of Mr. Seibels, and he now represents several other large companies as manager for their fire business, as well as being manager for several large marine companies. In 1919 a corporation composed of about fifteen of the largest fire companies in America was organized for the purpose of writing cotton business, covering shipments to all parts of the world, and known as the Cotton Fire & Marine Underwriters, of which Mr. Seibels was made manager.

Of his record as a citizen there should be recalled his services as the originator of the Tree and Park Commission of Columbia, on which he served. He was also president of the South Carolina Alumni Association and initiated the movement for the establishment of an endowment fund for the college, acting as first chairman of the Endowment Board. He is a former president of the South Carolina Club, is a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, a

member of the Columbia Club, and active in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, having served as president of his chapter in 1884. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

W. M. HAYNSWORTH is a prominent banker and planter of Darlington, a former mayor of the city, and for many years has been closely identified with every step in the advancement and progress of that locality.

He was born at Darlington July 4, 1854. His great-grandfather, Richard Haynsworth, came from England, the family first being established in Virginia and later in South Carolina. The grandfather of the Darlington banker was Dr. James Haynsworth, of Sumter County, a graduate in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and who practiced for many years in Sumter. His son, Thomas Baker Haynsworth, was born at Sumter, and married Elizabeth McCall, daughter of James Sanders McCall, of Darlington County, where she was born.

W. M. Haynsworth is the fifth in a family of eight children, four of whom reached mature years. He spent his early life at home, attended St. John's Academy, and began his business career as a traveling salesman, a vocation he followed fourteen years. He was elected vice president of the People's Bank of Darlington in 1904, and since the following year has held the office of president of this substantial institution, which has a capital stock of \$100,000 and is one of the leading banks in that section of the state. The vice president is L. E. Carrigan and the cashier George Onslow. Mr. Haynsworth also has extensive farming interests, operating a large plantation in Darlington County.

In 1888 he married Miss Ammie Saunders, of Sumter. She was the mother of his five sons and died December 24, 1908. Harlee S. Saunders, the oldest of the sons, is now manager of the Sprague Electric Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Moses Saunders was with the Army of Occupation in Germany; Julius Dargan is connected with the Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburg; William McCall, Jr., is a cadet in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; and James Stuart, the youngest, is attending school at Darlington. In 1910 Mr. Haynsworth married Marie Kelley, of Lee County.

For three terms, beginning in 1898 and ending in 1904, Mr. Haynsworth served as mayor of Darlington. His administration was notable for many progressive improvements, including the building of the combined Opera House and City Hall, and refunding the bonded debt of the town, whereby the indebtedness was reduced from \$72,000 to \$50,000, a saving in principal and interest on the old bonds of about \$54,000. Continuously since 1892 he has served as member of the school board of St. John's School. He is also member of the Board of Stewards of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and was chairman of its Building Committee. When the present church was built in 1901. Mr. Haynsworth formerly owned the electric light plant and was president of the Darlington Light and Water Company for a number of years, until he sold his interest in this company.

WILLIAM JACOB MURRAY, JR. In the business world, as well as in all other fields of human endeavor, "youth will be served," and among the younger business men of Columbia whose initiative and enterprise have been potent factors in the welfare and commercial advancement of the capital city, William Jacob Murray, Jr., secretary and assistant treasurer of the Murray Drug Company, has won for himself deserved recognition.

He was born in South George, South Carolina, February 20, 1888, a son of Dr. W. J. and Mary A. (Connor) Murray. Of Doctor Murray, the father, who is the founder and president of the Murray Drug Company, a sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

William Jacob Murray, Jr., received the educational advantages afforded by the Columbia city schools, supplementing this with a course of study and training in The Citadel, South Carolina's famous military school, at Charleston. Graduating with the degree of B. S. July 1, 1907, he returned to Columbia and immediately engaged in business with his father, without the loss of a single day. Desirous of mastering the fullest details of the business, he began in the most humble capacity and by diligence and close application fitted himself for more responsible duties, winning successive promotion until in July, 1916, he was made secretary and assistant treasurer, and it may be truthfully said that his loyalty towards and hearty co-operation with his honored father have been important factors in the upbuilding of the business.

In addition to his personal business affairs Mr. Murray has taken active interest in all those movements tending towards the public welfare. He is a director in the Bank of Columbia, is a Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, while in social circles he holds membership in the Ridgewood Club, the Columbia, the Cotillion, and the Shriner's clubs.

Mr. Murray married Miss Minnie E. Blalock April 5, 1914, and they have one daughter, Vesta Blalock Murray. Mrs. Murray is a daughter of Hon. R. J. Blalock, the present mayor of Columbia.

JOHN JEFFERSON CAIN was for twenty-five years active in the business of general contracting. A splendid memorial to his business enterprise, experience and skill is found in the modern Jefferson Hotel at Columbia, an eight-story brick and steel, fireproof hotel building, one of the best hotels in the South. Mr. Cain is president of the Jefferson Hotel Company and now devotes his time largely to the management of its affairs.

He was born at Petersburg, Virginia, August 7, 1867, a son of George R. and Elizabeth (Beausol) Cain. His father was a shipbuilder. The son had a public school education, in his youth learned the trade of stone carver, but from the age of twenty-one to forty-five followed his chief business as a general contractor. Mr. Cain is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and an Elk.

In June, 1891, he married Myra Maddox, of Nashville, Tennessee. Their son Robert William, vice president and manager of the Jefferson Hotel Company, married in February, 1917, Katie Graham Thompson, of Lexington, Kentucky, and has a daughter, Katherine. Sarah Bankston Cain is the



W. M. Haynesworth

wife of Mortimer Cosby, of Danville, Virginia, who saw active service in the army during the war.

ROBERT WILLIAM CAIN is a son of John J. Cain, builder and owner of a famous hostelry, the Jefferson Hotel at Columbia.

The son was born May 28, 1893, and to a large extent has adopted his father's profession and interests as his own. He was educated in the Bingham Military Institute, and pursued a course in civil engineering in the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta and later in the South Carolina College at Columbia. Since then he has been associated with his father in the Cain Construction Company, and is vice president and manager of the Jefferson Hotel Company.

MAJ. RICHARD FURMAN WATSON was born at Ridge Spring, Saluda County, in 1879, a son of Col. R. B. and Lucy (McIver) Watson. His mother, now deceased, was born at Society Hill in Darlington County, where the McIvers have been conspicuous in business and social life for a number of generations.

The Watsons go back to Welsh ancestry. William Watson, an ancestor of Major Watson settled at Ridge Spring in what is now Saluda County in 1740. He settled on a grant of land from the King of England comprising at that time about 20,000 acres. This land has since been owned and lived upon continuously by the succeeding Watson generations, a period of 180 years. A portion of the original grant is now the home of Col. R. B. Watson and other members of the family own and live on adjoining plantations. Residence for over a century in one locality is a rarity in American life, and that in itself constitutes one unusual distinction of the Watson family.

A son of the original settler in South Carolina, was Capt. Michael Watson, who served as captain of a company throughout the Revolutionary war. He was the great-great-grandfather of Major Watson.

Major Watson's father, Col. R. B. Watson was born in 1836, a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Briggs) Watson. He was a captain and brevet major in the Confederate army and though badly wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, he still lives on the ancestral plantation and has become famous for his achievements in agriculture and stock breeding. Though now advanced in years Colonel Watson still leads a life full of useful activity and his lovable character and long life of service have brought him deep seated esteem at home and abroad.

Richard Furman Watson was liberally educated for his life work. He graduated from Furman University at Greenville and after teaching school two years spent several years at Washington, District of Columbia, where he worked in the day and at night studied history and English in George Washington University and took the law course at the Georgetown Law School. He was graduated in law in 1905 and in the same year began practice at Greenville. He served as city recorder or police judge for eight years, resigning once to go to the border in 1916 and finally when he went back in service in 1918.

Since he was a very young man Major Watson has taken an active interest in military affairs. For eighteen years he was a member of the National Guard of South Carolina, having enlisted as a private. He helped to reorganize the famous Butler Guards of Greenville, was for many years its captain, and later was promoted to major of the First Battalion of the First South Carolina Infantry. He was major in command of this battalion, including the Butler Guards, during the Mexican border troubles, but on his return from the border he resigned his commission to devote himself to his neglected business. In September, 1918, he was commissioned captain of infantry United States Army, and assigned to the Eighty-Ninth Infantry, Twentieth Division, in which organization he served until his discharge in December following. He is now a reserve major.

Although a busy and successful lawyer, Major Watson has of late years devoted much of his time to farming and fruit growing. He owns several farms in Greenville County, has an interest in the Watson plantation at Ridge Spring, and is intensely interested in progressive agriculture and horticulture.

Major Watson married Miss Susan Armstrong Coker, daughter of the late Maj. James L. Coker, of Hartsville, founder of Coker College. Major and Mrs. Watson have four children, Margaret Armstrong, Susan Coker, Lucy McIver, and Richard Furman, Jr.

ROBERT EDWARD RIVERS, who for many years has been immersed in affairs as a planter, banker and business man of Chesterfield, is a great-great-grandson of William Rivers, a native of England, who came to the American colonies in time to join in the struggle for independence, and served with the rank of lieutenant in Marion's army in South Carolina.

The family was thus established at a very early day in Chesterfield County, where Frederick Rivers spent his active career as a planter. Robert Edward Rivers was born in Chesterfield March 2, 1861. His father, Calvin Rivers, a native of the same county, became a Confederate soldier, was on duty for a time in Battery Wagner at Charleston Harbor and at the close of the war was paroled at Macon, Georgia. Except for the period of the war he gave his time to planting, and lived to the age of seventy-five. He married Louise Gatewood, a daughter of Philip Gatewood of Anson County, North Carolina. She died when about sixty-seven years of age.

Robert Edward Rivers was the oldest of seven children, all of whom are still living except one. He acquired his literary education in Wake Forest College in North Carolina, and since early manhood has had large planting interests, though his abilities have found an outlet in many other fields. He served as clerk of courts and auditor of his home county for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Chesterfield, and was on its board of directors until 1913, when he became president, an office he still holds. This is one of the strong banks of Eastern South Carolina and has a capital stock of \$50,000. Judge M. J. Hough is vice president of the bank, G. W. DuVall is sec-

and vice president and C. C. Douglas is cashier.

Mr. Rivers furnishes employment to about two hundred and fifty people who live as tenants on his plantation of 1,800 acres. He also owns considerable real estate in the Village of Chesterfield and is president of the Chesterfield Warehouse Company. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, is active in the Baptist Church, being moderator of his district, and has been one of the trustees of Coker College since its foundation.

March 13, 1901, Mr. Rivers married Flora McRae. Their children are Flora Bell, John Robert, Charles Vogle, Mary Kate, Ada Lee and James Archibald, twins, and Louise, who died in her third year.

JOHN PURLEY COOPER, of Mullins, probably had a distinct genius for commercial affairs, in view of his record. He had hardly attained manhood when he was organizing and taking an active part in the executive direction of several business concerns.

He was born at Mullins June 30, 1881, son of Noah Bryant and Lucinda (Jennette) Cooper. His father was also a merchant and farmer. Educated in the Mullins High School, he began his career as clerk in a general store and at the age of twenty organized the Palmetto Grocery Company. This business, commanding a capital of \$50,000, has felt the impetus and energy of Mr. Cooper from the beginning. He is secretary and treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Cooper is also president and was one of the organizers of the Merchants and Planters Bank at Mullins and is president of the Loris Grocery Company of Loris, South Carolina, and president of the Cooper Smith Company of Conway.

He was only twenty-four years of age when he was elected mayor of Mullins. During the war he was active in behalf of various patriotic causes, being county chairman in the Third Liberty Loan Drive. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has some active interests in local agriculture, owning and operating a 200 acre farm.

January 21, 1908, he married Miss Ethel Mae Bethea, of Dillon, daughter of Dr. J. Frank Bethea, of Dillon. They have four children: John Purley, Jr., Franklin Bethea, Noah Bryant and Hannah Bethea.

WILLIAM MARSHALL SHIRLEY, whose mature years have been spent as a farmer in Anderson County, is member of a well known and prominent family in that section of the state. No other family name has entered more frequently into the historical records concerning the growth and progress of the community around Honea Path than that of Shirley.

Mr. Shirley was born in Anderson County January 26, 1851. He is the youngest of the ten children of Obediah and Jane (Armstrong) Shirley. He was the only son of the family too young to enter the Confederate army. Obediah Shirley was born on Little River in Abbeville County in 1804, and died on his farm near Honea Path in 1889. He had spent practically all his married life on that farm. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Fields) Shirley, were natives of Virginia and early settlers in Abbeville County. The wife of Obediah Shirley was a daughter

of John and Isabella (Bryson) Armstrong, the Armstrongs having also come from Virginia. She died at the age of eighty-seven. Of her ten children, five sons and three daughters grew to mature age. These children, constituting a group, many of them heads of prominent families in South Carolina, were John Jasper, James Marion, Isabella, who became the wife of John Wesley Bigby, Nathaniel A., Archibald P., Martha Jane, who became the wife of James Bigby, Elizabeth, who married Richard T. Kirkpatrick, and William Marshall. The last named and his sister, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, are the only survivors of the children. All of them grew up on the home farm and were trained in the faith of the Baptist Church in which their parents were active.

Mr. Shirley acquired a common school education and in 1873 married Margaret Major, a daughter of Ephraim Jenkins and Elizabeth (Long) Major of Anderson County. Some further particulars regarding this well known Anderson County family are published elsewhere. After his marriage Mr. Shirley and his young wife went to live with his parents, and for over twenty-one years he remained manager of the homestead farm and solicitously looked after the welfare of his father and mother until they died. Afterwards he succeeded to the ownership of the old place, and this farm has furnished him his chief occupation and the source of his prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley have three daughters: Jane, widow of W. C. Sharp; Elizabeth, wife of James R. Austin, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Honea Path; and May, wife of E. F. Latimer, of Abbeville County. Mr. Shirley has always been a staunch democrat, but has not been in politics for the sake of office. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

HOWARD MAREEN DUVALL, president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Cheraw, has had seventeen years' experience with the uncompromising and accuracy-compelling methods of the monetary science as revealed behind the counters and in the offices of South Carolina institutions. As are all reliable and successful bankers, he is methodical in his habits and practical in his ambitions. Steadiness in life's aim has been imparted to him by a long line of worthy ancestors, and the abilities which have made him a leader in a number of enterprises have been partly his inheritance from these same worthy pioneers in trade and industry. Mr. Duvall was born at Cheraw, Chesterfield County, South Carolina, February 28, 1880, a son of Mareen Walker and Margaret (Evans) Duvall, and a grandson of G. W. Duvall. G. W. Duvall was born in Prince George County, Maryland, and came to South Carolina about 1825, here becoming a prominent planter seven miles from Cheraw. He lost much of his property because of the war between the states, but continued as a prominent citizen, and during the reconstruction period served as a member of the State Senate of South Carolina.

Mareen Walker Duvall was born on his father's plantation in Chesterfield County, May 26, 1856, and although his boyhood was passed during and right following the war between the North and South, he was given excellent educational opportunities and attended the public schools of Cheraw and Charles-

ton, the Porter Military Institute and the Haigh School of Charleston. In 1891 he engaged in the mercantile business at Cheraw, handling naval stores, cotton, etc., and there continues his business at the present time, in addition to doing a large business in wholesale groceries. He is a prominent business man, and a stockholder and director in the Bank of Cheraw and the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Cheraw. He was married in November, 1877, to Miss Margaret D. Evans, a daughter of Capt. John C. and Ann (LaCoste) Evans, of Chesterfield County, and to this union there were born five children: Gideon Walker, vice president and cashier of the Bank of Cheraw; Howard Mareen, of this notice; E. H.; W. E., and Elise. The parents of these children are members of the Episcopal Church.

Howard Mareen Duvall received his education in the public schools of Cheraw and in a high school at Washington, D. C., and upon his return to his native city accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Merchants and Farmers Bank in 1902. From that time forward his advancement was steady and continuous, and in July, 1915, he was elected the president of the institution, a capacity in which he has made this banking house one of the most stable and prosperous in the county and this part of the state. Mr. Duvall is a heavy stockholder in the bank, and his wide acquaintance with the farmers and business men of the state renders him a valuable adjunct to its success. He is also president of the Cheraw Oil and Fertilizer Company, cotton seed products, is extensively interested in farming and a promoter of stable and conservative interests, and as a citizen and banker maintains standards in keeping with the best welfare of the community. He is a popular member of the local lodges of the Masons and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and with his family holds membership in the Episcopal Church. He is a generous contributor to all worthy enterprises, whether civic, educational or religious in character.

In February, 1912, at Cheraw, Mr. Duvall was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Malloy, daughter of H. D. Malloy, a well known business man of this city, and to this union there have been born two children: Howard Mareen, Jr., and Margaret Wilson.

RICHARD HUGHES SULLIVAN since 1913 has been meteorologist and section director of the Climatological Service of the United States Weather Bureau in South Carolina, with official headquarters at Columbia. He is among the older men in point of continuous service in the United States Weather Bureau. His career recalls the historic fact that originally the Weather Bureau was a function of the War Department, specially designated as the Signal Corps. Therefore, when Mr. Sullivan began his duties as a weather observer he qualified by examination and formally enlisted in the United States Army on September 24, 1887, as a private, at the Indianapolis arsenal. He served three years, eight months, until getting an honorable discharge by special act of Congress on June 30, 1891. On July 1, 1891, the meteorological service of the army was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, henceforth to be known as the United States Weather Bureau.

Mr. Sullivan is a thorough scientist, and his long experience in the Weather Bureau and his studies and pursuits make him an exceedingly interesting character. He was born at Madison, Indiana, December 11, 1863. Mr. Sullivan is the son of William Blackmore Sullivan, whose parents, Aaron and Lucinda (Blackmore) Sullivan, came to Southern Indiana from the English settlements in Virginia and Maryland when the exodus to Kentucky and to what was then the Northwest took place. The original name was O'Sullivan, and the original ancestors in America came to this country about the time of the revolutions in England in connection with Charles I and II. They were Protestants from the north of Ireland. Aaron Sullivan was a man of high standing in his community and was a Union sympathizer during the war between the states. He died in Jefferson County, Missouri, at the home of a son. His wife died during the youth of their sons William B. and Alfred, and was buried at Madison, Indiana. Maj. William B. Sullivan, the father of our subject, was reared in the home of his uncle, Dawson Blackmore, who was said to have been the first male child born at Madison. The Blackmores came to Indiana from the vicinity of Baltimore in an early day and always occupied a high position in the social and business world. William B. Sullivan developed into an experienced business man and an expert accountant. He became financially interested in several important grocery and produce houses and finally embarked in general steamboating enterprises before the war, in connection with relatives by the name of Wharton. During the war one of their boats, the City Belle, was the first to bring in Union soldiers after the surrender at Vicksburg. Major Sullivan was a Northern sympathizer, and though he never served in the army he greatly assisted the Union cause through his business of common carrier, transporting Grant's and other Union troops, and it was thus he came by his sobriquet "Major." His wife was from Kentucky and wholly in sympathy with that state's attitude, while her brother was in the Confederate service throughout the war. Increasing railroads and other circumstances resulted in a general decline of river transportation and a consequent depreciation in the value of river property, so that by the time of the Jay Cooke failure, the fortunes of such investors including that of Major Sullivan, were absorbed. Being subject to vertigo, his death resulted in 1881 from a fall from an upper story window. He lies buried in Fairmount cemetery at Madison, Indiana. A gentleman of culture and refinement, and a sympathetic and loving companion in his family, his memory is deeply cherished and revered by his surviving children.

The mother of the subject was Mary Esther Hughes, a daughter of Richard Franklin and Sarah Jane (Hughes) Hughes, both of the old Hughes family of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Her birth, education, training and social ideas were all of the type common to the slave holding aristocracy of the South. She was a woman of unusual strength of character and intellectuality and of superior business judgment, and through her gentleness of manner left an impress upon the general family history. The Kentucky branch of the Hughes family was founded by John Hughes, born in Virginia, August 11,

1763, who was but thirteen years of age when the Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia. During the earlier years of the Revolution he was a student in Washington-Henry Academy in Hanover County, but in 1779 he ran away and enlisted as a private soldier, serving as such for two years. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1781 and acted as captain during the siege of Yorktown and at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He married in 1783 Ann, daughter of Col. William Meriwether of Albemarle County, Virginia, and resided for several years on the plantation in Powhatan County, which he had inherited from his father. His wife was a great-granddaughter of Nicholas Meriwether, one of three brothers, who came from Wales to Virginia during the reign of Charles II. A great-grandson through another line, Francis, emigrated to South Carolina, where he died, leaving a large family; the Town of Meriwether, Edgefield County, South Carolina, was named after one of his descendants. In 1786 John Hughes removed to Kentucky and settled on a 1,000 acre tract in Jefferson County, about seven miles west of Louisville. He served in the War of 1812 in which he attained the rank of major. At one time he served in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. He died December 11, 1842, and was buried in the family graveyard on his own plantation. He was the largest slave holder in Kentucky at the time of his death. John, the oldest son of Maj. John Hughes, married Esther, daughter of Richard and Nancy Neville (Hughes) Cox; their son, Richard Franklin Hughes, married Sarah Jane Hughes, a cousin. The latter were the grandparents of Richard Hughes Sullivan. The grandfather died in his twenty-seventh year, leaving a young widow and three children, one of whom was Mary Esther (Hughes) Sullivan. The grandmother remained a widow to her death, which occurred at Madison, Indiana, on February 28, 1882, at the age of sixty-six years. Mary Esther Hughes was married to William Blackmore Sullivan at Madison, Indiana, October 18, 1859, and of the eleven children born of their union but two survive, Warwick Miller Sullivan and Richard Hughes Sullivan. She died at the home of our subject in Grand Junction, Colorado, on February 4, 1904, aged sixty-four years, and lies in the family lot in Fairmount cemetery, Madison, Indiana. The original ancestor of this branch of the Hughes family in America was Stephen Hughes, who was born in Caernarvonshire, Wales, February 12, 1687. His son John was the father of Maj. John Hughes, the great-great-grandfather of our subject. Among the family connections of the descendants of the common ancestors, Stephen Hughes and Nicholas Meriwether, were Patrick Henry, Joseph E. Johnston, Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Northwest, and the founders of some of the most prominent families of the old Southern aristocracy. In England and Wales the lineage is traced back to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the House of Cecil and other noble families of the British Isles. The Hughes family is of fighting stock, for each generation has been well represented in the soldiery of our country.

Richard Hughes Sullivan was left fatherless when a youth, and received the best guidance and encour-

agement from his noble mother. He grew up in a historic community. In that section of Southern Indiana lived some of the finest families drawn from the old Colonial stock of the East and South. The physical environment was also calculated to bring out and develop those habits of observation and keen naturalistic instincts which have become part of the professional equipment of Mr. Sullivan. He was educated in the common and high schools of Madison, and by private tutors, and acquired a thorough grounding in the branches of science, Latin, English and history. After leaving school he worked as a clerk, then began learning the printers' trade at Madison. He finished his apprenticeship in the office of the Madison Courier, where he performed every duty required in a printing and newspaper office of that character. Leaving the Courier office he became foreman of the Reveille at Vevay, Indiana, and in 1885 removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was employed by a book printing firm, later as a compositor, and occasionally as a reporter with the Courier-Journal, and subsequently had experience with those high lights in American journalism, the New Orleans Picayune, Cincinnati Times-Star, Pittsburg Post and Commercial Gazette, Government Printing Office, Washington Post, New York Herald, Boston Globe, Richmond (Virginia) Whig and Post-Dispatch, Norfolk Landmark and Jacksonville Times Union. The free and easy methods of newspaper men at that time made the general atmosphere of the profession uncongenial to Mr. Sullivan. Nevertheless, it gave him opportunity to associate with men of culture and refinement, and he improved the time by study and systematic reading. He finally returned to Louisville and continued his studies with the intention of entering the meteorological service, then controlled by the Signal Corps, United States Army. After passing the entrance and physical examinations successfully he was detailed as observer at Indianapolis, and his subsequent posts of duty have been at Kansas City, Missouri; Denver, Colorado; Indianapolis (twice); Nashville, Tennessee; Grand Junction, Colorado; Wichita, Kansas; and since 1913 at Columbia.

Besides the duties embraced in the post of meteorologist, Mr. Sullivan has charge of the river observation in what is known as the Santee River District, embracing about 16,000 square miles of territory, taking in the Saluda, Broad, Congaree, Catawba and Wateree rivers. He has also recently inaugurated a road service, issuing reports on the condition of ten main highways of South Carolina.

Mr. Sullivan's services have been in great demand as a lecturer and writer on various topics connected with his professional and official duties. For many years he has been an interested student of bird life, and has pursued his studies in this field with particular reference to the relation of bird movements to climate and weather changes. He maintains a most elaborate system of charts showing his observation on this subject. He has frequently addressed public meetings with lectures on the general work of the weather service, and also special topics on the practical functions of the Weather Bureau. Several of his papers on bird life have been published and he is also author of several lectures on such top-



John W. C. News

ies as *The Woman in History and the Militant Church*.

Mr. Sullivan is an independent democrat in politics, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Woodmen of the World, and Richland Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of South Carolina, is a former president of the Audubon Society of Kansas, and he and his family are members of the Episcopal Church.

At Kansas City, Missouri, June 10, 1890, he married Miss Clara Alda Amberg, daughter of Charles Frederick and Susan (Hummer) Amberg, of Indianapolis, Indiana. On both sides of her house she is of Holland Dutch ancestry. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Holland, and his name von Omburgh was Americanized into Amberg by his children. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have three children: Esther Louise, wife of Ralph B. Potts of Wichita, Kansas; Warwick Amberg, a resident of El Paso, Texas; and Richard Franklin Sullivan.

JOHN WOLFF CREWS, who received his degree LL. B. from the law department of the University of South Carolina in June, 1914, has since been engaged in a growing general practice at Columbia, and has had political as well as professional distinctions. He was elected in 1916 and again in 1918 as a member of the State Legislature and led the ticket in 1918.

Mr. Crews was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, February 14, 1890, a son of William Thomas and Elizabeth Cornelia (Wolff) Crews. He is a grandson of Thomas B. Crews, who was born in North Carolina in 1832 and practically grew up in a printing office. He served as first lieutenant in the First South Carolina Cavalry during the war, and for many years was editor and proprietor of the Laurensville Herald. He was a member of both houses of the Legislature and postmaster at Laurens during Cleveland's administration. William Thomas Crews is also a newspaper man.

John W. Crews attended the public schools of his native town before entering the university. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, October 18, 1916, he married Juanita Wilkins of Eugene, Oregon. Their son John Wilkins Crews was born October 30, 1918.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE GIBBES, JR., has for a quarter of a century or more been an active factor in banking circles at Columbia, and is an executive officer in a number of banking and business institutions in the state.

Representing an old and prominent family of South Carolina, he was born at Columbia December 14, 1869, son of William Moultrie and Mary (Clark) Gibbes and a grandson of Dr. Robert Wilson Gibbes. As a boy he showed a strong preference for commercial affairs. He left Kings Mountain Military School at Yorkville, South Carolina, before completing his course and had his first regular position in the banking field with the Central National Bank of Columbia. His interests have expanded with experience and increasing ability, and today Mr. Gibbes is cashier of the Palmetto National Bank, secretary-treasurer of the Palmetto Trust Company, president

of the Economic Building and Loan Association, vice president of the Guaranty Building & Loan Company, vice president of the Carolina Wholesale Hardware Company, and vice president of the Lower Main Street Bank.

He is past chancellor commander of Capital Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Trinity Church of Columbia. January 27, 1916, at Charlotte, North Carolina, Mr. Gibbes married Mary (Minnie) Moore, daughter of James Osborne Moore.

BENJAMIN LIVINGSTON ABNEY has a high position in the bar of South Carolina won by forty years of conscientious work and application of exceptional talents to his profession. He has been content to be a good lawyer, and as such he is recognized, and has seldom turned aside from his profession at the invitation of political honors.

Mr. Abney, whose full Christian name was Benjamin Livingston Lindsay, was born February 25, 1859, near the Saluda River in Edgefield County. He attended Newberry College and the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar December 13, 1880. After one year of practice at Edgefield he moved to Columbia January 1, 1882. The only public position in which he has consented to serve was as representative from Richland County in the State Legislature for six years.

FRANCIS MARION HINSON is engaged in the business of farming, though after leaving college and university he taught school for several years. He is one of the leading planters of Marlboro County.

His home and farm are four miles east of Bennettsville. That farm was his birthplace, where he first saw the light of day May 23, 1873. The comfortable old house in which he still lives was built by his grandfather, B. C. Hinson, who came to this state from North Carolina when a young man. The father of Francis Marion Hinson was A. D. Hinson, a native of Marlboro County, who went into the Confederate army when a young boy and spent his active life as a planter. He died at the age of sixty-four. He married Martha Parham, a native of Marlboro County, and daughter of Daniel and Frances Parham, who were of Scotch ancestry.

Francis Marion Hinson was second in a family of five children, all of whom reached mature years. He grew up on the farm, attended high school and later South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina. For two years he taught in Orangeburg and then returned to the farm, where he has found ample opportunities for his enterprise, has made a success of his business, and is regarded as one of the most substantial members of the agricultural community. His home farm contains 102 acres, while he owns another place of 156 acres four miles south.

In December, 1912, Mr. Hinson married Miss Bertha Goudelock, of Union, South Carolina, daughter of Samuel Davis and Belle (Whitlock) Goudelock, the former a native of Cherokee and the latter of Union County. Mr. and Mrs. Hinson have two sons, W. Alexander, born in 1914, and Francis Marion, Jr., born January 6, 1920. Mr. Hinson is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Loyal Order of Moose.

COL. CHARLES S. WEBB. Greenville is conceded to be the best paved city in South Carolina. That is only one of many distinctions of this industrial center, but as much as anything else it serves to throw into relief the well balanced powers and resources located there. Development of a well harmonized system of paving was the outstanding feature of the four years' administration of Charles S. Webb, as mayor, and from nothing does he derive more satisfaction from all his experience in politics than this achievement.

Serving in public office has been only an incidental feature of Colonel Webb's career. He has been a cotton merchant for a third of a century, and had built up an organization under his own name that is recognized in all the exchanges and markets of the world.

A resident of Greenville for over fifteen years, Charles S. Webb was born at Webb's Ford, Rutherford County, North Carolina, a son of Rev. George Milton and Priscilla Jane (Blanton) Webb. His parents represented two of the most distinguished families of western North Carolina. His father was a Baptist minister for more than half a century. Webb's Ford was the ancestral home for several generations, but during the sixties, when Charles S. was an infant, his parents moved to the adjoining county of Cleveland, locating at the county seat at Shelby, where the Webb children were reared. Colonel Webb has three brothers and one sister living. One brother is Judge James L. Webb, of Shelby, a judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. Another, a figure of national distinction, also of Shelby, is Hon. Yates Webb, who has represented his district in Congress for eighteen years and has attained the dignity of a real statesman. He has served as chairman of the House judiciary committee, and is probably best known as one of the authors of the Webb-Kenyon law, which rendered effective local and state legislation against the liquor traffic and in reality was the opening wedge by which national prohibition was brought about. He was recently appointed Federal judge by President Woodrow Wilson for the western district of North Carolina.

Charles S. Webb received his early training in the cotton business at his home town of Shelby, beginning in 1886, and has continued in the one line without interruption to the present time. For several years after leaving North Carolina he was in business at Athens and Gainesville, Georgia, and since 1903 Greenville has been his home. He is president of C. S. Webb, Incorporated, a cotton-buying and exporting organization that ranks among the largest in America. Colonel Webb has built up an enormous cotton business since coming to Greenville. C. S. Webb, Incorporated, has a capital of \$250,000, and handles approximately 100,000 bales of cotton annually. The firm also owns a half interest in the Piedmont Bonded Warehouse & Compress Company and the Standard Warehouse Company, of Greenville, giving the Webb company a storage capacity for 75,000 to 100,000 bales. It also owns the Spartanburg Warehouse Company, of Spartanburg. The New York partnership of C. S. Webb, Incorporated, is Stephen M. Weld & Company of that city.

Colonel Webb made it well understood that he was

retired from politics when he finished his last term as mayor. But for years he was prominent in public administration and affairs both in Georgia and South Carolina. While a resident of Gainesville he served as mayor and built the city hall. He was made lieutenant colonel and colonel on the staffs of two Georgia governors—Governor Candler and Governor Terrell. He was chairman of the democratic executive committee of Hall County, Georgia, in populist days, and his personal influence kept that county in the regular democratic column. He was delegate from Georgia to the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1896.

In 1908 he became a member of the city council of Greenville. He took up the subject of modern paving for the city's streets in a practical and thoroughgoing manner through his position and influence as chairman of the committee on streets, and through several campaigns he kept this issue prominently before the public. He was an alderman until 1914, when he was elected mayor and by re-election served until 1918. In the office of mayor he brought about the final completion of the street paving project which he had inaugurated as alderman, and it was due entirely to his wise, progressive and energetic administration that Greenville now enjoys the distinction of having the most and best paved streets of any city in the state. It is no exaggeration to link these improvements as a creative force and influence with the concurrent increase in population, rise in taxable values, great expansion of property development and improvement, and many other widespread benefits to the entire community. Other important items of civic progress also attributed to Mayor Webb's administration are "the white way," the \$35,000 bridge over the Reedy River, and the extension of the sewer system. He made several trips to Washington and exerted his influence in other directions to secure the location of Camp Sevier at Greenville.

Obviously Colonel Webb could not be interested in good streets without showing a like interest in modern highways. The good roads system of which Greenville County is so proud was inaugurated by the highway commission of which he was a member, and he only resigned his official connection with the commission when he became mayor. He served as president of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce in 1914, and he launched the movement for the organization of the Poinsett Club at Greenville and also the Greenville Country Club. He is a member of the local lodge of Elks, of the New York Club, of New York City; of the Capital Club, of Atlanta, and is individually a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

Colonel Webb married Miss May Waddell, who was born at Reidsville, North Carolina. They have two daughters, Mayjane and Miss Charles Webb.

CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON, prominently connected with the business interests of Columbia, acquired his early training and experience in Charleston.

He is a native of Virginia, born at Charlotte Court House October 21, 1872, a son of Rev. Dr. William R. and Lucy Morton (Hannah) Atkinson. His father was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church for many years. The son was edu-



C. S. Webb

cated in public schools and attended The Citadel at Charleston and the South Carolina College. After leaving school he became clerk in a machinery supply house in Charleston, supplying machinery and equipments to all sections of the state. Mr. Atkinson has been secretary and treasurer of the Columbia Supply Company since it was organized in May, 1902.

He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Ridgewood Club of Columbia. On October 3, 1900, he married for his first wife Eleanora Norvelle de Treville, of Summerville. They had four children, named Eleanora N., Lucy Hannah, Christopher de Treville and Virginia Louise. Mrs. Atkinson died October 25, 1911. On November 5, 1913, he married Miss Elise Latimer, of York, South Carolina.

JUDGE M. J. HOUGH, of the Chesterfield bar, has for fifteen or more consecutive years administered the office of probate judge with a singular degree of fairness, patience and the knowledge of law and human nature required for his delicate and exacting duties.

Judge Hough was born in Chesterfield February 10, 1873. The Hough family came from England and has been in South Carolina since the period of the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, William Hough, was a native of Chesterfield County and was a planter and before the war represented his county in the Legislature. M. J. Hough, Sr., served as a captain in the Confederate army under General Butler, after the war became a prominent member of the Lancaster bar, and served as solicitor of the Sixth Circuit at the time of his death. He married Ada Clifton, a native of Chester County and a daughter of Jesse A. Clifton, who was of Irish ancestry.

Judge M. J. Hough was fourth in a family of ten children. He spent his early life at Lancaster, attended common schools and took his law course in South Carolina College. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, and in the same year began practice in Chesterfield. He was elected to fill out an unexpired term in the Legislature in 1901, and in 1903 was called by popular election to the office of probate judge. Since his first campaign he has had no opposition for this office.

February 11, 1903, Judge Hough married Pearl Evans, daughter of Maj. W. A. Evans. They have four children, Leo Evans, William, Minor and Agnes. Judge Hough is a member of the Baptist Church.

ADAM COUNTS CROMER. The career of Adam Counts Cromer is an expression of practical and diversified activity, and in its range has invaded the realms of agriculture, merchandising and milling, all of which have profited by the breadth and conscientiousness which are distinctive features of his work and character. Mr. Cromer started upon his independent career with the advantages of good birth and careful home training, but had little else to aid him in his efforts to gain success. As a consequence, he has relied upon his own abilities and resources, and these have been equal to the task of gaining for him an enviable position among the well-to-do agriculturalists of Fork Township, Anderson County.

Mr. Cromer was born in Newberry County, South

Carolina, December 19, 1861, a son of Adam Francis and Sarah (Counts) Cromer, his parents being natives of the same county, where they were married. His grandparents were Adam and Fannie Cromer, and he is a descendant of a native of Germany, whose first name is not remembered, but who was among the German colonists who settled at Dutch Fork, Newberry County, during the pioneer period of that region. Adam Francis Cromer served two years as a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states, and then returned to the pursuits of civil life, resuming his vocation of farming in Newberry County until 1875. In that year he removed his family by private conveyance to Anderson County, arriving in December and settling in the Double Springs neighborhood, where his wife died in 1884, leaving the following children: Lizzie A., John S., James H. and Adam Counts. Adam Francis Cromer later married Mrs. Tinsie Gambell, who bore him no children, and sometime after his second marriage he removed to a farm near Belton, South Carolina, where he rounded out his long and honorable career and died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a Lutheran in his religious faith, a consistent Christian and an exemplary citizen, and reared his children to lives of honesty and sobriety, their training having assisted them in gaining positions of honor in the world.

Much of the boyhood of Adam Counts Cromer was passed in what was known as the reconstruction period, when the unsettled conditions which followed the closing of the war between the states were such as to preclude the idea of the securing of any great advantages either of an educational or any other character. However, he made the most of his opportunities, and when he left the home farm at the age of twenty-one years it was with high ambitions and strong determination that he faced the world. For seven months he resided in Florida, but returned to Anderson County, where he took up farming in Fork Township, and his hard and persistent labor enabled him to become the owner of a good property, to which he has continued to add until he now has 339 acres, all under cultivation and with excellent modern improvements. In addition to being a practical and skilled agriculturist, he also has an excellent record to business achievements. During twelve years he was the proprietor of a country store, in the conduct of which he met with marked success, as he did also in operating a gin mill and saw mill in former years. His reputation in business circles has always been of the best, and as a citizen he has discharged his duties in a manner that has left no doubt as to his public spirit and willingness to do his part in advancing community interests.

In November, 1897, Mr. Cromer was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Bradberry, daughter of Mrs. Amarintha Bradberry, of Fork Township, and of their children the following survive: Grace Estelle; Sallie Augusta; Lillie; James Counts, who has been a member of the United States Army Reserves since July, 1918; Josephine; Fred Calhoun; and Ernest Harold. The family holds membership in the Baptist Church and Mr. Cromer is a popular member of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World at Townville.

ELI WILLIAMSON REGISTER, now in his tenth year of service as sheriff of Darlington County, represents one of the oldest and most honored families of that section of the state. The Registers have been in South Carolina since early pioneer times.

Sheriff Register was born in Darlington County February 19, 1871, the third in a family of eleven children born to J. L. and Margaret (Register) Register. His parents were also natives of Darlington County.

Mr. Register was reared and educated in his home locality, attended the common schools, and in early life took up farming, a vocation he followed for over a quarter of a century, and still owns farm interests, though his time for the most part is devoted to his official duties. Mr. Register was elected sheriff in 1910 and by repeated re-elections holds that office today.

In 1894 he married Leora Address, widow of J. C. Register. They have eight children, Blanch, Robert, Henry, William, Milton, Edith, Leora and Rea.

Mr. Register is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

JOSEPH A. PIPER. There was a time in the recollection of older citizens when Greenville's industrial life was represented by a few small shops. Now there are scores of large factories and with Greenville the center of the great textile industry in the South the aggregate is increasing every year. A real contribution to this industrial prosperity of the city is represented by the enterprise of Joseph A. Piper, head of J. A. Piper Roofing Company, which in a few years has attained the proportions of a principal industry.

Mr. Piper was born at Durham, North Carolina, in 1878, a son of J. G. and Annie E. (Turrentine) Piper. His parents were also natives of North Carolina, his grandfather having come to Durham from Virginia. Joseph A. Piper was reared and educated in Durham and his first business experience was in one of the great tobacco houses of that city. At an early age, however, he engaged in the roofing business with his father. Then going to Charlotte he was connected with the old Charlotte Roofing & Paving Company, continued work at his trade in Shreveport, Louisiana, and later in New Orleans. At the death of his father he returned to Durham and there organized a roofing business of his own.

Mr. Piper came to Greenville about 1908 as president of the Piper Roofing & Manufacturing Company and as manager of their Greenville branch, and in 1914 he established the J. A. Piper Roofing Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer-manager and principal owner. While the facilities of the company are such as to enable it to meet all the varied demands for this class of product, its primary interest is in supplying roofing material to the great textile industries of the Piedmont region. It was for the purpose of getting a central point among the group of such industries that Greenville was chosen as the home of the business. During the period of the European war there was a steady increase in the volume of business notwithstanding the restrictions placed upon all factories using metal,

and since the signing of the armistice plans have been made and are now being executed for a tremendous expansion. In the spring of 1919 Mr. Piper bought the business and equipment of the W. B. Toole shingle manufacturing plant at Augusta, Georgia, removing it to Greenville. He also acquired valuable property in the business center, where during 1919 a large plant has been under course of construction. On completion it will represent the most complete business of the kind in the South for the manufacture of metal shingles and sheet metal specialties, so that hereafter the demands for those commodities can be met practically at home without resort to northern sources of supply.

Mr. Piper is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the live and public spirited citizens of Greenville. He is affiliated with the Masonic order. He married Miss Mamie Howard of Randolph County, North Carolina, and their two children are Joe H. and H. E.

EMSLIE NICHOLSON. How much the welfare and resources of a community may be influenced and directed by a single individual is well illustrated in the career of Emslie Nicholson of Union. For thirty years a banker, he has been for a somewhat shorter period a prominent cotton manufacturer, has developed several great mills in Union County, and through his enterprise and leadership has provided the opportunities for hundreds of families to achieve and enjoy economic usefulness, social privilege and a solid basis of welfare and contentment.

Mr. Nicholson was born at Union, son of William A. and Rebecca (Hobcraft) Nicholson. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother of England. They were married in Aiken, South Carolina, and then moved to Union, where William A. Nicholson for many years was active in business and a bulwark of financial strength and citizenship. In his character as a business man for some years he took care of the money and carried accounts for many of the planters and other patrons in his section of the state. Out of that developed the banking firm of W. A. Nicholson & Son, and from that came the present Nicholson Bank & Trust Company, the second bank to be established in Union County.

Emslie Nicholson, son of a prosperous merchant and banker, had good advantages at home and also in school, attending the famous Bingham Military School under Maj. Robert Bingham, located at Mebane, North Carolina. He graduated in 1882 from Davidson College in North Carolina. Mr. Nicholson became associated with his father in the banking business in March, 1889, and since then through three decades has been cashier of Wm. A. Nicholson & Son for eight years, president for ten years and has always been president of the Nicholson Bank & Trust Company.

He became interested in an executive capacity with cotton manufacture in 1897, when he established the Excelsior Knitting Mills at Union. He has ever since been president of this concern. In the fall of 1907 he succeeded the late John A. Fant as president and treasurer of the Monarch Cotton Mills at Union, manufacturers of wide print cloths.



E. W. Register

was a member of the famous "Wallace House" of the South Carolina General Assembly in 1876.

Dr. James L. Jefferies was born in Draytonville Township in what was then a part of Union (now Cherokee) County in 1867. He graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg with the class of 1887. Following that he studied medicine in the University of Virginia and the University of New York, graduating from the latter in 1889. For the following ten years he practiced in his native county and in 1899 came to Spartanburg. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Association, and a man of high standing both in his profession and as a citizen.

Doctor Jefferies married Miss Lillian Siffy of Orangeburg. Their five children are John W., James S., Frances, Eleanor and Edwin. The sons John and James both volunteered in the World war and John was in the army until after the signing of the armistice.

WILLIAM HENRY DANIEL, SR., was a big, strong man in the life and affairs of Marion County for many years. The people of that community would do well to cherish his memory with special respect on account of the varied and important services he performed and particularly the constructive part he played in molding and upbuilding the fortunes of the county.

He was a youthful soldier of the Confederacy, came out of that war and accepted conditions as he found them, and though his name seldom appeared in connection with politics, he was a true leader of the people always.

He was born near Durham, Wake County, North Carolina, March 1, 1841, a son of Thomas Cary and Mary (Shipp) Daniel. He was of English ancestry. His father was a waggoner, owning and operating a wagon freight business at a time when Fayetteville, North Carolina, at the headwaters of the Cape Fear River, was the transfer and shipping point between water borne traffic and a large inland territory west and north of that city. Thomas Cary Daniel died as a Confederate soldier in 1862.

William Henry Daniel, Sr., had only a common school education in his native state. On April 23, 1861, at the age of twenty, he enlisted at Fair Bluff, North Carolina, and was a member of Company C of the Twentieth North Carolina Regiment. In June, 1862, he was transferred to Richmond, Virginia, serving in the Seven Days' Battle under Gen. Stonewall Jackson and D. H. Hill in General Rhodes' Division, and afterwards was in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. The end of the war found him a prisoner in the Federal prison at Elmira, New York.

After the war he had to reconstruct his life in accordance with the unsettled and oppressive conditions burdening every southern industry. For a time he was in the turpentine business, and in partnership with James Battle was in that industry at Nichols, South Carolina, from 1873 to 1877. From that time until his death he was one of the ablest business men in Marion County. In 1876 he engaged in the mercantile business under his individual name at Mullins. The business was incorporated as the W. H. Daniel Supply Company in 1898, and is still

continued as a general supply business, being one of the oldest of its kind in the Eastern Carolinas. About 1897 he also became interested in the tobacco industry, organizing two companies and building the two first tobacco redrying plants in South Carolina.

Nothing shows his business character to greater advantage than his activity as a banker. He was one of the organizers and large stockholders of the Merchants and Farmers Bank at Marion. This is the second bank in the county and the first to do a farm loan business in that section of the state. Up to that time Mr. Daniel had been benefiting from the usual method of doing business with a country community under the lien and supply system. Such undertakings were very remunerative and were the basis of the accumulation of numerous fortunes. Mr. Daniel had high ideals and purposes and was in this respect as in others always ready to sacrifice his personal interest for the public good. His aid was given to the organization of the Merchants and Farmers Bank largely with a view to ending the old mercantile farm lien supply business, which, as is well known, has been the curse of many agricultural communities in the South. The system of banking put into effect by the Merchants and Farmers Bank practically revolutionized farming in Marion County. The present prosperity of that community is without doubt to a large degree the result of new methods put into practice under the impetus of Mr. Daniel and his associates. The failure of the Merchants and Farmers Bank to place a branch bank at Mullins to take care of the tobacco industry caused him to sell his interests in that town and concentrate his energies at Mullins, where he organized the Bank of Mullins, the oldest institution of the kind there. He was its vice president as long as he lived. He was one of the organizers, stockholders and directors of the Marion Cotton Oil Company and the Marion Cotton Mills.

The extent of his business interests is concisely shown in the following: President of the W. H. Daniel Supply Company, vice president of the Bank of Mullins, president of the L. B. Graverly Tobacco Company, director of the Phoenix Tobacco Company of Mullins; president of the L. Smith Acree Company, fertilizer manufacturers at Mullins; president of the Planters Warehouse Company; director of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, Marion Cotton Oil Company and the Marion Cotton Mills at Marion.

He was always interested in agriculture and diversified farming, owned and developed several large farms, introduced the tobacco industry and built the first tobacco sales warehouse at Mullins and in the state; built the first large mercantile business at Mullins; was one of the organizers of the first church, the first Masonic lodge, the first bank at Mullins, and the first cotton mill, the first oil mill and tobacco sales and manufacturing business in Marion County.

These enterprises were in themselves largely connected with the welfare of the community, but he gave time and money to typically public causes. He was interested in good roads, and with his money and influence caused the opening of some of the most important highways in Marion County, two



WILLIAM H. DANIEL, SR.

of them being the present highway and river bridge connecting Mullins and Nichols and the Sandy Bluff highway and river bridge.

In politics he was a democrat, but his chief enthusiasm during his life was in behalf of the cause of prohibition. He was initiated as a Master Mason at Pee Dee Lodge No. 83 in 1869, and in 1879 demitted to Damascus Lodge and gave that lodge the lot on which its present temple is built and was one of the building committee. He was a Missionary Baptist and was one of the organizers and builders of the First Baptist Church in Mullins, giving largely to the new building and placing the first brick in the present structure. He was treasurer of the church from the time of its organization until his death. At his death he was also a member of the trustees for Coker College, representing the Pee Dee Association.

In 1871, at Mullins, William H. Daniel, Sr., married Miss Lou Martin, a daughter of Aaron Martin of Mullins, a farmer and private banker and for many years regarded as one of the wealthiest men in the Mullins community. By his first marriage Mr. Daniel had four children: Robert, deceased; Kate, wife of George R. Reaves; and Mary and Rufus, both deceased. In 1881, at Marion, he married Miss Elizabeth Watson. Her father, James Watson, represented one of the oldest families of the old Marion district, and at the beginning of the Civil war the Watsons were chief among the extensive land and slave owners in this district and lost a fortune through the war. Mr. Daniel by his second marriage had the following three children: W. H. Daniel, Jr., of Mullins; Willena, Mrs. H. E. Yarboro of Mullins; and James Watson, deceased.

WILLIAM HENRY DANIEL, JR., a son of the late William Henry Daniel, Sr., whose influence and activities bulked so large in the affairs of Marion County, was born at Mullins May 2, 1882.

He was educated in the local schools and at an early age became associated with his father in merchandising and farming. Since his father's death he has been president and manager of the W. H. Daniel Supply Company and also gives his supervision to the management of about 600 acres of farming land in Marion County. Mr. Daniel is a Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow and is treasurer of the Baptist Church, succeeding his father in that office.

June 24, 1906, he married Miss Eva Bell of Indian Town, South Carolina. They have five children: Hazel, Florence, William Henry III, Eva Ellen and John Shipp.

JOHN MICHAEL BATEMAN has been a Columbia business man for thirty years or more, has done his work quietly but well, has sought none of the unusual distinctions, but has earned confidence and esteem in the community of the capital city.

He was born at Columbia October 20, 1864, a son of John D. and Phoebe Bateman, his father dying in 1881 and his mother in 1878. As a boy he attended the Columbia Male Academy, when Hugh S. Thompson was its principal and for that reason usually known as Thompson's School. On account

of illness he left this school at the age of fifteen, but afterwards carried on his education through the instruction of private tutors. From school days to the present his time has been closely devoted to business affairs. Mr. Bateman is secretary and treasurer of the Palmetto Ice Company. For a number of years he was a member of the National Guard, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Such leisure as he has found is used for several interesting avocations. One of these is collecting local Indian antiquities. He prepared a monograph on the Carolina Indians and has also compiled and published short historical sketches of the city of Columbia and of the Governor's Guards.

In 1896 he married Edith, daughter of William Ashmead Courtenay of Charleston. They have one son, William A. Courtenay Bateman.

JAMES PHINNEY, who has spent most of his life at West Union, very early determined upon a mercantile career and by strict attention to one line and by commendable industry has achieved a sound and prominent place in the affairs of Oconee County. He is junior member of the firm Strother & Phinney, whose interests and activities include a large part of the commercial life of West Union.

Mr. Phinney was born near Little Rock, Arkansas, July 4, 1858, but his father's family were South Carolinians. When he was eight years of age his parents Hugh M. and Susan (Nance) Phinney, the former a native of Chester, South Carolina, and the latter of Virginia, returned to South Carolina and settled at West Union in Oconee County.

James Phinney as a boy obtained a common school education. More than thirty-five years ago he opened a small stock of general merchandise at West Union and had made an independent success of his efforts before he joined W. A. Strother, the veteran business man of Oconee County. The firm was formed twenty years ago and the partners make a splendid business team. For several years they handled general merchandise, but their operations are now of a more general nature, dealing in groceries, cotton and fertilizers, operating oil mills and selling oil mill products. They own and operate the West Union Oil Mill and also the flouring and grist mill.

Mr. Phinney also has farm interests. He is an ardent democrat, but has devoted his time strictly to business and through his business has contributed his best service to his community and state. His first wife was Carrie Darby, by whom he has three children. After her death he married Miss Carrie Stuke.

JOHN MANNING HORTON, whose activities as a farmer have been continued for over thirty-five years in the Pendleton community of Anderson County, represents an old and respected name of that section.

He was born near Belton December 24, 1858, a son of John Calhoun and Harriet (Vandiver) Horton, both natives of Anderson County, and a grandson of Grief Horton. John C. Horton spent his life as a farmer, and in 1878 moved to the northern part of Anderson County where he died when nearly eighty years of age. He was a plain and unpretentious citizen, successful as a farmer, and both

he and his wife possessed many sterling qualities of heart and mind which they passed on to their children. These children were: James Enoch; Lucy, deceased; John Manning; Oza Enoch and Millard Cortez Horton, prominent lawyers of Atlanta, Georgia; and Bennett, deceased.

John Manning Horton grew up on a farm and had a public school education. He lived at home to the age of twenty-three and in 1881 he married Lucinda Harper and then established a home of his own. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are members of the Baptist Church. They have six children: John William, a druggist in Georgia; Isa Marie, wife of Jeff Williams; Sada, at home; Childs Clinton, a physician at Pendleton; Manning, a farmer in Anderson County; James Henry and Douglas C. Horton.

CHARLES C. WILSON. Probably the most widely known architect in South Carolina, with a reputation and influence extending far beyond the borders of the state, and esteemed no less by his professional colleagues than by his clientele, is Mr. Charles Coker Wilson of Columbia.

His Scotch-Irish and Welsh ancestors were prominent among the early settlers of the Pee Dee, and all four of his great-grandfathers, Dr. James P. Wilson, Enoch Evans, Thomas Coker and Maj. Robert Lide, did valiant service for American independence in the partisan warfare under Gen. Francis Marion.

Mr. Wilson was born at Hartsville in Darlington County on November 20, 1864, and spent his boyhood on a plantation near there and in the village of Society Hill. He attended the country schools of the neighborhood, and later made his way through the South Carolina College. He graduated in 1886 in the course of mechanics and engineering under Maj. Benjamin Sloan, with the degree of A. B., and at once secured appointment as first assistant engineer for the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad under Mr. Charles Ellis as chief engineer.

In his work for the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad he was stationed for one year in Columbia as resident engineer in charge of the bridge across Broad River, and took advantage of the opportunity to pursue a post-graduate course at the university in civil engineering, winning the degree of C. E. in 1888. Subsequently he took a course in modern languages, which brought him the degree of M. A. in 1900. In 1899 and 1900 Mr. Wilson studied architecture in Paris in the Atelier Duray.

Mr. Wilson's early career was devoted to civil engineering, and notwithstanding a decided preference for architecture, he has never entirely abandoned that field, and has nearly always had some engineering work on hand. His practice has included railway location and construction, bridges, highways, water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal.

He was the first to propose the "sand-clay" method of road surfacing, which has since been so widely adopted for light traffic roads, and his work as city engineer of Columbia, 1896-1899, prepared the way for the great development of municipal works in that city a few years later. Under his

leadership public opinion was crystallized for progress, and he was the author of the constitutional amendment relieving bond issues for waterworks and sewers from the narrow limits formerly imposed, and thus making possible the development of such works not only in Columbia, but in Charleston, Florence, Rock Hill and other cities. Later he was the author of another amendment permitting the assessment of abutting property for street improvements, making possible the extensive paving programs in many South Carolina cities.

In architecture Mr. Wilson's practice has covered North and South Carolina, and has extended into Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and he has to his credit many of the most important buildings in those states. At Gastonia, North Carolina, and the surrounding territory, his practice is so large that he maintains a branch office in charge of his close friend, Mr. Hugh E. White.

His work is characterized always by direct, straightforward and eminently practical planning, by great simplicity and dignity of architectural expression and by sound and substantial construction.

Mr. Wilson has long recognized that the practice of architecture has grown too complicated and covers too wide a field to be successfully handled by one man, and has surrounded himself with a staff of able co-workers especially skilled in the several branches of the work, and has devoted his own efforts largely to executive functions, the business administration of construction under his charge, and the co-ordination of the efforts of his associates in the office and field.

In professional practice Mr. Wilson has always stood for high standards and ideals, and to his constant efforts is due in no slight degree the almost complete abandonment in this territory of illicit commissions.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Institute of Architects, and enjoys the distinction of a fellowship in the latter body, which is conferred only upon one "who shall have notably contributed to the advancement of the profession in design, instruction, literature or education."

Mr. Wilson was a leader in the organization of the State Associations of Architects and of the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects in both North Carolina and South Carolina, and was the first president of each of these bodies in his own state.

When the law was passed in 1917 to define the qualifications for the practice of architecture in South Carolina, and to provide for the examination and registration of architects, Governor Manning appointed Mr. Wilson a member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners, and upon the organization of the board he was elected chairman, which position he still holds.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Adeline Selby of Columbia, and they have two talented daughters, Alice Elizabeth and Jean Livingstone Wilson. The former is a graduate of the College for Women in Columbia under Miss McClintock, has done post-graduate work for two terms at Columbia University, New York, and is now engaged in journalistic work in Baltimore. The latter is still a stu-



Chas C. Wilson



John A. Heathcoat

dent at Chicora College for Women in Columbia, and is specializing in art.

NEILL O'DONNELL has had a career in business at Sumter that is the object of admiration to his host of friends and acquaintances. Some thirty-five or forty years ago he was a traveling salesman representing a Charleston house. On January 1, 1883, he became a merchant at Sumter, and has successfully promoted his interests and those of several organizations with which he has been actively associated, until there is hardly a better known, as there is hardly an older figure in the business life of Sumter today.

He was born in Donegal, Ireland, December 23, 1859, was educated in the common schools of his native country, and after coming to the United States in 1874 attended the Wyoming Seminary in Pennsylvania three years. He gained a general acquaintance with South Carolina while a traveling salesman, and on the first of January, 1883, established a business now known as O'Donnell & Co., Inc. of which he is the president. He has been president of the O'Donnell Dry Goods Company since 1917 and in that year built a fine fireproof home for the business. Since May 9, 1910, he has been president of the First National Bank of Sumter. Under his presidency the bank completed a fireproof granite faced building in 1914.

For the past thirty years Mr. O'Donnell has been a trustee of the local schools. He also served for two years on the City Council. On February 2, 1887, he married Miss Katie Bogin of Sumter.

OSCAR BAKER MARTIN is one of the inspired and inspiring men connected with the United States Department of Agriculture as director of the Club and Home Demonstration work in the South for the department. He has tremendous opportunities and responsibilities, and has made them the medium of a great and growing service.

Mr. Martin is a South Carolina man and widely known throughout the state as former superintendent of public instruction for South Carolina. He was born near Central in Pickens County in 1870, son of Thomas C. and Harriet M. (Baker) Martin. The Martins are one of the old and prominent Scotch-Irish families of upper South Carolina. They located in this state from Virginia. Thomas C. Martin was born in Anderson County, and the family lived there and in adjoining counties for several generations. Thomas C. Martin was a farmer and was a Confederate soldier.

Oscar Baker Martin received his education in the North Georgia Agricultural College and graduated A. B. from Furman University at Greenville in 1892. He was a farm boy and his rural training was probably an indispensable qualification for his present duties. During 1892-93 he was principal of the public schools at Donalds, and for ten years beginning in 1893 was principal of public schools at Greenville. Mr. Martin's service as state superintendent of education in South Carolina began in 1903, and continued until 1908. During that time his official headquarters were in Columbia. Marked improvements were made in the schools during his

term. Some of the most helpful legislation was in the school library act, the school building and the high school act.

Mr. Martin came to Washington in 1909 to become assistant in Boys' Demonstration Work in the South with the United States Department of Agriculture. Later he was appointed to his present position as director of Club and Home Demonstration Work in the South. His jurisdiction extends from Maryland to Texas and Oklahoma. He is author of numerous bulletins, reports and special pamphlets which go out under the imprint of the Department of Agriculture. Under his direction are about a quarter of a million boys and an equal number of girls in boys' and girls' clubs, and also about 480,000 women enrolled in the Home Demonstration clubs.

While the late Dr. S. A. Knapp originally planned these distinctive features of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Martin was practically from the first in close touch with him in his plans and proposals, and as a field worker and from the offices of central authority deserves great credit for the spread and extension of the modern club idea in agricultural education and practice. The boys corn club idea as demonstration work was first inaugurated in the South. The first Girls' Canning Club was organized at Aiken, South Carolina, in January, 1910. Mr. Martin made special report on this club to Dr. Knapp during the summer of the same year. These were the first juvenile clubs in the country to work under the leadership and with the co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture. A great deal has been written about the history and development of the club idea in agricultural extension work, and it is a matter of state pride that its beginnings should have been made in South Carolina, and that a South Carolina man should have been from the first identified with the movement. The original boys corn club was followed by pig clubs, calf clubs, and later a great development has been made in home demonstration for the women, teaching many arts and practices directly relating to increased home efficiency. In this special work today there are about 1,000 women agents reporting to Mr. Martin's department at Washington.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Kappa Alpha. He married Miss Dora Cook of Laurens, South Carolina.

JAMES ARMSTRONG CATHCART, who has built up one of the largest insurance agencies in the state at Columbia, was born in that city August 3, 1881, and has discovered and made for himself most of his opportunities in business.

He is a son of William Richard and Katherine Stewart (Kelly) Cathcart. His father was a Confederate soldier at Fort Sumter, and was commended for gallantry in a special order by General Beauregard.

James A. Cathcart grew up in Columbia and entered business immediately after graduating from the Columbia High School in June, 1897. His early experiences were in insurance and banking, and from 1903 to 1906 he was secretary-treasurer for the Columbia Trust Company. Since January of the latter year he has been developing a large busi-

ness of his own in insurance and real estate. He represents seven fire insurance companies as local agent, and is general agent for three casualty and surety companies. Mr. Cathcart was honored with the presidency of the South Carolina Underwriters' Association for two terms.

Politically he is a democrat, a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Columbia Cotillion Club, the South Carolina Club, the Ridgewood Club and the Columbia Club, and is an active member and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

At Columbia December 2, 1908, he married Annie Whitner Sloan. Her father, Col. John T. Sloan, was a Confederate soldier and was later distinguished as lieutenant governor of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart have four children: James Armstrong, Jr., Jane Beverley, Katherine Stewart and John Sloan Cathcart.

BERNARD B. JAMES is postmaster of Union, a popular official, and a business man of long and substantial standing in Union County.

He was born in the upper part of that county in 1868, a son of Rev. Albert A. and Sarah (Collins) James. His father lived a life of rare usefulness and service. Almost until his death in 1910 in his eighty-sixth year he was busy with the duties of the Presbyterian ministry. As a young man he had served as chaplain of the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment in the war between the states. His labors and sacrifices for over fifty years were made in one community, as pastor of the old Fair Forest Church in the extreme upper part of Union County. He preached to that community, baptized and married and officiated at funerals for almost two generations, and his purposes and ideals throughout were of the most unworldly character, sufficient to entitle him to long memory at least in the community to which he was so unselfishly devoted.

Bernard B. James had a careful training in his father's home, was educated in private schools, and for two years, 1885-86, was a student in the University of South Carolina. He began his business career as clerk in mercantile establishments and later became prominent as a cotton buyer. Through that business he became well known at Newberry, Seneca, Blackstock and other towns. Mr. James has filled the office of postmaster of Union since early in 1913, and has made the office a medium of important service to the community and his reports and accounts have been commended by the higher officials of the postoffice department at Washington.

Mr. James has been a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church and is elder in the First Church at Union. He married Miss Melissa Brown of Pacolet in Spartanburg County. They are the parents of five children: Kathleen, Harold, Rupert, Bernard, Jr., and George.

The son Harold has a military record. He was a member of the 1917 class of the University of South Carolina. He was graduated with honors ahead of his class in order to permit him to enter the army. He enlisted as a private, was attached to the Base

Hospital at Camp Sevier, and went overseas with the Thirtieth Division. He was promoted to sergeant and saw a great deal of active duty until after the signing of the armistice. He has since been granted a soldier's scholarship in the Sorbonne at Paris, and during the spring of 1919 was a student there, specializing in the French and Spanish languages.

RICHARD PRIDE MORGAN is president of the Citizens National Bank and mayor of the City of Union. That community has a high regard for his executive as well as his financial talents. He is a young man, started his career without pomp or ceremony, has worked his way steadily upward, and is undoubtedly one of the most influential men today in the modern affairs of Union County.

He was born in Union County in 1877, son of Nathaniel B. and Mary (Bearden) Morgan and a grandson of Benjamin Morgan. His grandfather was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, came to the Union district of South Carolina between 1828 and 1830, and after his marriage there moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where his son Samuel was born. Nathaniel when a young man returned to his father's old place in Union County, South Carolina, and was married there. This old homestead is near Wilkinsville, now in Cherokee County, formerly a part of Union County.

In that old home locality of the family Richard P. Morgan was born and grew up on a farm, attended high school at Union, and with the equipment of a business college course went to work when a boy in an office. Later he was secretary of one of the cotton mills at Union. He rapidly built up that firm confidence in himself, shared by others, which is the bulwark of a successful business career. In 1908 he organized the Citizens Savings Bank, was its cashier, and in 1910 was elected president. This bank in 1912 was merged with the Citizens National Bank, and since that date Mr. Morgan has been its active president. This is a very prosperous institution, having a capital of \$150,000, surplus and profits of \$75,000 and deposits aggregate more than \$1,000,000.

Mr. Morgan was elected mayor of Union in 1918. While he has some of the conservative nature always associated with the successful banker, his administration has been thoroughly progressive, all the resources at command being devoted to public improvements and promoting that rapid growth and development which is making Union one of the notable industrial and commercial centers of the state.

Mr. Morgan was a busy man in his community in connection with war work and assisted in several Red Cross campaigns in the Young Men's Christian Association war work campaign and in a general way was active in other war auxiliary movements. The bank made very liberal terms and advances to purchasers of Liberty Bonds, and carried a large amount of anticipation certificates for the Government.

Mr. Morgan married Miss Daisy Jeter, member of one of the historic families of Union County. She died in 1914 and is survived by one son, Richmond Erastus Morgan.

EDWIN WARREN MOISE was one of the distinguished characters whose life and example may well



Very Sincerely
Harmon Morse

prove of permanent value in the history of South Carolina. He served his beloved Southland as a gallant soldier and officer, was a lawyer of brilliant parts and achievements, a public official, and above all his character and generous nature will stand every test to which they can be subjected.

He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, May 21, 1832. His grandfather Abraham Moise was a native of Alsace, and from there emigrated to the West Indies and married the daughter of a prominent Jewish family of the Island of St. Eustatius. Upon the memorable insurrection of the slaves in 1791 he fled to Charleston. His son Abraham, Jr., was born in 1799, and married Caroline Moses, a daughter of Isaac C. Moses and a granddaughter of Meyer Moses.

During the early life of Edwin Warren Moise his people were in only modest circumstances, and at the age of thirteen he had to leave school and earn his own living. For a time he was in a wholesale grocery house in Charleston, and during two years in the registry office studied law. In 1856 he removed to Columbus, Georgia, and began practice, and had a promising and profitable business as a lawyer when the war came on.

He was not a secessionist, but a Douglas democrat, and he had the courage to campaign over Georgia in opposition to the secession movement. But like many other noble Southerners he accepted the situation as it was, and in July, 1861, he pledged his loyalty to the South by organizing a company of 120 men, 50 of whom he mounted at his own expense, using for that purpose all his modest fortune of \$10,000. The company was named for him and afterwards became Company A of the Seventh Confederate Cavalry with him as captain, and Col. W. C. Claiborne commanding the regiment. In 1863 he was made major of this regiment and near the close of the war was appointed its commander, though he never received his commission as colonel. He was in the army of Northern Virginia in the battles of Yellow Tavern, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded, Five Forks, Petersburg and the battle of the Mine. He was assigned to dangerous duty with 200 men, of building the dams at Hetch Run in Virginia near Petersburg to protect Lee's right flank against Grant. During the last month of the war he was in North Carolina under the command of General Johnston. During the retreat from Bentonville to Raleigh, in one of the last phases of the last campaign of the war, he was assigned the dangerous and difficult duty of burning the bridges behind the retreating army at Smithfield, North Carolina, and carried out that order, making his escape only through a thick rain of bullets. He also had a conspicuous part in the battle of Bentonville.

At the close of the war General Moise settled at Sumter, and soon had a successful practice in the Provost Court. He came out of the army with only one wounded horse, and sold that to pay the first month's board of his family. He continuously practiced until 1876, in which year he was elected adjutant and inspector general upon the ticket headed by Hampton. He was re-elected in 1878 and served un-

til 1880, after which he declined to become a candidate. He had been a delegate to the reconstruction convention in Columbia in 1865, and was one of the able lieutenants under Hampton in redeeming South Carolina from the carpet bag rule. Though he was content with the role of a private citizen thereafter, he was always ready to sacrifice means and time in behalf of every movement for the advancement of his home community and state, and was especially interested in the cause of public education. General Moise died in 1903 in the seventy-first year of his age.

From the many warm tributes paid him at the time the following seems to express most clearly the ideals of his life and character: "It is given to few men of the prominence attained by General Moise to be so generally beloved and to have so many sincere friends and so few enemies. And the enemies he had were made in the service of his state and country, and it was the principles that he represented and not his personality that made enemies, for he was one of those rare men who make friends easily by his spontaneous geniality. To the poor and needy he was a friend indeed, and ever present help in time of trouble, and he has no more sincere mourners today than are to be found among the poor and improvident—whites and negroes alike—who, when all others refused them, never appealed in vain to him. His was a charity that was so broad that it covered a multitude of sins and he extended it to the unworthy as generously and freely as to the worthy. Generous to a fault, his benefactions were made while he lived and he died a poor man, as far as this world's goods go, but rich beyond compare in good deeds bestowed and kindnesses done in the name of humanity. His fame as an advocate and orator will live after him and his success at the bar was commensurate with his ability. For years he was the admitted leader of the Sumter bar as an orator and his reputation extended beyond the borders of the state."

In 1854 Edwin Warren Moise married Miss Esther Lyon, daughter of George Lyon of Petersburg, Virginia. They became the parents of twelve children and those surviving their honored father were: Major Marion, Charles, Edwin, Clifton, Albert, Mrs. Ansley Davis, Mrs. Andrew Davis, Mrs. A. D. Cohen, Mrs. Agnes Bogin, Mrs. Nina Solomons and Miss Jessie Moise.

MARION MOISE, who for thirty-three years was a prominent member of the Sumter bar, had many abilities and services to distinguish his life and earn him long and lasting memory, particularly in the community which he loved to call home.

A son of Edwin Warren and Esther (Lyon) Moise, he was born on Sullivan's Island, Charleston County, South Carolina, June 14, 1855. As a boy between the age of six and twelve he shared in the privations which the entire family endured as a result of the war, but after that the prosperous position of his father gave him a boyhood relieved of care or anxiety, and he grew up with leisure to examine the interests of the world without compulsion and

choose his career after thorough preparation. He was indebted to his father for much of his early intellectual guidance and his familiarity with the Bible and Shakespeare. He attended the schools of Sumter, also the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and during a part of the year 1872 was in South Carolina College. Most of his legal education was acquired while clerk in the law office of his father at Sumter. He began practice in 1877 and the Sumter Bar Association after his death adopted a resolution, one sentence of which reads as follows: "For thirty-three years he has been an honored member of the bar of Sumter, and from the organization of your association one of its most prominent, influential and respected members."

He served as state senator of South Carolina from 1886 to 1890, and for two terms acted as intendant of the Town of Sumter without remuneration. For eighteen years he was vice president of the Bank of Sumter, was a director of the Sumter Savings Bank and was financially interested in a number of business institutions. For seventeen years he was member of the board of trustees of the Sumter graded schools. In politics he was a democrat, was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Masonic fraternity and the Euphradian Society, and was one of the most active members of the Jewish Congregation Sinai. November 7, 1877, about the time he began his law practice, he married Isabel DeLeon. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom survive their father.

Marion Moise died January 30, 1910, and it was significant the tribute paid his memory came not only from the social class in which he moved, but from many of the humble and unfortunate. The Columbia Record expressed editorially one of the best reviews of his character and services in the following words:

"Blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, one of the leading and most brilliant attorneys at the South Carolina bar, a gentleman who was one of the most popular in this county, one who had been honored with public trusts for years; having the confidence of thousands of people throughout the country; a banker, lawyer, real estate dealer, trustee of estates, director in banks and other enterprises, ex-intendant and alderman, member of the City Board of Education, prominent in Chamber of Commerce circles, socially prominent; a man who took special pleasure in assisting his fellow citizens and most particularly those in distress; a gentleman of optimistic nature, ever ready to contribute liberally to any cause for the good of his city or country; a brilliant orator, and best of all a most devoted husband and loving father, brother, and son—his death is a heavy loss to Sumter and South Carolina. In latter years his only political or official service was as a member of the City Board of Education in which he took great interest. He was very proud of the city schools. He could have had almost any office in the gift of the people of Sumter County, but he sought not public honors. He was modest as to himself, rather inclined to be reticent except when duty called him to the front. He could hold an

audience spell-bound with eloquence, sway crowds by his pleading, and few men were his equal in diplomacy. * * * No bigger-hearted or more public spirited citizen ever walked the streets of Sumter. Hundreds of Sumter's best citizens are standing on the streets with bowed heads, sad hearts and not a few with tears in their eyes. Men, women and children are shocked and pained. They can scarcely realize that the 'Major' is dead."

DAVID DELEON MOISE represents the third consecutive generation of his family in Sumter, and like his honored father and distinguished grandfather is also a lawyer by profession, inheriting many of their brilliant qualifications and talents.

He was born at Sumter April 15, 1880, son of Marion and grandson of Edwin Warren Moise, whose careers are sketched preceding this. He was liberally educated, at first in the public schools of his home town, later in The Citadel, South Carolina's military school at Charleston, and in 1902 graduated from Washington & Lee University. Soon afterward he began the active practice of law at Sumter and was alone in practice until the death of his father in 1910, when he formed the partnership of Lee & Moise. Mr. Moise has a number of prominent business connections, being vice president of the National Bank of Sumter, president of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, vice president of Palmetto Fire Insurance Company, vice president of the Carolina Machinery Company, president Sumter Stemery Company and for several years was president of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce.

He is an earnest student of politics and affairs and is one of the most useful members of the House of Representatives for the last six years. He began his service in the House in 1915 and has served continuously through 1920. Mr. Moise is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. October 12, 1904, he married Anita Harby, daughter of Horace and Emma H. Harby of Sumter. Their three children are Marion, Marie Virginia and Davis DeLeon, Jr.

FRANCIS MARION MOISE is one of the younger generation of the Moise family in Sumter, playing a worthy part in business affairs and living up to the traditions of his noted family.

He was born October 3, 1893, and is a son of the late Sumter lawyer, Marion Moise, and a grandson of Edwin Warren Moise, whose careers as a soldier and lawyer is told on other pages.

Francis Marion Moise was educated in public schools, the University of South Carolina, and finished his work in the University of Georgia in 1914. The year following he spent farming and has since been secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Machinery Company, Incorporated, at Sumter.

December 7, 1916, at Sumter, he married Ella Pauline Blanding, daughter of Robert C. and Elizabeth (Scott) Blanding. They have one son, Francis Marion, Jr., born January 7, 1918.

LANGDON DINKINS JENNINGS is rounding out his tenth consecutive year as mayor of the City of Sumter, but has a number of other distinctions in



L. J. J. J. J.

that city, being a lawyer of long standing and large practice, a banker, and has the reputation of having prosecuted all his varied endeavors with a high degree of success.

He was born in Sumter County January 18, 1871, a son of William Hamilton and Mary E. (Dinkins) Jennings. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attended public schools, and studied law at home. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1896, and since that date has had a general practice at Sumter. He is a former magistrate of the county, and was first elected mayor in April, 1910. His term as mayor has been marked with many improvements that have helped to distinguish Sumter among the progressive cities of the state. In 1919 a municipal electric light plant was completed for the city.

Mr. Jennings is president of the People's Bank of Sumter, being one of the organizers and president from the time the bank opened business, and is also a director of the Booth-Boyle Live Stock Company and of the Jennings-Blending Live Stock Company. He is also a director in the Jennings-Gainey Furniture Company, and individually owns 3,500 acres of farming land.

Mr. Jennings married for his first wife Esther Annie Dinkins. His second wife was Augusta Gwynne Dinkins. He is the father of two children, Isabelle and Augusta Gwynne. Mr. Jennings is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

ALFRED MOORE is an important figure in the industrial affairs of Upper South Carolina, and resides at Wellford in Spartanburg County. His name and activities are identified with some of the best known cotton industries in that section of the state.

Mr. Moore is manager of the Tucapau Mill in Spartanburg County, not far from his home town of Wellford. He is president and treasurer of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company at Gaffney, president and treasurer of the Jackson Mills at Iva in Anderson County, and president of the Fort Prince Spinning Company of Wellford. All of these are high class and successfully operated cotton manufacturing plants and make a large contribution to the industrial wealth of Upper South Carolina.

Mr. Moore, who was born at Wellford in 1867, is member of several noted pioneer families of the county. His parents were Dr. Alfred L. and Martha (Evins) Moore, both now deceased. His father, who was born in the western part of Spartanburg County in the Dean community, moved to Wellford after his marriage, and spent many long and busy years as a practicing physician.

Martha Evins was a sister of the late Col. John Hamilton Evins of Spartanburg, who for many years was a distinguished member of the Spartanburg bar, served as a member of Congress from 1876 to 1884, and made a brilliant record as a soldier and officer in the war between the states in which he commanded a regiment. Martha Evins was a daughter of S. M. Evins and a granddaughter of Alexander Evins, who served under "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the Revolutionary war. Alexander Evins became one of the founders and a ruling elder of Nazareth Presbyterian Church, the oldest church in Spartanburg County. Martha Evins' mother was a

daughter of Gen. Thomas Moore, who fought at the battle of Cowpens when only sixteen years old, and afterwards became a brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and was equally prominent in state politics, serving as congressman from South Carolina from 1801 to 1813 and again from 1815 to 1817.

GLENN W. GRIER. Since leaving college Glenn W. Grier has given his undivided attention to the cotton mill industry. He has a wide and varied knowledge of the industry in general, and has been particularly expert in the management of the mills at Fairmont in Spartanburg County.

Mr. Grier was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1883. The Grier family originated in Scotland and its members came to America from the north of Ireland, first locating in Pennsylvania and thence coming southward to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, York County, South Carolina, and Georgetown in lower South Carolina. Mr. Grier represents the branch of the family at Georgetown. His father Rev. James E. Grier was a Methodist minister of the South Carolina Conference. The son grew up in a number of communities where his father was a pastor, and received the best of educational opportunities. He graduated from Wofford College in Spartanburg with the class of 1903, and also spent two years in Vanderbilt University. His first connection with the cotton mill business was in the mills at Clinton, South Carolina. He came to the Fairmont Manufacturing Company at Fairmont in Spartanburg County in 1911, and is secretary and manager of the big business which is the chief feature of that town. The Fairmont mills constitute a textile plant of the first class equipped with model K draper looms of which there are 328, and 12,608 spindles. The mill manufactures print cloths and fancies.

Fairmont mill is one of the oldest in South Carolina, having first been started in 1846. The mill and surrounding village have a most beautiful location on the Middle Fork of the Tyger River. The large dam built by the company affords one of the finest water powers in the Piedmont region.

Mr. Grier is a business executive who concerns himself with the general welfare of his town and all other matters of interest to Spartanburg County. Besides his position in the mill he is postmaster of Fairmont. In the spring of 1917 he married Miss Floy E. Edwards of Baltimore. They have a son Glenn W., Jr.

LONNIE MURDOCK GASQUE, as a merchant, lawyer, public official, is one of the most widely known men of Marion County, where he has spent all his life.

He was born at Marion September 25, 1865, a son of Eli Henry and Sallie (Shaw) Gasque. His father who was a son of Henry and Harriet (Porter) Gasque was born at Marion May 8, 1834. In May, 1861, he became a private in the Eighth Mississippi Regiment, later was promoted to first lieutenant, was in most of the campaigns under Bragg, Hood and Johnston and was twice wounded. During the war he engaged in the mercantile business in Marion County and in 1870 moved to the City of Marion and for a long period of years was one of the leaders in business and public affairs. He was

alderman and mayor of the town, an official in the Methodist Church for many years, and was past high priest of Marion Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, past master of Clinton Lodge No. 60, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and became grand high priest in the Grand Chapter of the state. He was twice married, his first wife being Sallie Shaw and his second wife Sarah Foxworth.

Lonnie M. Gasque was educated in the Marion High School, the University of South Carolina, and Wofford College. For a number of years he was associated with his father in the merchandise business until the store was sold in 1904. He studied law under J. Monroe Johnson, was admitted to the bar in 1908, and has since engaged in a general practice. From 1914 to 1918, two terms, he served as solicitor of the Twelfth Circuit. He was a member of the Legislature in 1897-98, the first Legislature under the new constitution. In 1899 he was chief clerk in the comptroller's office at Columbia, and again represented his home county in the Legislature from 1904 to 1912. He is a director of the Planters Bank of Marion. Mr. Gasque is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the college fraternity Phi Delta Theta. He is a former steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

October 27, 1891, he married Evelyn Oliver, who died July 7, 1895, leaving a daughter Maggie Evelyn. On April 12, 1899, Mr. Gasque married Lizzie Oliver.

CLARENCE MCLAURIN. The personal influence and financial stability of Clarence McLaurin are the result of energetic application to farming and capable management of his varied and important interests. This leading planter, who resides in one of the finest homes in the state, located eleven miles west of Dillon, in Dillon County has been the architect of his own fortunes, and at a time in life when most men are just getting into their stride has already a number of notable achievements to his credit. Farming and merchandising, under his methods, have yielded him a gratifying income, and while he has been busily engaged in forwarding his personal affairs, he has not lost sight of the interests and needs of his community, and his well manifested public spirit has caused him to be accounted one of his locality's useful, helpful and constructive citizens.

Mr. McLaurin was born at what is now the community of McCall, Marlboro County, South Carolina, November 13, 1871, a son of John McLaurin. His father was a native of the same locality and a lifelong planter, a vocation in which he achieved success, and when only sixteen years of age enlisted in the army of the Confederacy and fought with valor throughout the war between the states. He married Kittie Jane Hubbard, a native of Marlboro County, South Carolina, and a daughter of Peter Hubbard of the same county, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom Clarence was the second in order of birth.

Clarence McLaurin attended the public schools of the rural community in which he was born, following which he pursued a course in the military school at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, known as Davis School. Upon the completion of his studies he re-

turned to the home place and continued to assist his father in his operations until 1895, in which year he embarked upon independent planting ventures and in the sawmill business. In 1902 he built his present commodious residence eleven miles west of Dillon, where he has continued to make his home, and in which community he is now the owner of 1,200 acres of splendidly cultivated land, on which he raises great crops of cotton, corn and other products. He is an excellent farmer, thoroughly versed in all modern methods, and energetic, industrious and practical. His reputation in business circles is one that can be gained only by a man whose record has shown nothing but honorable transactions and his status as a citizen is equally high.

Mr. McLaurin was married on July 15, 1896, to Miss Sallie McLean, daughter of Dr. Adville McLean, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Marion County, South Carolina, just following the close of the war between the states, and for thirty-five years was a prominent practicing physician there. He married Diana Alford, of a prominent family of old Marion County, and Mrs. McLaurin is their only child who grew to maturity. She was educated at Winston-Salem, in the Salem Academy, and is a lady of culture, refinement and many social gifts and graces.

In addition to his large plantation Mr. McLaurin has numerous other interests, prominent among which is his general store at Minturn, Marlboro County, which he has built up to large proportions. He also has social and civic connections of a prominent character, and is generally accounted one of the representatives of the leading Dillon County citizenship.

In 1910, the time of death of Mrs. T. C. McSwain, Mr. and Mrs. McLaurin took her two sons into their home and have cared and are educating them same as if they were their own children. The elder, McCallum, now twenty-three years of age, served eighteen months in the Thirty-Fifth Division, overseas service, and is now attending South Carolina University of Law, and the younger brother, Thomas C., Jr., fifteen years of age, is attending high school. The McSwain boys are sons of Dr. Thomas Curtis and Mary McCallum McSwain. Doctor McSwain is from Fayetteville, North Carolina, a very brilliant man and noted surgeon, and was assistant surgeon in the United States Army in the Spanish-American war, serving eighteen months in the Philippines. He graduated from Columbia University, New York, and is now in South America. Mrs. McSwain was a daughter of the late Brown McCallum of this county, and was an attractive, cultured woman. Since her death her two sons have made their home with Mr. and Mrs. McLaurin.

INGLIS PARKS MANGUM. A striking illustration of what perseverance, integrity, and faithful discharge of duty will accomplish, when combined with a high sense of moral responsibility, is found in the career of Inglis Parks Mangum, who has been before the citizens of Chesterfield County as the incumbent of public office since 1896, and who since 1912 has been clerk of the courts. During this long period he has exhibited qualities of faithfulness and conscientiousness, which with his recognized ability,



C. M. Laurin

have served to place him high in the confidence of the people.

Mr. Mangum was born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, April 20, 1869, a son of Gibson D. Mangum, a native of the same county. The father was but sixteen years of age when he ran away from home and managed to enlist in the Confederate army, subsequently serving three years as a private during the war between the states. For many years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and became a well-to-do and highly respected citizen of his county, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-one years. His widow, who survives him at the age of seventy-five years, and is in the best of health and spirits, bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Rigg, and is a native of this county. Of their eleven children, ten grew to maturity, and eight are living in 1919.

The second in order of birth of his parents' children, Inglis Parks Mangum attended the common schools, after leaving which his education was self-secured. As a youth he began teaching in the public schools, and while so engaged became interested in civic affairs, gradually becoming a decided influence in local politics. He was but twenty-seven years of age when, in 1896, he was elected county treasurer of Chesterfield County, and so efficient and satisfactory were his services as the incumbent of that high position that he was retained therein for ten years, longer than the incumbency of any other man who has ever held the office. During his term of office he did much to place the finances of the county upon a sound basis and his industry and wise management resulted in the inauguration of a number of greatly-needed reforms. For the following six years he applied himself to farming on his large plantation, but in 1912 he was again called to public office, this time as clerk of the courts. In 1916 he was again chosen for a term of four years and at present is devoting his entire time and energies to his official duties, having recently disposed of his plantation, although he still owns a small and valuable property. Mr. Mangum is a public official whose work has been constructive and useful and whose record bears no stain or blemish. As a fraternalist he belongs to the local lodges of the Masons and Knights of Pythias. For thirty-three years he has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest, and educational matters have also had the benefit of his co-operation and support, as have all worthy charities.

Mr. Mangum was married April 17, 1901, to Sarah Ella Funderbark, and they are the parents of four daughters and three sons: Mary Inglis, Atha Thomas, Sarah Reece, Alma Elizabeth, Thomas Gibson, Inglis Parks, Jr., and Ben Welsh.

W. J. PERRY, M. D. In adding the name of Dr. W. J. Perry to its citizenship in 1905, Chesterfield was to profit by the services of a man who possessed both the ambition and ability to make himself a factor of professional usefulness. Not only has he become one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Chesterfield County, but has also been prominently identified with banking, planting and real estate interests, and at the same time has rendered

valuable services to his community in movements for the general welfare. He is a native of Union County, North Carolina, and was born near Wingate, October 5, 1877, fifth in the family of nine children of William Marion Perry and Martha E. (Moore) Perry.

Doctor Perry is a member of an old and honored American family and comes of good fighting stock. His great-great-grandfather was Jeremiah Perry, who met the death of a patriotic soldier of the Continental line during the War of the Revolution, and his great-great-great-grandfather was Paul Perry. His great-grandfather, the honored William Perry, volunteered as a soldier during the Mexican war, and raised a company, not seeing active service on account of the termination of the war. He rose to the rank of captain, and the sword that he used is still one of the family's most cherished possessions. The sword was taken from the body of Jeremiah and presented to the doctor by his grandmother. Jeremiah Perry, the grandfather of Doctor Perry, was a native of Union County, North Carolina, and there was also born William Marion Perry, father of Dr. W. J. who enlisted in the Confederate army when but seventeen years of age and fought through the War between the States as a private, achieving an enviable record for gallant and faithful performance of duty. At the close of his military service he returned to his native locality, where during the remainder of his life he engaged in farming. He was one of the progressive agriculturists of his day and operated his land with the latest improved machinery and the most highly approved modern methods. His wife, Martha E. Moore, was born in the same county, a daughter of Samuel R. Moore, also of that county, and a granddaughter of Moses Moore.

After completing his primary educational training in the public schools of Union County, W. J. Perry, who had no intention of following an agricultural career, took up his professional studies in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which noted institution he was graduated with the class of 1900, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His first location was in Toxahaw, Lancaster County, South Carolina, where he remained until 1905, in November of which year he established himself in practice at Chesterfield. Since then a gratifying patronage has grown up around him, and a large following has responded to his practical demonstration of skill and resource. A rare quality among professional men, he has also shrewd financial sagacity, and is one of the wealthiest men in Chesterfield County, holding large interests in real estate and bank stock, as well as being the owner of a plantation of 900 acres, in two tracts which is farmed on shares. He is rated as one of the well-informed citizens of the community, taking an interest in politics and allying himself with movements making for progress and advancement along all lines of activity. In addition to belonging to the various organizations of his profession, he holds membership in the Masonic fraternity. He has a tactful and sympathetic manner, and a personality which inspires confidence in his good will and ability.

In 1898 Doctor Perry was married to Martha Griffin, who died without issue. His second marriage

occurred in 1907, when he was united with Essie Burns Buchanan, and they have three sons: William Louis, Percival and Jerry Buchanan.

WILLIAM JOSEPH KEENAN has been a business man of Columbia for over thirty years, and is one of the veteran factors in that typical South Carolina industry, naval stores. He has one of the oldest firms in that line in the state.

Mr. Keenan was born at Charleston, South Carolina, September 15, 1857, son of Dennis and Catherine (Woods) Keenan. His father was in the cotton business for many years. The son had a public school and private school education and for three years clerked in a wholesale dry goods house and then entered the naval stores business at Charleston. Beginning as clerk, he was made manager of one of the large concerns in that city, and being thoroughly equipped by broad and detailed experience he came to Columbia in 1885 and established the W. J. Keenan Naval Stores business. He has conducted that continuously and is also a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank. Mr. Keenan is a member of the Columbia and Ridgewood clubs and former president of the latter.

July 7, 1886, he married Miss Mary Motz of Columbia, daughter of Capt. Philip Motz. They have an interesting family of five children and several grandchildren. Eleanor is the wife of Sidney Brown Hyatt of Columbia, and has two children named Mary and Julia. May is the wife of Edward Cay of Columbia. Elizabeth married Harry Roberts Stephenson of Greenville and has one son, H. R., Jr. Julia is the wife of Capt. Cosmo Lowry Walker, of Columbia, a captain in the Thirtieth Field Artillery of the National Army. William Joseph Keenan, Jr., holds a commission as a first lieutenant and is now with the Expeditionary Forces in France.

JOSEPH WALKER began his business career at Columbia in 1901 at the age of sixteen, and from a humble start has risen to a position among the prominent cotton men of the South.

He was born at Yorkville, York County, in 1884, son of J. O. and Minnie (Lowry) Walker. The Lowry family are descendants of early Scotch Presbyterian settlers of York County. J. O. Walker, who died a few years ago, was a native of Union County, but in early life his family moved to York County. His mother was a member of the historic Bratton family of York County. All these various families represent a high character of citizenship which has long been associated with the people of York County, and the Walkers, Lowrys and Brattons have at different times played an important part in the history of the state.

Joseph Walker left school at Yorkville at the age of sixteen, and came to Columbia in 1901. For two weeks he worked at wages of \$3.50 a week in a furniture store. Then came the opportunity to engage in the cotton business with W. E. Smith & Company. For two seasons he bought cotton on the street and then entered the employ of the M. C. Heath Company. For two years he remained on a salary and then was promoted to a membership in the firm, with which he enjoyed successful relations for twelve years. Mr. Walker in 1917 established the

firm of Hollowell & Walker, and for the season 1918-19 the volume of its business was estimated at 65,000 bales of cotton. Mr. Walker was honored in August, 1919, by being elected a member of the New York Cotton Exchange. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Columbia.

He married Miss Claudia Sadler of Rock Hill, York County. Their four children are Joseph, Jr., Marian Adele, Robert Cosmo and Claude.

LEWELLYN FLETCHER PEARCE. For nearly ten years Mr. Pearce has been quietly and efficiently performing his work and making good with the Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Company, and recently the general public was made aware of his importance and value to that corporation when he was elected secretary of the company.

Mr. Pearce was born at Prattville, Alabama, in 1886, son of W. W. and Mary Elvira (Spigener) Pearce. His mother died at Prattville, Alabama, and was member of a prominent South Carolina family. Her father, Col. Lewellyn Spigener, formerly of St. Matthews, South Carolina, went to Alabama before the war, and was colonel of an Alabama regiment in the Confederate army. W. W. Pearce was a native of Alabama, and since 1904 has been engaged in business in Columbia.

Lewellyn Fletcher Pearce finished his high school education in Prattville, and after coming to Columbia attended Draughan's Business College, receiving diplomas in bookkeeping and stenography. He entered the service of the Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Company in 1910, first as stenographer in the office of Mr. William Elliott, general manager, and in January, 1912, became stenographer for Mr. Edward Wales Robertson, president of the corporation. While his nominal duties for five years were as stenographer to the president, he was, as a matter of fact, achieving additional responsibilities from time to time and acquiring a knowledge of the corporation's affairs that put him in direct line for promotion. Then for two years he practically discharged the duties of the office of secretary, and on December 17, 1919, the directors gave him his well merited promotion to that office. At the time he was elected secretary of the Parr Shoals Power Company. These are the corporations chiefly responsible for the public service, the street railway, electric light and power and gas in the City of Columbia. Mr. Pearce also has business charge of the office building of the National Loan and Exchange Bank.

In 1911 at Columbia he married Miss Sadie Gregory, member of the well known Union County family of that name. Their three children are: Lewellyn Gregory, Edmund Spigener, and Mary Emily. Mr. Pearce and family are members of the Shandon Methodist Church, South.

ALEXANDER MASON GIBBES, a son of Wade Hampton Gibbes, has had an interesting and successful business career since he left college in early life, and is today the active head and owner of the Gibbes Machinery Company, wholesale and retail dealers in machinery, with headquarters at Columbia.

He was born at Columbia, December 11, 1877,



Joseph Walker

son of Wade Hampton and Jane (Mason) Gibbs. His father was born at Columbia April 3, 1837, was prepared for college by James H. Carlisle, spent 1½ years in the Arsenal at Charleston, and in June, 1860, was graduated from the West Point Military Academy. On December 20, 1860, he resigned his office as a lieutenant in the United States Army, and on the day that South Carolina seceded was appointed a lieutenant of the South Carolina Regulars. He resigned to go with the army into Virginia and served under Wise in the West Virginia campaign as major of artillery. During a part of 1861 he served as commander of the Conscript Camp at Columbia, was with Kirby Smith in Kentucky, for one year was commander of the post at Wilmington, North Carolina, and served as major of artillery in Longstreet's Corps from the Wilderness to Petersburg. He was desperately wounded and surrendered with Lee's army at Appomattox. After the war he held the office of county treasurer of Richland County for ten years and for 4½ years was postmaster of Columbia. He was a man of genuine distinction in the City of Columbia, was a member of the city council and for twenty-one years was a director of the Central National Bank.

Alexander Mason Gibbs attended the Columbia graded schools and the South Carolina College, but had to leave college in the midst of his sophomore year to go into business with his father. In 1902 he took over the business individually and changed the firm name from W. H. Gibbs & Company to the Gibbs Machinery Company, which was incorporated December 31, 1913. This company does business all over North and South Carolina and portions of Virginia and Georgia as both wholesale and retail machinery dealers. Automobile parts manufactured by the company are shipped throughout the entire United States. Mr. Gibbs is also a director in the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia, was president of the Columbia Automobile Dealers' Association, president South Carolina Automotive Trade Association, and vice president of the City Development Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Columbia and Ridgewood clubs.

April 9, 1902, at Columbia he married Caroline LeConte, daughter of Louis and Caroline LeConte. To their marriage were born four children named Caroline LeConte, Elizabeth Mason, Margaret E., and Alexander Mason, Jr.

J. C. McCain is now rounding out his second four year term as sheriff of Richland County. At the close of his second term his record has more than justified the support and backing of the best citizenship of the county and the capital city of the state. He has been first an efficient sheriff, and then a popular official, has enforced the law without fear or favor, and has given the best of his individual talents and ability to the service.

Mr. McCain, who has long been a resident of Columbia, was born in Edgefield County, July 29, 1865, son of Rev. John K. and Sallie (Reynolds) McCain. His parents are both deceased. He was only a small boy when his mother died. She was a member of the well known Reynolds family of Edgefield County. His grandfather, William L. McCain, was an

early Scotch-Irish settler of Abbeville County, and assisted in developing the famous Dorn gold mine in that county.

The late Rev. John K. McCain was a greatly beloved Methodist minister. Born in Abbeville County, he has many of the best characteristics of the hardy Scotch-Irish who settled in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. He worked under the itinerant system of the ministry, and filled many pastorates in cities and communities in Upper South Carolina.

Sheriff McCain lived for three years with his grandparents on a farm near Greer in Greenville County. He had that best of all training for a youth, life on a farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. McCain is an old railroad man. For sixteen years he was a popular conductor, first on the Southern Railway, later with the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad. His home has been in Columbia since September, 1893. He was elected sheriff of Richland County in 1912 and re-elected in 1916. He is also in business at Columbia, being owner of the McCain Drug Company, which maintains one of the best drug stores on Main Street. In fraternal circles Mr. McCain is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand. As a Knight of Pythias, he is a past chancellor; he also holds membership in the Elks, Eagles, Woodmen of the World, Red Men, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and in the Order of Railway Conductors.

December 23, 1886, he married Miss Hattie Leitner of Fairfield County. Their five children are William A., Alice F., Sallie R., Hattie Lucile and Sue I.

CAPT. JOHN FROST WALKER, JR., for fifteen years has been a prominent member of the Union bar, though for over two years his service beginning on the Mexican border and continuing during the war with Germany allowed him little time for active practice.

Captain Walker was born in Richland County, South Carolina, in 1882, son of J. F. and Nannie B. (Flannigan) Walker. His grandfather was the late George E. Walker, one of the first architects of South Carolina. He was architect of the State House at Columbia and also the Custom House at Charleston. J. F. Walker for many years has been a prominent factor in the public affairs of Richland County and is clerk of the court of that county in Columbia.

John Frost Walker, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Columbia and graduated from the law department of the University of South Carolina in 1904. In the summer of that year he entered the law school of the University of Virginia. After returning from Virginia he took up the practice of law and in a few years had acquired a large business and clientele at Union and his prestige in the local bar was sufficient to bridge over the long interruption to his professional activities caused by the war and almost immediately on resuming his place in the local bar he was presented with all the work he could handle.

Captain Walker served two terms, four years, in the Legislature, representing Union County from 1913 to 1916. He is a veteran of the South Caro-

lina National Guard or Militia. As a boy in Columbia he was a member of the Governor's Guard and with that organization he attended the funeral of the late Governor Hampton. As captain of Company E of the First South Carolina Infantry he went to the Mexican border in command of his company in 1916, and was on the border until his regiment was returned to the state in December, 1916. In April, 1917, he was called into the National Army, retaining his rank as captain. At first he was captain of Company E of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry of the Thirtieth Division. In April, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg and made captain of Company L in the Sixty-Second Pioneer Division. He was with that organization until December, 1918, and in March, 1919, was assigned to duty at Newport News, Virginia. He was discharged September 25, 1919, at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Captain Walker was married in June, 1908, to Miss Cornelia Greer of Union, daughter of J. M. Greer. They have two children, J. Frost Walker, III, and Wesley Martin Walker.

CAPT. ANDREW ADGER MANNING is a Spartanburg lawyer, and in the summer of 1919 resumed his practice in that city after two years in the army. He is the eldest son of William Sinkler Manning, also of Spartanburg, and a nephew of former Governor Richard I. Manning.

Captain Manning was born in Sumter County November 30, 1880, the son of William Sinkler Manning and his wife, Margaret Crawford Adger, daughter of William and Margaret Hall Adger of Charleston. In 1881 his parents moved to Spartanburg, where his father had accepted a position with D. E. Converse. Though W. S. Manning retained his farming and other interests in Lower South Carolina, he grew up with the cotton mill business and became an active factor in the affairs of Spartanburg, a director or stockholder in banks and cotton mills, a trustee of Converse College and also of the Diocese of South Carolina. Of the seven children of William S. and the late Margaret Crawford (Adger) Manning, three only are now living, Andrew A. Manning, Charles S. Manning of Louisville, Kentucky, who was also in the service, and Margaret, wife of Edwin Malloy of Cheraw, South Carolina.

Andrew A. Manning attended the schools of Spartanburg, graduated from Wofford College in 1901, and in law from the University of Virginia, where both his father and his grandfather had been students in their day, in 1904. He had been employed in legal work for the Government for some years when the war with Germany came. He gave up his position and entered the service in line duty, was in training at Camp Oglethorpe, and in the fall of 1917 was commissioned a lieutenant of infantry and ordered to the Fifty-Sixth Infantry, and some months later to the Three Hundred and Third Cavalry. Afterward this cavalry regiment was converted into two field artillery regiments, and Manning with other officers, was ordered to the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. After his graduation there he was returned to his regiment, made an instructor in Officers' School and

thereafter placed in command of Battery C, Fifty-Second Field Artillery, Eighteenth Division.

After his discharge from the army he resumed law practice at Spartanburg, South Carolina, in June, 1919. Mr. Manning is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Episcopal Church.

HON. JOHN KNAPP HAMBLIN. Probably no recent achievement has done more to put South Carolina in the van of progressive states than the enactment of the compulsory education law in the 1919 session. For all the absorbing interest of the great war and reconstruction newspapers and journals all over the country have commented upon that piece of legislation, which was enacted after a long period of opposition and indifference and put South Carolina among the most enlightened states of the Union.

It is an honor and distinction such as any senior statesman of South Carolina might covet to have his name associated with that law. Significant perhaps of the vitality and the progressive spirit of South Carolina is the fact that the author of the bill is one of the state's brilliant young lawyers, who has achieved an enviable place in his profession and in public affairs since he located at Union about fifteen years ago.

John Knapp Hamblin was born at Magnolia in Duplin County, North Carolina, March 22, 1881, a son of J. C. and Rebecca (Carroll) Hamblin. His father was a native of Greenville, Pennsylvania, and his mother of North Carolina. The son acquired a common school education, attended the University of North Carolina, and studied law also at Chapel Hill. He paid his own way through college and law school. In his early life he taught school at Pelham, Georgia, and in 1903 came to Union and began the practice of law. His attainments have well merited the many official honors bestowed upon him. He has been city attorney and United States commissioner and is now county attorney of Union County.

He was elected to represent Union County in the House of Representatives in 1917. He served capably during the sessions of 1917-18, and by reelection in 1918 became a member of the historic session of 1919. He is fourth ranking member of the judiciary committee. Besides his authorship of the compulsory education law passed in 1919, he was co-author of the bill, which failed to pass, providing compulsory sewerage systems for mill villages; was co-author of the bill prohibiting sale of alcoholic patent medicines which became a law, and was co-author of the bill requiring dental and medical inspection of all school children, which was enacted into law.

Mr. Hamblin is deacon of the West Side Baptist Church and teacher of the Baraca Class in its Sunday school. His first wife, Miss Eva Croom of Magnolia, is deceased. He married for his present wife Miss Mary Atkins of Norwood, North Carolina. They have a son Merriman Hamblin and a daughter, Carroll Spencer Hamblin.

S. C. HAYS, M. D. A prominent physician and surgeon at Clinton, Doctor Hays began his professional career there after a most thorough and



Robert G. Manning

diligent preparation. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University of New York. He received his M.D. degree there in 1913, and has honorary membership in the Alpha Omega Alpha Medical Fraternity. For two years he remained in New York City as an interne in Bellevue Hospital and one year in the Nursery and Children's Hospital.

Leslie St. Clair Hays was born March 2, 1888, at Clinton, son of A. Nixon and Margaret (Adair) Hays, both natives of South Carolina. His father, who died more than twenty years ago, at the age of forty-two, spent his active life as a merchant at Clinton and at Greenwood. His mother is still living.

Dr. Hays was the only son among three children. He grew up at Clinton, and in 1906 received his A. B. degree from the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. He remained with that institution one year as an instructor, spent another year as a teacher in the high school at Dillon, and then began the study of medicine in New York City. Doctor Hays is especially well known for his skill and proved ability as a surgeon. He has charge of the Clinton Hospital, which was erected in 1917, and is also surgeon for the Thornwell Orphanage at Clinton. He was president for 1919 of the Laurens County Medical Society, is a member of the State Medical and Southern Medical associations, a Fellow of the American Medical Association and also belongs to the Clinical Congress of Surgeons. He is a Knight Templar Mason, member of the Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias and Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Hays volunteered to do his part in the United States Army during the war. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps in 1918 and until December of that year served as an operating surgeon at the General Hospital No. 14 at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. In 1916 he married Miss Virginia Owens, who died in 1917. In 1919 Miss Helen Happ became his wife.

SKOTTOWE BELLINGER FISHBURNE, M. D., who began general practice at Columbia twenty years ago, in a few years had attained high rank among his professional brethren in the capital city and in recent years has confined his work exclusively to a specialty in eye, ear, nose and throat.

Doctor Fishburne's early life was one of much self denial and adversity, but he inherits the characteristics of some notable ancestors. He was born at Johnsonville in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, in 1875, son of Rev. Charles Carroll and Mary Isabelle (Bellinger) Fishburne. The Bellingers are a family of much historic interest, particularly in the old Colleton district. They were descended from Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, who with a grant of land from the King of England settled in Charleston about the year 1700 or soon afterward.

A specially famous character was Rev. Lucius Bellinger, grandfather of Doctor Fishburne. He was an Evangelist of the ante-bellum days. Though a Methodist, he never joined a Conference, his independent spirit and desire to be free from the restrictions of conferences or organizations of earthly authority prompting him to perform his work ac-

cording to the light of revelations and his own convictions. He preached the old fashioned Bible doctrines of heaven and hell, and preached with such realism and such a gift of word painting and such religious fervor and eloquence that few evangelists ever had greater success measured by the number of converts. In his time he was frequently referred to as the "war horse" of the pulpit.

The Fishburne family is of English origin, and for a number of generations they have been prominent in Charleston and the lower section of the state. Rev. Charles Carroll Fishburne was a Methodist minister of the South Carolina Conference and filled a number of charges in the lower counties. He died leaving his widow and a number of children, Skottowe being a small boy at the time. Their home was at Bamberg, where Doctor Fishburne first attended school. He also attended the Carlisle Fitting School. His education was seldom continuous, since he had to do his duty in helping support his mother and the other children. The persistence and self reliance with which he pursued his ambition for a professional career have been qualities of the greatest value since he entered upon his chosen work. He had to leave the State University at Columbia at the completion of the junior year. He studied medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and was graduated with the class of 1900. In the same year he located at Columbia and started to acquire a practice without a cent of capital. His talents and his enthusiasm for his work soon brought him favor and a growing general practice. For six years he was county physician of Richland County and for three years city health officer of Columbia. He resigned the latter office in April, 1918.

In the meantime, as a result of post-graduate work in New York in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Doctor Fishburne was thoroughly well qualified for his special line of practice, which he has followed since the summer of 1918. For seven months of the period of the war with Germany he held the rank of captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and was stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, as a specialist of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is a member of the Columbia Medical Society and the State and Southern Medical associations.

November 11, 1903, Doctor Fishburne married Miss Marion Lee Green, of Columbia, daughter of the late Meltiah B. and Marion Elizabeth (Spigener) Green. Grandfather Green was a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and of an old family of that New England city. Coming south and settling in Columbia, he reared a large family, and every one of his sons joined the Confederate army in the war between the states.

CHRISTOPHER H. PEAKE. Union County has hardly a more widely known and more prominent citizen than Christopher H. Peake, extensively engaged as a planter, a man of important resources and influence, and a former lawyer and public official.

Mr. Peake was born on a plantation three miles from Union and is a son of Glenn D. and Narcissa (Beaty) Peake, being of English ancestry in the paternal line and Scotch through his mother.

He was liberally educated, attending the University of Virginia. He was in the law school when it was presided over by the great jurist and scholar John B. Minor. With a training received in one of the best law schools of the country, he returned to Union and began the private practice of law. This was soon interrupted by his election as Master in Equity for Union County. In that office he served steadily, efficiently and with rare skill of administration for nearly twenty years. Since retiring from office Mr. Peake has given his chief time and attention to agriculture. He owns several fine farms in Union and Spartanburg counties, and is one of the largest planters in that section of the state. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Bank & Trust Company, of Union, and was made its president. This bank has a capital stock of \$100,000, and does a general banking business.

Mr. Peake has always been public spiritedly identified with movements affecting the welfare of his home city and county. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He married Miss Agnes Rice, of Union, member of a well known family of that county.

GEORGE R. KOESTER. While few newspaper editors or publishers ever get into the millionaire class or achieve social prominence as one of the Four Hundred, they are supposed to have a wealth of experience and an insight into men and events which sets them apart and gives them a distinction compensating in some respects for the uncertainties of their profession and the lack of cumulative prosperity. The real newspaper man in fact has only a modest passion for money, and his achievements must be measured by other standards.

Among South Carolina newspaper men who have given their time and talents ungrudgingly to the success of their newspaper and have achieved definite and satisfying results in that direction, one of the most conspicuous is George R. Koester, who founded and made successful the Columbia Record, but at Greenville, where he has lived since 1911, has been even more successful in making the Piedmont one of the highest class newspapers in the state.

George R. Koester was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1870, but in all other respects than the accident of birth is a South Carolinian, since his parents, William and Susanna (Wells) Koester, came to Charleston when he was three months old and he was reared and educated and had his first newspaper experience in that city. His mother was a native of New Jersey. The Koester family were participants in the German Revolution of 1848 and William Koester came to America when a very young man.

George R. Koester attended the public schools of Charleston, and in 1885 entered Furman University at Greenville. During his school days in Greenville he acquired a love for the city which has been steadily growing and an increasing impetus to his labors as a newspaper man in this city.

Mr. Koester taught school in 1887 and in the summer of 1888 became a reporter for the Charleston Sun. In 1890 he went with the Charleston World as reporter and traveling correspondent, and

in 1891 joined the staff of the Columbia Register, first as a reporter and later as an editorial writer.

He founded the Columbia Record in 1897 and conducted it until 1909, when he sold the property. He made the Record the first really successful and paying evening newspaper in Central and Lower Carolina, and it remains as such to this day. He had founded the Record without any capital, and it was his individual personality permeating both the editorial and business offices that was responsible for its growth and success.

Mr. Koester came to Greenville in 1911 and bought The Piedmont, Greenville's afternoon newspaper, which was then in the hands of a receiver. Behind it was a record of failure and considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the public, a handicap that Mr. Koester set about to overcome. In a few years The Piedmont had outrun its inauspicious environment, and has steadily grown until now every evening issue contains from twelve to twenty-four pages, and it stands as a marvel among newspaper men how such a paper can be published in a city of the size and business of Greenville. The Piedmont is a fine business property as well as fulfilling all the other obligations and responsibilities of the true newspaper. With its growth Mr. Koester found it a physical impossibility to handle both the editorial and business departments, and in order to provide needed capital for further expansion he sold the controlling interest in the paper in March, 1919, to Mr. J. Rion McKissick, who then became managing editor in charge of the editorial and news column, while Mr. Koester continued as publisher.

While The Piedmont today is truly a monument to Mr. Koester, he himself gives credit to some others who have aided him in making this paper what it is. It was Mr. Lewis W. Parker who brought him to Greenville and was his financial backer until the day of his death. After a fire in 1916 had brought heavy loss to the Piedmont plant, Mr. Ben E. Geer came to Mr. Koester's rescue and made possible the installation of a thoroughly modern plant.

In recording the change of management and control in The Piedmont in the editorial columns. Mr. Koester, in a happy vein that is characteristic of many of his editorial utterances, told something about his newspaper career and experience. He said: "It is not what a man wants but what he gets that counts in this world. I have had a sneaking notion all along that that is true, but now I know it. I entered the newspaper game in the summer of 1888, nearly thirty-one years ago. It was not long before I formed an ambition to become an editor. By an editor I mean one who has nothing to do but read, study, confer with his fellow men and write editorials. I have written a few thousand miles more or less of editorials since I first broke out on the editorial page of the Columbia Register in 1892, but I have never been an editor in my conception of an editor, for I have always had a few dozen other things to do on the papers with which I have been connected besides providing stuff to type up their editorial columns. And now I have laid away without obsequies my dreams of being just editor of some paper.

"I have never wanted to be a business man and have indulged a notion that I was just about ten



Geo R Kwesten

times as well qualified to be an editor as I was qualified to be a business man. Tangible results are hard things to argue against. I may have won some laurels by writing editorials, but they are figurative laurels, whereas the business success of the papers I have managed was evident to all men. So there you are."

Mr. Koester could not keep wholly out of editorial work. In the days when he was editor of the Columbia Record and the Greenville Piedmont, he was known as a controversial editor with a particular aptitude for politics. Shortly after he sold The Piedmont and dropped his editorial work on that paper to devote his time to its business management, The Piedmont lost the services of an especially brilliant paragrapher. Paragraphers who are more than mere space fillers are hard to get. In this emergency Mr. Koester undertook to furnish a daily paragraphic column for the Piedmont. He does that work at home at nights and has made a success of this branch of editorial work that he took up so late in life. People throughout this country have become familiar with the credit line "From the Greenville, S. C., Piedmont" by seeing it appended to quotations from his column in the leading magazines and papers and on the movie screens.

Evidently Mr. Koester is a glutton for work and responsibility. When not in the newspaper counting room or editorial chair he has been working for other public interests, and is especially widely known as a Bible teacher. He is probably the only teacher who teaches two Bible classes each Sunday. Formerly he was a member of and teacher in the First Baptist Church, but became interested in the needs of the Poe Village Baptist Church, a mill church, which he joined. In this church he teaches the Bible class of the Baptist denomination in the morning, and the Bible class of the Methodist congregation, which meets in the same church in the afternoon.

In 1893 Mr. Koester married Eleanora Price Browne. She was born in Barnwell County. They have two children, George R., Jr., and Miss Lilla Browne Koester.

JAMES S. FOUCHÉ, M. D. A physician and surgeon, who served nearly a year with the rank of captain in the Medical Corps in France, Dr. Fouché was in practice in Abbeville County, the home of his family and ancestors for several generations until he entered the army, and since his return has located at Columbia, where he is engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

Doctor Fouché was born at Ninety-Six in Abbeville County in 1886, son of Laurens M. and Mollie (Prince) Fouché. His mother was a sister of Judge George E. Prince, of Anderson. The Fouché family is of French Huguenot ancestry. In the early part of the nineteenth century they came from France and settled in Abbeville County. Doctor Fouché's grandfather, Maj. J. W. Fouché, was a Confederate officer all through the war. His home at Ninety-Six during his absence was the place of residence for the women and children of many families who went to that city from Columbia. Doctor Fouché's father was for several years

connected with the office of collector of internal revenue at Columbia.

Doctor Fouché was educated in the Ninety-Six High School, took a preparatory course at Philadelphia, and studied medicine in the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, where he was graduated in June, 1912. One year he spent in Roper Hospital at Charleston, and in 1913 began practice at Ninety-Six.

In the spring of 1918 he volunteered in the Medical Reserve Corps, receiving his training at Camp Johnson, Florida, and was commissioned lieutenant. Early in September, 1918, he went overseas to France and was attached to the United States Army Hospital No. 39 at La Rochelle. La Rochelle happens to be the ancient home of his ancestors the Fouchés. He was assigned duties as first assistant in the operating room, and his later work in the hospital kept him in France for eleven months. In the meantime he was promoted to the rank of captain. He returned to America and received his honorable discharge in August, 1919. A young man of exceptional talents, of fine social connections, Doctor Fouché on the basis of his previous record has a brilliant career still before him.

ROBERT CHARLTON WRIGHT, editor and publisher of the Columbia Record, has been a practical newspaper man from early youth, but has also had an extensive experience in railroad and public utilities management.

Mr. Wright, who was born at Guyton, Georgia, thirty miles from Savannah, January 1, 1873, is descended from Carolina families of long and honorable lineage. His ancestor, John Wright, with two brothers, Laban and Stephen Wright, moved from Virginia to Bamberg County, then a part of Barnwell District, about 1790. On the maternal side his grandmother was Miss Sarah Folker, of Charleston. Mr. Wright is the third son of William A. and Theodora (Patterson) Wright, the former a native of Effingham County, Georgia, and the latter of Key West, Florida. William A. Wright was a newspaper editor at Savannah and later a lawyer and judge in Waycross, Ware County, Georgia.

Robert Charlton Wright attended common schools, was educated under a private tutor, and entered journalism with a weekly paper at Waycross. During the early '90s he was employed by the Savannah Times and the Atlanta Constitution, and in 1894-95 did advertising and press agent work for the Plant System of Railways. Subsequently he was identified with the more practical side of railway transportation work at Savannah, and in 1903 moved to Columbia, where he continued in the same business for several years. In 1907 he became secretary of the Street Railway, Power and Gas Companies at Columbia.

Mr. Wright has been an active factor in the Columbia Record for the past nine years, becoming treasurer of the Record Publishing Company in November, 1911. During 1912 and afterward he was an editorial writer for the Record, and became its publisher on April 1, 1916. He bought an interest in the paper on October 1, 1917. In October, 1919, he acquired the majority stock of the paper and is now president and editor-in-chief.

BENJAMIN F. ALSTON, JR. All the qualities of enterprise and public spirit that mean most to a community have been exemplified by Benjamin F. Alston, Jr., since he moved to Union. Mr. Alston is manager of the Union plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company and has been in the cotton oil industry for many years. He is young, progressive and public spirited as a leader in community life. He served as president of the Union Chamber of Commerce, as a member of the City Council, during the war was fuel administrator for Union County, and was also chairman of the Union Chapter of the Red Cross and was chairman for Union County in the fifth or Victory loan. Under his leadership he had the satisfaction and distinction of seeing Union County pass its quota first among the counties of the state.

Mr. Alston is a native of Charleston, where his parents, Benjamin F. and Caroline (Glover) Alston, still reside. His father, who was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, has been a Charleston business man for many years. The Alstons go back to colonial times in Lower Carolina. Industrially the family has long been prominent as rice planters. Two especially conspicuous members of the family were the Governors Alston. Caroline Glover is member of the prominent Simonton family, which has also produced several prominent characters, notably the late Judge Simonton.

Benjamin F. Alston, Jr., was educated in the grammar and high schools at Charleston. On leaving that city in 1901 he spent two years in Columbia, another two years in Lower South Carolina, and in 1905 came to Union, where he has since been manager of the local plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Miss Ruth F. Foster, of Union County. Their three children are Ruth, Charles Simonton and Isabel.

JOHN BROADUS STEPP, who is a graduate physician, left his profession a number of years ago, and for the good of his health engaged in the activities of the country and now for many years has been a farmer and business man in Spartanburg County. His own career has been one of exceptional usefulness and his name is interesting for its family associations.

Doctor Stepp was born in Dunklin Township of Greenville County, South Carolina, in 1862, a son of Rev. A. C. and Ann Rebecca (McCullough) Stepp. His father, a native of North Carolina, came in young manhood to Greenville County and was a lifelong Baptist minister. His versatile talents gained him a name also in the public and political history of South Carolina. He represented Greenville County in the Legislature for a term or two, but doubtless his services in a public way are best remembered as the author of the primary election law of South Carolina, under the provisions of which the white citizens were enabled to control the state in the historic election of 1876.

Doctor Stepp's maternal grandfather, Joseph McCullough, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, came to Greenville County in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in Dunkin Township.

He was a famous character, a man of large affairs, a planter, stockman, merchant, and a lover and owner of noted race horses. His varied interests were centered at his home place on the old main Augusta road. The McCullough plantation had a well justified fame in the ante-bellum days, partly as a center of trade and business, but even more because of the generous hospitality extended there and the periodical occasions upon which it became the sporting center for a large part of the state. Many stories of old residents center around the McCullough plantation. There was a race track on the plantation, and McCullough's own thoroughbreds were frequently pitted against the best horses from every section.

One of Joseph McCullough's sons was the late Col. James McCullough, who commanded the famous Sixteenth South Carolina Infantry in the war between the states. Hon. Joseph A. McCullough, formerly a prominent lawyer of Greenville, now general counsel for the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, is a son by adoption of the late Col. James McCullough, who was his uncle. His real name was Joseph A. Stepp, brother of Doctor Stepp, but upon adoption took the name of his uncle.

John Broadus Stepp attended Captain Patrick's Military School at Greenville, and studied medicine at the Atlanta Medical College, where he graduated with the class of 1886, being awarded the prize for surgery in his class. He remained at Atlanta to practice his profession, and in a few years had all the work that an able and ambitious doctor could desire. Frail health was the determining reason that obliged him to abandon a professional career, and on returning to South Carolina he located at Switzer, Spartanburg County, and took up planting. Now for a number of years he has made his home in Spartanburg, where he is engaged in the fertilizer business, associated with the International Agricultural Corporation as division sales manager.

Doctor Stepp has also exercised no inconsiderable influence in public and political affairs in his home county and state and for many years was a member of the democratic executive committee of the county. He married Miss Rose Lee Switzer, daughter of the late Col. David A. Switzer, representing a prominent pioneer family of Spartanburg County, whose seat was at the Town of Switzer. Doctor and Mrs. Stepp have two children: Katharine Eugenia and Elizabeth Payne Stepp.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, LL. D., who became president of the University of South Carolina in 1914, has for many years been a distinguished southern scholar and man of letters and affairs and is a native son of South Carolina.

He was born at Charleston May 13, 1858, a son of William and Agnes (Wilkie) Currell. His alma mater is Washington and Lee University, from which he graduated with the degrees A. B. and B. P. in 1878, was awarded the Master of Arts degree in 1879, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1882. The degree LL. D. has been bestowed upon him by the University of Alabama, Davidson College and the University of Florida.

From 1882 to 1886 Doctor Currell was professor



J. B. Stepp

of English in Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, and from 1886 to 1895 held a similar chair in Davidson College of North Carolina. On leaving Davidson College in 1895 Doctor Currell returned to his alma mater, Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he was professor of English and modern languages until 1899 and then held the chair of English until 1914. He was a high standing man among the alumni of Washington and Lee University, whose graduates for over twenty years have come to appreciate his work and his personality. In 1914 he was called to his present duties with the University of South Carolina. He is well known in literary circles over the South and has appeared as a lecturer on literary and educational topics at many chautauqua assemblies and on other occasions.

June 28, 1888, he married Sarah Scott, of Carrington, Virginia.

HAROLD ROOT MULL, president of the Davis Motor Company, has the honor of being the youngest automobile distributor in Columbia, and is also one of the youngest in the country having a business of such magnitude.

Twenty-six years ago in 1894 he was born at Elyria in Lorain County, Ohio, son of A. P. and Marion Adele (Mole) Mull. His parents were natives of the same state. Harold R. Mull began his education in the schools of Wellington, Ohio. Later his father brought the family to Washington, North Carolina, where the elder Mull took charge of a stove mill. Harold R. Mull attended school there, and took two years of general postgraduate work at Findlay, Ohio.

Mr. Mull has made a serious business of his boyhood enthusiasm for automobiles and motor mechanics. On leaving school he became junior experimental man in the Stearns-Knight factory at Cleveland, where the famous motors of that name were manufactured. Then for 1½ years he traveled in the Carolinas and Georgia as factory service engineer for the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo. This was the work that gave him a splendid foundation experience as a technical and practical engineer.

In July, 1917, Mr. Mull resigned from the Willys-Overland Company and began business in Columbia as the Lexington-Columbia Company. The partnership was composed of A. P. and H. R. Mull, the older member being his father. This company handled Lexington cars. Later they took the contract for the Davis cars, and the name of the business was changed to the Davis Motor Company. In September, 1919, Mr. Mull bought his father's interests in the Davis Motor Company of Columbia, and at the same time sold to his father his interest in the Mull Motor Company at Charlotte, which was founded and is still conducted by A. P. Mull.

In 1920 the Davis Motor Company completed a new building, two stories and basement, in the center of the motor district of Columbia. This building has a frontage of forty-three feet on Main Street and eighty-five feet on Calhoun Street, with plate glass front on both streets. The first floor is used for show and stock rooms, and the second floor for a service department. The Davis Motor

Company handles the Davis and Bell cars and the Kalamazoo trucks.

Mr. Mull is the youngest member of the Columbia Automobile Trades Association and was recently elected a member of its board of directors. He is intimately associated with that group of active young men who comprise the moving spirits in the automobile industry in Columbia, and who are doing such a broadly good work in behalf of improved highways and other progressive movements. Mr. Mull is affiliated with the Elks and Kiwanis Club.

He married Miss Marion Gibson, of Grafton, Ohio, and their two children are Harold Root, Jr., and Leland Gibson Mull. The Mull home is at 321 Congaree Avenue, in the exclusive Wales Garden section of Columbia.

WADE J. FOWLER. Though only thirty years of age, Wade J. Fowler is by no means a Tyro in the automobile industry of the South. The business which he established eight years ago in Georgia is still one of his interests. For the past three years he has been one of the live factors in the automobile business at Columbia. The men associated with the automobile industry at Columbia are admittedly the most progressive group of the city and have had more to do in influencing the extension of good roads improvements and other lines of progress than can be claimed by any other individual group in the capital city.

Mr. Fowler, who is owner of Fowler's Battery Service at Columbia, was born at Simpsonville, Greenville County, South Carolina, in 1890, son of Dr. W. D. and Mamie (Jones) Fowler. His father, a native of Laurens County and member of a well known family of the name there, has for many years been a prominent citizen at Simpsonville, and a leader in more than one line of activity in that growing town which is the center of a rich agricultural section. For many years he carried the burdens of a large practice as a physician, and since retiring from his profession a few years ago has found his chief interest in banking as president of the Bank of Simpsonville.

Wade J. Fowler acquired his education in the excellent high school of Simpsonville. Before school days were ended he had assisted his father in the pharmacal department of the latter's work. Pharmacy became his first business. For five years he was associated with Reid's Pharmacy in Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Fowler engaged in the drug business for himself in 1911 at Thomasville, Georgia, and in the following year made his start in the automobile business in the same town. In April, 1917, he decided upon Columbia as a permanent home and established the Fowler's Battery Service, this being the Willard Service Station at Columbia. The business is one of the features of Motor Row in Columbia, being located at North Main Street near the corner of Calhoun. Fowler's Battery Service also maintains stations in Augusta, Georgia, and Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Mr. Fowler is second vice president of the Columbia Automotive Trades Association and also a member of the state organization. Fraternally he is an Elk and a director in the Columbia Kiwanis

Club. He married Miss Clara Neel of Thomasville, Georgia.

WILLIAM TERTIUS CAPERS BATES, M. D., who since 1916 has lived retired at Columbia, was for a number of years a prominent figure in the life of the state, serving three terms as State Treasurer. He was a boy soldier of the Confederacy, and in later life satisfied his ambition for useful work in the profession of physician, as a planter and banker, and always has exemplified the finest fidelity to the ideals of citizenship and personal manhood.

Dr. Bates was born at McCantsville, in Orangeburg County, S. C., July 16, 1848, son of Dr. Rezin W. and Elizabeth (Evans) Bates, through his father being of English ancestry and through his mother Welsh. His father likewise practiced medicine and was identified with planting. He was at one time a member of the State Legislature.

While he has lived beyond the age of three score and ten Mr. Bates has achieved long life and performed a great deal of useful work against the handicap of physical weakness. He has seldom for a long consecutive period enjoyed robust health. As a boy he lived much outdoors, and acquired a fondness for nature and manual labor that no doubt prolonged his years. When he was sixteen years of age in 1864 he entered the Confederate army. After the war he prepared for college at Pine Grove Academy and in 1868 received his M. D. degree from South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, and was valedictorian for his class. He was also a student in the Bellevue Medical College of New York City in 1868-69, and while in active practice was a constant student of medical literature and wherever possible sought association and acquaintance with the leading men of his profession.

Dr. Bates was in active practice from 1869 until 1886. His home was at St. Matthews until 1881, when he moved to Columbia and made a specialty of diseases of the mind and nervous system. While a resident of Columbia he was elected president of the Richland County Medical Society. When he had to give up his profession on account of failing health he returned to his old home at St. Matthews in 1886, and there found other interests to engage his time. He was elected and served as president of the Bank of St. Matthews, and again returned to Columbia for his service as state treasurer, serving from November, 1890, until February, 1897. In 1916 Dr. Bates again located at Columbia and built his present beautiful home in Wales Garden.

At the time of his resignation in 1919 Dr. Bates was the oldest living trustee of the University of South Carolina, and for more than twenty years was devoted to its upbuilding and prosperity. He is a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity, a Knight of Pythias, and a democrat, and affiliated with the Methodist church.

December 23, 1872, Dr. Bates married Miss Mary B. Wannamaker, of the prominent Wannamaker family of South Carolina. She died in 1910, and on December 26, 1911, Dr. Bates married Miss Lillian Rigby Dally. Mrs. Bates, who has been a leader in civic and social affairs of the state for several years, was born in New York, but was reared under the best of southern influences. She is a daughter of John Richard and Sophia (Sullivan) Dally. Her

maternal great-grandmother was Lady Eleanor White of the Irish nobility. The Dally family came originally from England and were identified with the early colonial period of New York City. Mrs. Bates spent part of her early girlhood in Charleston and part at Port Royal in the romantic and historic Rapahannock Valley of Virginia. She began her musical education in the Academy of the Visitation at Georgetown, D. C., and is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music. Her fame as a musician is a deservedly high one, and she is widely known in all the cultured centers of the South. Mrs. Bates is president of the Music Club of Columbia, and is vice regent of the Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and also a member of Wade Hampton Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Doctor and Mrs. Bates have a son, William Wesley Bates, who was born at St. Matthews May 28, 1916.

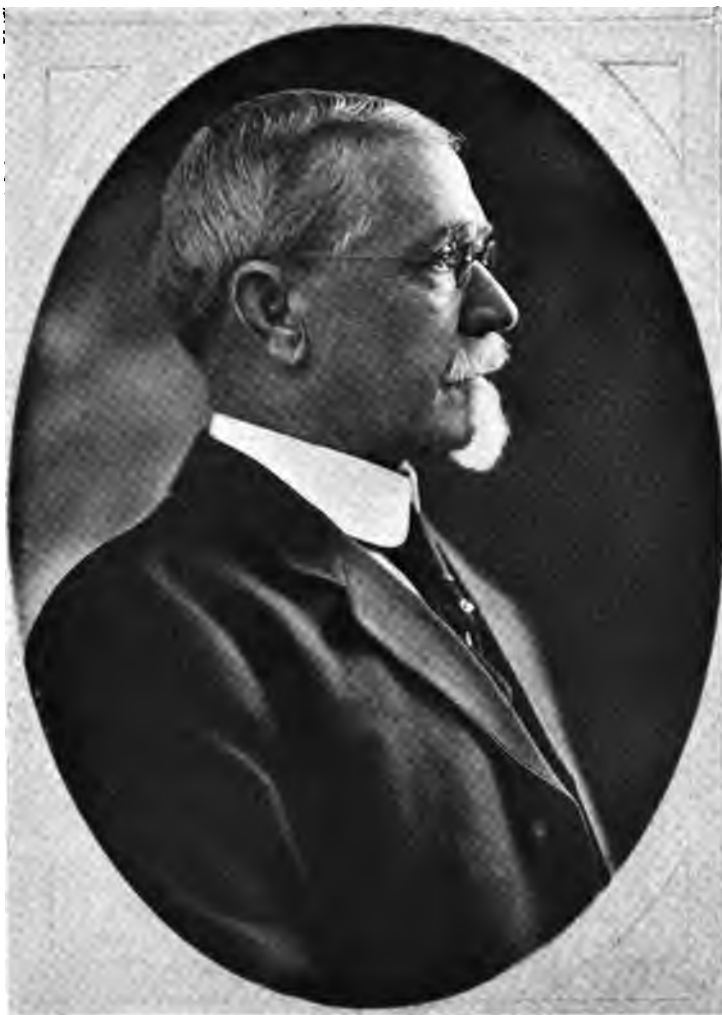
PAUL K. SWITZER, M. D. About thirteen miles south of Spartanburg is the station and Village of Switzer, the native and ancestral home of this well known and prominent young physician and surgeon of Union.

Doctor Switzer, who has attained an eminent place in his profession, was born at Switzer in Spartanburg County in 1888. The community of that name was thus honored in behalf of his grandfather, Frederick Switzer, a native of Orangeburg County. He moved to the present community of Switzer in 1836. Frederick Switzer married a Miss Brandenburg. They and their descendants represent a fine sturdy family of substantial people, land owners and planters. The old homestead at Switzer is still occupied by James M. and Julia (Archer) Switzer, parents of Doctor Switzer. They were natives of Spartanburg County, Julia Archer being a daughter of the late J. B. Archer of that county. The Archers are a family of long standing and prominence, having come to that section of South Carolina before the Revolutionary war.

Doctor Switzer after spending his early boyhood in the familiar home associations at Switzer attended Wofford College at Spartanburg, graduating in 1907, and took his medical work in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, graduating in 1910. For about 3½ years he practiced at Fort Motte in Calhoun County, and since 1914 his abilities have won his rapid advancement in a large general and surgical practice at Union. He is one of the proprietors of the Union Hospital and a member of the County, State and American Medical associations. He has made himself useful both in his profession and in civic and social affairs. During the late war he served six months with the rank of lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, being stationed at Camp Greenleaf near Chattanooga.

Dr. Switzer married Miss Mollie Layton. She represents one of the old and well known families of Spartanburg County. They have two sons, Paul K. Switzer, Jr., and James Layton.

CAPT. GEORGE BENET, M. D., who gained distinction in the late war as an army surgeon, since October 1, 1919, has been engaged in private practice, limited to operative surgery in the City of Colum-



Yours Truly
J. G. Bates

bia. He is a son of Judge W. C. Benet and a brother of United States Senator Christie Benet, also a grandson of Gen. Samuel McGowan.

Doctor Benet was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, July 3, 1888, and had finished his literary and medical education and was preparing to begin private practice when the World war broke out. He attended the University of South Carolina and the University of Virginia, spending two years in each school, and took the medical course in the Harvard Medical College, graduating M. D. with the class of 1913. This training was supplemented by hospital work in the Free Hospital for Women in Boston, the Brigham Memorial Hospital in Boston and the Boston City Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital of Chicago.

After completing his hospital work Doctor Benet, abandoning his prior plan of coming to Columbia, sailed for England in December, 1915, and was enrolled as a captain in the British Army Medical Corps. He had previously served as a member of the Harvard Unit of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, and for a brief time was with the French army as a surgeon at Annel near Compiegne. After six months in the British Medical Corps he returned home and had further hospital experience in Boston. Soon after America entered the war Captain Benet, in May, 1917, went overseas as an American officer with the rank of captain in the Medical Corps, and was attached to the British army and saw duty for a short time as surgeon in the Fulham Military Hospital at London. He was also assistant liaison officer attached to General Goodwin's staff in the British war office. Subsequently he went to France as battalion medical officer to the Sixteenth Devon's Battalion, English army, and with that organization was on the line at the Somme, on the Ypres-Lys line and on the Tournai-Lille advance.

Doctor Benet received the second highest military medal given by the British Government, the British Military Cross. On March 22, 1919, he married Mlle. Madeleine Volpert. Her father, Colonel Volpert, of the French army, is now living at Biarritz, but his ancestral home is at Nancy. After his marriage Captain Benet went to London and spent five months in surgical work in the Middlesex Hospital. He returned home to Columbia in October, 1919, and a few weeks later began private practice in the city.

PRESSLEY D. BARRON, whose work as a lawyer at Union has reflected additional honors upon a family long and prominently known in the state, was born near Tirzah in York County in 1877.

He is a son of Samuel D. and Lucy (Bynum) Barron. His mother was a native of York County and is related to the Bynum families of both North and South Carolina, the name being one of special distinction in North Carolina. The Barrons are of Scotch-Irish origin, first settled in Virginia and Maryland, and came from Virginia to York County, South Carolina, not long after the close of the Revolutionary war. Some of the Barrons were among the founders of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in South Carolina. Pressley D. Barron's grandfather was John R. Barron, whose brother, Dr. A. I. Barron, was one of the signers

of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, and otherwise prominent in his day and generation. Samuel D. Barron tried to get into the Confederate army when fourteen years of age, having run away from home for that purpose, and two years later was accepted and served as a soldier.

Pressley D. Barron was educated in Erskine College and the University of South Carolina, taking both the academic and law courses in the latter institution. Admitted to the bar in 1903, he began practice at Rock Hill with Hon. D. E. Finley, and in 1904 established his permanent home at Union, the county seat of Union County. He has enjoyed a large general practice in all the courts. His two younger brothers, Samuel E. and Glenmore B. Barron, are also lawyers and associated with him in the firm of Barron, Barron and Barron.

At the time of his admission to the bar Mr. Barron represented York County in the Lower House of the Legislature. He gave much of his time to patriotic work during the war, serving as assistant to the attorney general in the prosecution of disloyalty and in enforcing the espionage act.

Mr. Barron married Miss Carrie W. Wideman, of Due West, South Carolina.

JOHN ASHBY SAWYER. A resident of Union since 1894, the work and influence of John Ashby Sawyer have been a matter of importance to the community. He is a lawyer of high standing and of tested abilities. His name is also associated with a number of those movements in his locality which have borne most important fruit in general advancement and development.

Mr. Sawyer was born in Lexington County, South Carolina, in 1864, a son of George and Rebecca (Quattlebaum) Sawyer, also natives of Lexington County. His father served as a soldier in the Confederate army. Mr. Sawyer up to the age of nineteen remained on the home farm, acquiring a good education in the local schools, and at that stage of his early youth went to Columbia and became assistant clerk of the Supreme Court, and held that office from 1884 to 1893. In the meantime he studied law in the University of South Carolina, graduating in 1889. He left South Carolina in 1893 and spent some months in the West. On returning to his home state he located at Union in the fall of 1894, and became law partner of Judge D. E. Hydrick of Spartanburg, now associate justice of the Supreme Court of the state. They maintained law offices both at Spartanburg and Union, and the firm had a business of almost state-wide importance. The firm was dissolved when Judge Hydrick was elected a member of the Supreme Bench. Since then Mr. Sawyer has continued his work at Union, doing a general law practice. He served as a member of the Legislature from 1899 to 1900.

His best work in the public interest has been in his home town and county. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Union public schools for more than fifteen years, and was secretary of the building committee which erected the handsome high school building. He was secretary of the building committee when the magnificent county court house of Union County was constructed. A similar honor came to him as secretary of the building committee of the First Baptist Church. He

was thus actively associated with the building of the three notable structures at Union, representing religion, education and justice.

In this brief record of a busy lawyer mention should also be made of the part he played during the recent war. He was a member of the Legal Advisory Board for Union County, was in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association drive in the fall of 1917 and in charge of the drive for the United War Works Fund in the fall of 1918.

Mr. Sawyer married Miss Mattie Belle Clark. She was born in Anderson County, and her parents have lived in Union for a number of years. They have two children: George Clark Sawyer, now in his second year of the University of South Carolina; and Ashby Nevitt Sawyer, now a student in the Union High School.

BAXTER MORGAN HAYNES, M. D. While his work as a physician has brought him steadily increasing prominence in the medical profession for a number of years, particularly as a specialist in internal medicine, the public generally appreciate the services of Doctor Haynes most for what he has done as county health officer of Spartanburg County.

It is only in comparatively recent years that the public health movement has assumed definite importance and generally recognized responsibilities in the life and welfare of the country. In former years practically all the influences directed toward the prevention of disease and the safeguarding of the public health emanated from private physicians, and in the modern movement, under the auspices of local, municipal, state and national governments, the physician is again naturally the leader of such work. As county health officer in Spartanburg Doctor Haynes has not been content with a routine performance of his duties. He has organized and carried out several educational campaigns through the public schools, churches and the press, has written and contributed to the Spartanburg newspapers articles calling specific attention to matters of sanitation, cleanliness, preventive measures and conservation of health, and has done an immense amount of good particularly in the anti-typhoid campaign. Throughout he cooperates with the United States Public Health Service.

Doctor Haynes, who is also a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, was born at Forest City in Rutherford County, North Carolina, in 1879, a son of John and Willie (Suttle) Haynes. The Haynes family has lived in Rutherford County for many years. The grandfather was born and reared there. John Haynes was a brother of the late Raleigh Haynes, who built and operated great cotton mills at Henrietta and Cliffside, and became one of the dominant factors of the cotton mill industry of the South.

Doctor Haynes was educated in the high school at Rutherfordton, graduated from the Bostic Academy, and in 1903 received his medical degree from Chattanooga Medical College. He also graduated from the North Carolina Medical College at Davidson in 1905. He began his private practice at Cliffside in 1903. Doctor Haynes is the type of physician who is never contented with present attainments and experience. He has kept in touch with the

eminent men and the eminent work of his profession, and has taken eleven post-graduate courses at Philadelphia and other important centers. Gradually he has specialized his work in internal medicine and for several years has confined his practice to that line.

Doctor Haynes has been a resident of Spartanburg since 1911. Governor Manning appointed him to the position of county health officer, and by appointment of Governor R. A. Cooper he is a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He belongs to the County, District, State, Tri-State and American Medical associations, and is a member of the International Congress on Tuberculosis. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association and vice president of the Southeastern States Sanitary Association.

Doctor Haynes is one of the leading members of the First Baptist Church and president of the Baraca class, is a Knight Templar Mason and prominent in the Mystic Shrine.

In 1910 he married Miss Grace Ballenger of Spartanburg County. Their three children are Baxter M. and John Eugene and Mary, twins.

THEODORE MADDOX, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose work has brought him a high degree of professional esteem at Union, where he has practiced for over fifteen years, Doctor Maddox was also a major in the Medical Reserve Corps during the war with Germany and saw active service on the Mexican border with the Second South Carolina Regiment.

He was born in Clark County, Georgia, in 1875, a son of Reuben and Dollie (Troutt) Maddox. The Maddox and Troutt families were Virginians during colonial times, while more remotely the Maddox line is of Welsh origin. From Wales some of the name went to Ireland and thence came to Virginia. Many other states have become the homes of branches of the Maddox family, particularly Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, and some of the name have become wealthy and prominent, especially in banking and finance.

Dr. Theodore Maddox acquired his literary education at Gainesville, Georgia, and was graduated in April, 1902, from the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. Soon afterward he moved into Union, the county seat of Union County, South Carolina, and built up and has enjoyed for a number of years a large general practice in surgery. He has taken post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic and is a member of the County, State, Southern and American Medical associations.

He was surgeon with the rank of captain in the old Second Regiment National Guard of South Carolina, and went with that command to the Mexican border in 1916. Early in 1917 he volunteered in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He reported early in January, 1918, in the school of instruction, Camp Greenleaf, and in February, 1918, was assigned instructor, remaining there for 5½ months. He was assigned to the Sixteenth Division during the month of August, 1918, where he served until discharged January 22, 1919, serving as assistant division surgeon, as chief sanitary officer, and as division surgeon.



Baxter Haynes

Doctor Maddox is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and other fraternities. He married Miss Mary Murphy. Her father, the late Francis Murphy, was a prominent Charleston merchant. The Murphys had a summer home in Union County, and in that way Doctor and Mrs. Maddox became acquainted. They have three children, Francis, Eleanor and Theodore.

FRANK KILLIAN SPRATT. One of the most successful and fastest growing mercantile enterprises of Upper South Carolina is the Spratt Wholesale Grocery Company at Greenville. It has been built up from modest beginnings by two very progressive brothers, Frank K. and John Spratt, the latter being manager of the Laurens and Clinton branches of the Dixie Flour and Grain Company.

The Spratt family were of the first white settlers in what is now York County, South Carolina. Thomas Spratt came from Pennsylvania with his family a good many years before the Revolutionary war and was the first settler in what is now Fort Mill Township, in the upper part of York County. In many ways he was a man of prominence and distinction. He was given large grants of land by the Catawba Indians. Much of this land, at and around Fort Mill, is still owned by his descendants. He had the greatest respect and friendship of the Indians, who conferred upon him the title "Kanawha," and he was a sort of "great father" to them. Col. Thomas Spratt, one of his sons, was the first white child born west of the Yadkin River.

Frank Killian Spratt was born in 1882 at Chester, South Carolina, where his parents, B. M. and Fannie (Killian) Spratt, are still living. He attended Chester High School and Davidson College, and on finishing his college education embarked in the wholesale grocery business. With his brother John he established the business first at Laurens, later at Clinton, and in 1913 at Greenville, which is now the main establishment of the Spratt Wholesale Grocery Company.

Mr. Spratt since coming to Greenville has allied himself with the progressive element of its citizenship and business affairs. He is a member of the Rotary Club, is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Edna Garlington, daughter of Mr. John C. Garlington, a well known newspaper man of Spartanburg. They are the parents of three children, named Frank Killian, Jr., Edward O. and Ann Conway.

COL. JOHN HENRY WHARTON. There is probably no better known figure in the life and affairs of Laurens County than Col. John Henry Wharton of Waterloo. He was a Confederate soldier, has made farming his chief business in life, but has again and again answered the call to duty in public affairs, and has filled practically every office within the gift of his fellow citizens in town and county.

He was born in Laurens County October 8, 1847, a son of William Nelson and Leanna (Fuller) Wharton, also natives of the same county. His grandfather, Samuel Wharton, was a native Virginian and came to Laurens County before he married. His wife was a Miss Sullivan. The Whar-

tons are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Henry Fuller, maternal grandfather of Colonel Wharton, was a native of Laurens County. William N. Wharton spent his life as a farmer, was an active Baptist, and he and his wife had a family of four daughters and three sons.

John Henry Wharton was not yet fifteen years of age when he joined the Confederate army in August, 1862. He enlisted in Company D of James' Battalion, and subsequently served with the Third South Carolina Regiment. He was a private and carried a musket all through the war from the time of his enlistment until the close of hostilities. Later he was a member of the staff of Governor Thompson with the rank of colonel, and held the same rank on the staff of the State Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, an organization in which he has long been active.

Colonel Wharton after the war began farming, and in that productive vocation has spent fully half a century. For a time he was also a merchant at Waterloo and built the cotton gin in that town. He served as county commissioner four years, clerk of courts two terms, for ten consecutive years was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, and is now in his eighth year as state senator from Laurens County. He was also a railroad commissioner of the state for six years, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895. Colonel Wharton has been a deacon in the Baptist Church for forty-five years and superintendent of its Sunday school fifty-two years. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1869 he married Laura Harris, a daughter of Richard Harris of Laurens County. Colonel and Mrs. Wharton had seven daughters and one son. Eula Lee, wife of H. C. Fuller, of Waterloo; Genevieve, Mrs. J. C. Smith, of Waterloo; W. Carl Wharton; Mamie Sue, wife of Izy Gray, of Woodruff; Leonide, deceased, who married Clyde Fuller, of Greenwood; Belle, Mrs. Jonas Gray, of Woodruff; Elizabeth, wife of Alonzo Keller, of Greenwood; and Ella, who married Andrew Taylor, of Greenwood.

SAMUEL DWIGHT CAIN. Though one of the most capable educators and school administrators Sumter County has ever had, Samuel Dwight Cain has in recent years given his time entirely to farming and planting, and is also making a signal success of his operations in agriculture.

He was born in Sumter County April 3, 1876, a son of William Odell and Ida (Dwight) Cain. His father was educated in The Citadel at Charleston, and at the age of sixteen entered the Confederate army as a private and served all through until the close. After the war he became a farmer and planter and also served two terms, from 1886 to 1890, as a member of the Legislature from Sumter County.

Samuel D. Cain was educated in the common schools, also attended the Bailey Military Institute, and in early life began his career as a teacher. For nine years he was principal of the consolidated schools in his district, and followed that service

by eight years as county superintendent of schools. He finally declined to serve again or become a candidate for reelection. He was first appointed county superintendent to fill a vacancy, and was then regularly elected for three terms.

January 26, 1900, he married Emily Sophia Williams, of Colleton County, daughter of Rev. Robert Snead and Eugenia (McMillan) Williams. Her father was a Baptist minister. Mr. and Mrs. Cain have five children: Odelle Williams, a student in Clemson College, Dwight McMillan, a high school boy, Richard Manning, Samuel Dwight, Jr., and Robert Scott.

EDWARD S. TENNENT. Hardly any citizen of South Carolina could desire a more vital relationship with the essential prosperity and industrial activities of the state than Edward S. Tennent through his office as secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina from July 17, 1917, to July, 1919, and his own private business as purchasing agent for over fifty cotton mills. Mr. Tennent is a resident of Spartanburg and has been in the cotton mill supply business for twenty years or more.

He was born at Marion, South Carolina, in 1862, son of Dr. Edward S. and Harriette (Taylor) Tennent. His father, a native of Charleston, was for many years a successful physician in that city. He was descended through his grandmother from Landgrave Thomas Smith, one of the first settlers of Charleston. Edward S. Tennent of Spartanburg cherishes the possession of a document not only of interest to his family but to the State of South Carolina as well. It is a deed granted by the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina in 1688 to Landgrave Smith, conveying title to six and a half acres of land, now in the beautiful Battery residence section of Charleston.

Harriette Taylor, mother of Edward S. Tennent, was a member of the prominent Taylor family of Wilmington, North Carolina. She was an aunt of Col. Walker Taylor of that city.

Edward S. Tennent spent most of his boyhood and many years of his mature life in North Carolina at Wilmington. He came to Spartanburg in 1898, and with this city as his home he engaged in the cotton mill supply business. He has gradually built up a clientage which now constitutes him the purchasing department for cotton mills, including some of the largest and most famous not only in South Carolina but in North Carolina and Georgia. Mr. Tennent carries in his mind ready for instant use an astonishing volume of facts and figures regarding costs, supplies and all the commercial conditions affecting an immense range of commodities that cotton mills regularly buy and use.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, of which Mr. Tennent was secretary and treasurer, includes in its membership all the cotton mills of the state, 116 mills in all, operating 4,500,000 spindles and representing a capital of many millions of dollars—the greatest effective organization in the productive economy of South Carolina.

Mr. Tennent married Miss Ann Geddings Hardy, daughter of Col. Washington Hardy of Asheville,

North Carolina. They have two children, Edward S., Jr., and Harriette Taylor.

WILLIAM DAVIS MELTON has a conspicuous position among the lawyers of South Carolina, derived from a long experience and an unqualifiedly successful practice at Columbia for a quarter of a century.

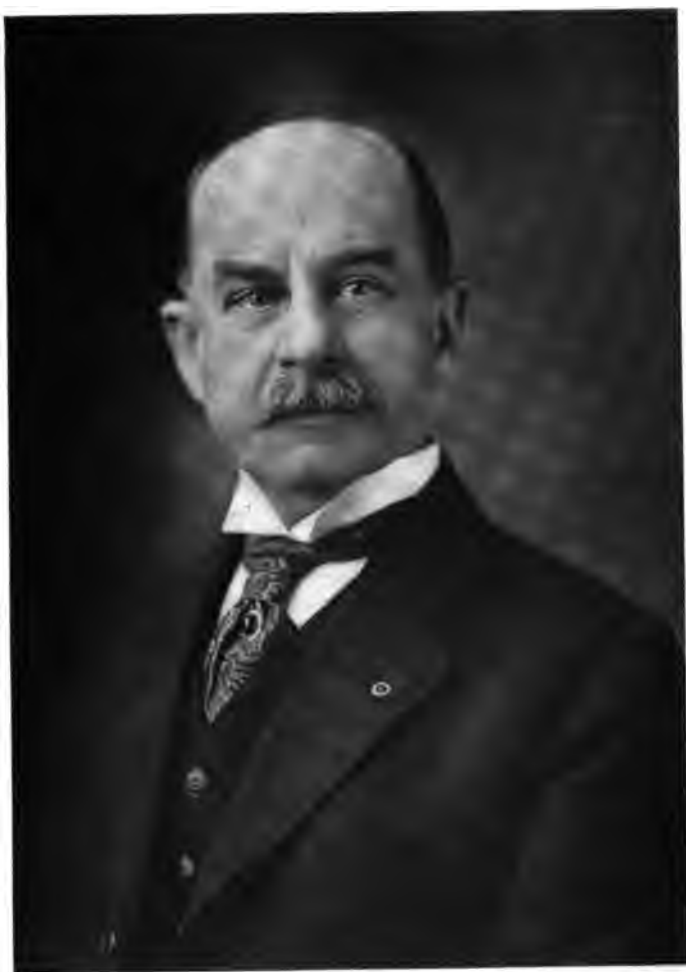
He was born May 2, 1868, near Richburg in Chester County, South Carolina, of Scotch-Irish ancestors, and a son of Dr. W. C. D. and Mary Jane (Poag) Melton. His ambition and determination were largely responsible for his early education. From 1887 to 1890 he attended the University of Virginia, and in the meantime, from 1883 to 1887, had worked as clerk in country stores, had kept books and also sold merchandise. Mr. Melton graduated in law from South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, in 1892 and began practice at Columbia in 1893. May 11, 1898, he married Caro Belser, of Summerton.

EDWARD A. JENKINS. What is now close to a million dollar a year automobile and truck business at Columbia has been developed by Edward A. Jenkins, who was one of the first enthusiasts when the motor car was in its experimental stages, and is also one of the veteran automobile dealers of the capital city.

The automobile has in fact been Mr. Jenkins' overwhelming subject of thought and study and enthusiasm since the industry became a practical reality in America. Particularly is he interested in the truck and the wonderful possibilities of that vehicle as a method of solving the many critical problems of transportation. A newspaper correspondent not long ago discovered that Mr. Jenkins has been a student of transportation from the time he was six years of age, when he was given the responsibility of driving a pair of mules to a wagon. Apparently he has never been in the railroad business. He knows every practical development in the transportation of goods and passengers over all kinds of highways except those of steel.

Mr. Jenkins is still a young man in his thirties and was born July 28, 1881, at Sumter, South Carolina, son of Thomas B. and Margaret (Edwards) Jenkins. The Jenkins family is an old and honored one in South Carolina history. Several years before the Revolutionary war four Jenkins brothers came from England and Jenkins Island on the coast was settled by and named for the family. In an earlier generation there was also a Rev. James Jenkins, who ranked as one of the foremost clergymen of the state.

Edward A. Jenkins grew up at Sumter and as a young man he and two of his brothers were associated in business there. In 1905 he came to Columbia and opened an automobile sales place at 1216 Main Street. He sold some of the first cars that were run over the streets of Columbia. He was agent for the Reo car, and he was one of the few men who could get reasonably satisfactory results from some of the one and two cylinder cars of that now ancient period of automobile history. His business at Columbia was exceedingly prosperous, and he was so busy selling cars, looking after the interests of his customers, and making his service



E. S. Darnett

a personal one to car owners, that he had no time to attend to the practical and routine affairs of his office. He was intent upon the larger and what he considered the more vital aspects of his business, and left his office records largely to inefficient subordinates. Eventually there came a time of accounting, and it was found that his capital had been seriously overstrained, and the technique of business adjudged him a failure.

This unexpected misfortune did not abate his optimism and enthusiasm, and, accepting the situation, he made the best of it, and for about four years worked for others, but all the time was a student of transportation problems. He re-entered business for himself in 1913, and profiting by his earlier experience has maintained a thoroughly complete and modern system of bookkeeping and office management, constituting a model system for the automobile industry.

In developing a business of such large volume Mr. Jenkins is not ashamed of the fact that he has been influenced by the quality of "sentiment" in contradistinction to the ideas of some that business is of necessity wholly cold-blooded. He believes in the ideal of service, and his interest never culminates and ends with the formal terms of a sale. His service department, and his parts department, have been made of the most vital importance and have done much to extend the popularity and increase the demand for automobiles and motor trucks.

Mr. Jenkins looks upon the motor truck as one of the most useful tools of modern civilization. A motor truck suggests in his mind the building of good roads as a means of quick and easy transportation for farmers, affording them a better market for their products, and with still larger results in inducing young people to stay on the farms and in increasing the number of farms and farmers and answering the vital problem of today in relieving the world shortage in farm products.

As one of the prominent figures in the automobile trade of the country, Mr. Jenkins was signally honored on December 11, 1919, when he was elected president of the Automotive Trades Club of Columbia. His business, carried on under his individual name as E. A. Jenkins, is easily one of the important industrial and commercial enterprises of Columbia and South Carolina.

October 30, 1902, Mr. Jenkins married Miss Alberta Sanders, of Charleston, a descendant of an old and honored family of South Carolina. To this union have been born four children: Thomas Joseph, now serving in the U. S. Navy; Margaret Marshall, a student in the Columbia High School; Albert S., and Edward A., Jr.

Mr. Jenkins takes an active interest in all public welfare movements, and is a member of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce and the Ridgewood Club.

THORNTON WHALING, D. D. As president of the Columbia Theological Seminary since 1911, Doctor Whaling has realized the cherished ambitions of a lifetime for a congenial and effective service as a teacher and director of theological education. He has done much in the past eight years to give the seminary its distinctive usefulness in the Presby-

terian Church of the South, but, however important that service has been, his previous record is such as to call for more than cursory attention.

Dr. Thornton Whaling was born at Radford in Montgomery County, Virginia, June 5, 1858, a son of Alexander Lewis and Aggie Lewis (Williams) Whaling. He is connected with the Lewis family in both the paternal and maternal lines. The maternal branch of that family were Scotch-Irish people of the Valley of the Virginia. The paternal Lewises were of the English branch of Eastern Virginia. Doctor Whaling is therefore of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry.

He acquired a liberal education, being a student two years at Davidson College in North Carolina, and received his A. B. degree from Roanoke College of Virginia in 1879. For two years he was a student at Union Seminary, New York, and for one year at Columbia Seminary, South Carolina. The degree Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon him by Austin College of Texas, Roanoke University, the degree LL. D. by Southwestern Presbyterian University, and the degree Litt. D. by Louisiana College.

He was ordained a Presbyterian minister November 20, 1883, and served as pastor at Cheraw, South Carolina, from 1883 to 1890. Even in that period he was deeply interested in his educational work. He became a trustee of Davidson College and was one of the regents of the proposed South-Atlantic University. The Woodrow controversy in the Presbyterian Church began in 1885, and for various reasons Doctor Whaling had some considerable share in this famous debate, as a friend of Doctor Woodrow and an advocate of the toleration of his views.

In 1890 Doctor Whaling went to Birmingham, Alabama, as pastor of the newly organized South Highland Presbyterian Church. He served there until 1892, had the satisfaction of seeing the church grow rapidly, and it has since become one of the strongest churches of the South. While there he was offered the presidency of one or two colleges and several educational positions. The choice he accepted made him professor of Philosophy and Economics in the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee. He held that chair from 1892 to 1896.

Probably his most interesting experience as a pastor was in charge of the famous old church at Lexington, Virginia, from 1896 to 1905. That church probably has the largest congregation of any Presbyterian Church in the South and one of the largest in the country. Washington and Lee University and Virginia Military Institute are both located at Lexington, with an aggregate of over a thousand students, and during the pastorate of Doctor Whaling the gallery of his church was always crowded with these young men. Visitors frequently came to Lexington for the express purpose of seeing this great congregation of members and others crowding the floor below and the students and cadets packing the gallery above. It was an audience sufficient to inspire even the most prosaic preacher.

From 1905 to 1910 Doctor Whaling was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas, Texas. That church had paid him the compliment of calling

him to succeed every pastor it had ever had. The first call was given in 1894, the next in 1901, and the last, which he accepted, in 1905. It was and is a great church, having now a membership of 1,500 and a Sunday school still larger. During his pastorate 500 members were added and a new edifice, costing approximately \$200,000, was constructed. That is without question one of the most attractive church buildings in the South.

On July 1, 1911, Doctor Whaling entered upon his present duties as president and professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology at the Columbia Theological Seminary. Doctor Girardeau had prophesied a quarter of a century before that this would be Doctor Whaling's final destination, and the latter had been pleased to regard it as his aspiration and inspiration from that time forward. In a congenial and useful work, Doctor Whaling has had the satisfaction of seeing his plans and efforts become fruitful in many ways. The seminary has prospered, has trebled its number of students, and the endowment and assets are now approximately \$500,000.

During this period of his life Doctor Whaling has published the following volumes: "Jesus and Christian Doctrines" and "Questions on Theology." He has in preparation a book on theology which will embody the studies of a lifetime.

In one way or another Doctor Whaling has been connected with every Theological Seminary in the Southern Presbyterian Church with one exception, either as professor or as director. He was president of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia from 1903 to 1905, and for a number of years was director of the Austin Theological Seminary in Texas. He was Bible lecturer at Trinity College, North Carolina, in 1913, and from 1890 to 1898 was associate editor of the Central Presbyterian, and from 1890 to 1893 review editor of the Magazine of Christian Literature. December 20, 1883, he married Lucy Muller, of Columbia, South Carolina.

ALBERT E. HILL, a prominent member of the Spartanburg bar, was solicitor of the Seventh Judicial Circuit from 1913 to 1917, and when first elected was the youngest solicitor in the state. His own personal and professional attainments have been a credit to the prominent family he represents.

Mr. Hill was born at the Hill ancestral home in the Hobbysville community in the southern part of Spartanburg County April 14, 1883, a son of W. J. and Cassie Priscilla (Farrow) Hill. His maternal grandfather was Capt. A. T. Farrow of Cross Anchor, the Farrows having been identified with Upper South Carolina from early times.

This branch of the Hill family has been in America almost three centuries. The immigrant ancestor was Joseph Hill, a native of England, who came to the American colonies in 1638, landing at Boston and subsequently locating at Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1650 he founded the town of Malden, Massachusetts, named for Malden, England, the ancestral seat of the Hills. Joseph Hill was a leader and man of large affairs in his day, prominent in all the important enterprises of Malden and vicinity, and represented his town in the colonial House of Commons and in various other public capacities.

A lawyer by profession, he drew up the organic laws for the government of Malden.

A direct descendant of this Joseph Hill was Leonard Hill, the great-grandfather of the Spartanburg lawyer. Leonard Hill will always have a high place in the history of South Carolina on account of his pioneer work in establishing the textile industry. When a young man he was engaged in the cotton manufacturing business in Smithfield, Rhode Island. In 1818, with his cousin, John Clarke, he organized the colony including assistants and helpers who were familiar with the textile industry, and with their families brought them to South Carolina by boat, landing in Charleston. The same boat brought cotton mill machinery, tools and equipment, and all of this material was transported overland by slow and laborious process to Upper Carolina, and was used to build a cotton mill on the Tiger River at Hill's Factory in the lower section of Spartanburg County. Historians generally are agreed that this was the first cotton mill in South Carolina. About the same time another mill, subsequently known as the Burnt Factory, on account of its destruction by fire soon after completion, was erected in the same vicinity. Probably the determining factor in locating the Hill's Factory was the availability of water power from the Tiger River.

Albert E. Hill's grandfather, Albert Hill, was also a cotton manufacturer for many years, and during the war between the states he had charge for the southern Confederacy of manufacturing cloth for the southern soldiers at his cotton mill, which was operated during the war.

Mr. Hill's father, W. J. Hill, gave his time to planting industry. He resided at Hobbysville in the lower section of Spartanburg County, where Albert E. Hill was born and reared.

Albert E. Hill, subject of this sketch, is the elder of two sons. His brother, Walter F. Hill, who resides in Spartanburg County, is a druggist by profession, but is now manager of the gas department of the South Carolina Light, Power & Railways Company of Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Albert E. Hill was educated in the public schools of his native county. Afterward he received his college education both in literary and law at the University of South Carolina, and after leaving the University he was employed in the office of clerk of the Supreme Court at Columbia. On leaving there he taught school for two years. Mr. Hill began the practice of law in Spartanburg in 1909, and at the general election of 1912 was chosen solicitor of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, beginning his duties January 21, 1913, and serving until January, 1917. During his term as solicitor he endeavored to make an equitable enforcement of the law and proved a terror to the law violating elements of his district, particularly those connected with the illicit sale and distribution of liquor and drugs. While solicitor he represented the state in several noted criminal cases of extraordinary interest, and both while in office and in private practice Mr. Hill has achieved recognition as one of the ablest trial attorneys in Upper South Carolina. He is a man of courageous decision and action, has a rare skill in developing the strong points of a case, and has all



Albert E. Hill.

the oratorical equipment associated with the best forensic traditions.

Mr. Hill is a member of the Masonic order, the Elks and Red Men, he having been at one time Great Sachem of the Red Men of South Carolina, and Great Representative to the Great Council of the United States, and a Past Grand Exalted Ruler of Spartan Lodge No. 637, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at the present Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are now members of the Methodist Church, Mrs. Hill formerly being a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hill was married to Miss Nellie Schorb of York, South Carolina, December 30, 1909. Mrs. Hill is an honor graduate of Erskine College. She is the daughter of George T. and Ella (Cherry) Schorb, and the granddaughter of John R. Schorb, who was at one time professor in the famous Mount Zion Institute at Winnsboro, South Carolina, and afterward at the head of Yorkville Female College at Yorkville, now York, South Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are parents of two children, Nell Hill, born December 12, 1911, and Albert E. Hill, Jr., born December 1, 1919.

JAMES ROGERS YOUNG, M. D., whose skill and abilities as a surgeon has attracted to him a broad reputation, is a member of the medical fraternity at Anderson, where he has practiced for the past fourteen years.

His people have lived in South Carolina for several generations, and have been active as educators, business men and steadfast and patriotic citizens. Doctor Young was born at Due West, South Carolina, April 2, 1882, a son of Henry M. and Flora (Todd) Young, both natives of South Carolina. His grandparents were John N. and Duphemia (Strong) Young. John N. Young, who came to South Carolina in boyhood from Ohio, was a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and for forty years a teacher in Erskine College. He was a source of enlightenment and spiritual courage to an entire generation who surrounded him at Erskine. Henry M. Young grew up in Abbeville County, was a soldier of the Confederate army, and since the war has spent the greater part of his life as a merchant at Due West, and is still living in that old educational town, at the age of seventy.

Doctor Young grew up in Due West, graduated from Erskine College in 1901, and took his medical course at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, where he received the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1906. He at once began practice at Anderson, and in a short time his special abilities as a surgeon confined him more and more to the practice of that specialty. His qualifications have been improved by several post-graduate courses in surgery, and he now gives practically all his time to that branch of his profession.

He is a member of the medical staff of the Anderson County Hospital, and is a member of the Anderson County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Rotary Club of Anderson, and belongs to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Young married Miss Gennie Lind Moffatt in 1906. They have six children.

PINKNEY VENNING MIKELL, M. D. While he began practice at Columbia twenty years ago, Doctor Mikell since 1917 has given his time exclusively to his specialty in treating the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has won a highly enviable place among the specialists of his line in South Carolina.

The Mikell family has contributed much of the history and substantial development to Edisto Island on the coast of South Carolina. About the year 1682 Lord Cordross, a nobleman from the north of England, came to Carolina, bringing with him a colony of North Britons, most of them Baptists in religion. Landing at Port Royal, the colony in about 1686 moved to the mouth of the Edisto River on Edisto Island, where they made settlement, and where the Mikells have ever since lived. One of the prominent members of the colony was Ephraim Mikell. Another prominent representative of the family of the present generation is Townsend Mikell, whose home is still on Edisto Island. He compiled an interesting genealogical history of the Mikell family and had it published in 1910. For two centuries or more the Mikells have been substantial planters and gentlemen of affairs, and have always swayed much influence in the affairs of the coast country of Charleston County.

Doctor Mikell was born on Edisto Island March 27, 1878, son of Isaac Jenkins and Lucilla (Venning) Mikell, and grandson of Isaac Jenkins and Amarantha (Townsend) Mikell. The father of Doctor Mikell was born in 1851.

The public schools of Edisto Island gave Doctor Mikell his first advantages, followed out by attendance at Porter's Military Academy at Charleston and the University of South Carolina. He was graduated in 1900 from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, and in the same year began his general practice at Columbia. Since November, 1917, he has made the practice of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat his exclusive specialty. He is a member of the Columbia Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the South Carolina Medical Association.

By his marriage with Miss Annie Alice Sloan of Columbia Doctor Mikell has four children, Isaac Jenkins, Jr., John Trimmier Sloan Mikell, Annie Alice and Lucilla Venning Mikell.

Doctor Mikell is a member of the Columbia Rotary Club, the Ridgewood Club, and is a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

ASHBY DAVIS MCFADDIN, a prominent member of the Columbia bar, served as master for Richland County from 1907 to 1919.

He was born at Harvin in Clarendon County, South Carolina, November 24, 1872, son of Samuel John and Kate (Hodge) McFaddin. His father was engaged in the naval stores business and farming. The son grew up in Clarendon County, attended the public schools there, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of South Carolina in 1897. For over twenty years he has been in active practice at Columbia, and has the reputation of being a careful, hard working and unusually

able attorney. He served as a member of the Legislature from 1904 to 1906.

Mr. McFaddin is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Lodge. He is a member of the Ridgewood and Columbia Clubs.

GEORGE ROGERS REAVES. While he has been a member of the Legislature several times and is a former mayor of Mullins, Mr. Reaves' main interests have been anchored in the soil as a leading agriculturist of Marion County.

He was born at Mullins in that county September 3, 1863, a son of George Washington and Emma (Rogers) Reaves. His father was also a planter of Marion County. Educated in the public schools, with a commercial course in Kentucky University, George R. Reaves began his career as clerk in a general store and for a number of years was manager for W. H. Daniel at Mullins, and since the incorporation of the W. H. Daniel Supply Company has been secretary-treasurer and is now secretary. Mr. Reaves owns a farm of 600 acres and employs twenty plows and is one of the leading producers of cotton and other diversified crops. Mr. Reaves was the first president of the Bank of Mullins, and served in that office for several years. He is now a director of the Bank of Mullins. He has served several terms as councilman and is an ex-mayor of Mullins and was for two terms in the Legislature, being elected in 1904 and 1906. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

February 15, 1893, he married Kate Daniel of Mullins. They have eight children: George Henry, a graduate of Clemson College, who served as second lieutenant in the Seventh Division with the American Expeditionary Forces; Mary D., a graduate of Coker College with the class of 1918; Lucile, a student of Coker College; James Clarence, Inez, Katherine, Marion and Dorothy May.

DAVID TILDEN RILEY. The South Carolina State Pharmaceutical Association is an organization that has a much broader scope of service than looking after the interests and welfare of its druggist members. It is one of the chief instruments for the administration of the Pure Drug Law, and safeguarding the public against frauds in medical preparations. At the annual meeting of the association at Greenville in 1919 the president elected for the following year was David Tilden Riley, who for the past ten years has been a prominent druggist at Florence.

Mr. Riley was born in Orangeburg County, October 1, 1876, a son of William B. and Eliza C. (Bozard) Riley. The home place where he was born was near Bowman, and has always been known as the "Four Holes" section. William B. Riley was a Confederate soldier throughout the entire period of the war, and through several campaigns was under the command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

David Tilden Riley was educated in the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, the University of South Carolina and the Medical College of South Carolina. He graduated from the latter with the degree Ph. G. in 1902. His first professional service was as pharmacist for the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company

at Georgetown, then in the drug store of I. A. Rigby at Spartanburg, one year with a drug business at Bennettsville, and on moving to Conway he organized the Norton Drug Company. Later he organized the Palmetto Drug Company at Mullins, though he never lived in that town.

Mr. Riley has been a resident of Florence since 1908. Here he organized the Riley Drug Company, in 1908 the Ellerbe Drug Company, and in 1910 established his present business, the Riley Drug Company, of which he is sole proprietor.

Mr. Riley is a deacon in the Baptist Church, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and is a charter member of the Florence Rotary Club, which was organized in February, 1920. He married Miss Josie McBride, and they have one daughter, Kathleen.

JAMES P. MCNEILL worked on his first cases as a young lawyer nearly forty years ago. Most of his career has been spent at Florence, where he has had many prominent connections as a lawyer and man of affairs.

Judge McNeill was born in Bladen County, North Carolina, and received an academic and normal education in his native state. He took the normal course at the University of North Carolina, and for three years taught school. He studied for his profession in the famous law school conducted by Judges B. P. Dick and J. H. Dillard at Greensboro, North Carolina. He finished his course in 1881 and began practice at Conway, South Carolina, and two years later removed to Florence.

He has the distinction of being the first probate judge elected when Florence County was organized. He held that office for eleven years, finally declining reelection in 1900. He was also for a number of years one of the commissioners of the Florence graded school. He was one of the promoters of the Commercial & Savings Bank and is still a director with that institution and has continuously been its attorney since the organization of the bank. Among other prominent professional connections he is attorney for the Florence Loan & Investment Company and local attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. For many years he was a trustee for the Columbia College for Women, and was president in 1918 of the Scottish Society of America. He is deeply interested in the Flora MacDonald College for Women. Judge McNeill married Miss Alma Chase, of Florence, December 18, 1888.

CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAMS, M. D., one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons in South Carolina, is superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Columbia.

He was born in York County, South Carolina, August 6, 1875, a son of LeRoy Russell and Clementine Virginia (Wallace) Williams. His father spent most of his life as a planter, and for many years was judge of the Probate Court. Doctor Williams was educated in the Banks High School and studied medicine in the University of Maryland, graduating in 1899. After two years of practice in his home town of York he entered the United States army as a surgeon, and for three years was on duty at different posts and in foreign countries. He spent one year in the Philippines and for a



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time was in Japan. Doctor Williams returned to his native state and began his private practice at Columbia in 1903. In 1907 he was elected secretary of the State Board of Health and served as a state health officer until 1911. He then resigned and after special study abroad in European medical centers he resumed his private practice.

Doctor Williams accepted his present post as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane in 1915. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations, the Southern Medical Association, the American Psychological Association, the National Tubercular Association, and is a man of the highest standing in professional and civic circles. He is a Mason, a member of the Rotary Club of Columbia and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

December 8, 1903, he married Miss May Wilson of Manning, South Carolina, daughter of Frank N. and Louisa (Barron) Wilson. They have three children, Virginia Wallace, Louise Barron and Adaline Hughes.

WILFRED LEADAN BROOKER. By his work as an educator Wilfred Leadan Brooker is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the state, though in his devotion to this work he has had to sacrifice many of the rewards which make other professions and occupations attractive.

Mr. Brooker, who has long been identified with the school institutions of Florence County, was born in Swansea, South Carolina, July 3, 1875, a son of Dr. William T. and Cornelia Francis (Stivender) Brooker. His father was a Confederate soldier and devoted his active life to the profession of medicine. Wilfred L. Brooker attended public schools and completed his higher education in South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina. He received his A. B. degree in 1897. On leaving college he taught for three years, and in 1902 graduated with the Master of Arts degree Summa Cum Laude from the University of South Carolina. For twenty years he has been a teacher. He taught mathematics in the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, was teacher of French and English in the famous Bingham Military Academy in North Carolina from 1902 to 1904, and from 1904 to 1910 was superintendent of the city schools of Aiken. Since 1910 he has been superintendent of the Florence City schools, one of the largest school system in the state, with sixty-six teachers on his staff and enrollment of 3,300 pupils.

Mr. Brooker has held the chair of mathematics in the summer sessions of Winthrop College, and for three years beginning with 1906 was principal of the Summer School of Western South Carolina, in the Aiken, Bamberg and Barnwell district. He has been a member of the State Board of Education since 1916, having been appointed to that office by Governor Richard I. Manning. He is a member of the South Carolina Teachers' Association and the National Education Association. Mr. Brooker finds his chief diversion in co-operating with and assisting his high school boys in athletics. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

December 28, 1904, he married Miss Iva Imogene Plunkett of North, South Carolina. She died Sept-

ember 22, 1916, the mother of four children, Wilfred L., Jr., Lofton Plunkett, Iva, and Imogene.

COL. ARTHUR L. GASTON. The personal career of Col. Arthur L. Gaston, distinguished for many years as a lawyer, public official and soldier, serves to introduce one of the most historic families of Chester County and the State of South Carolina.

He is directly descended from John Gaston, who was his great-great-grandfather. John Gaston was from County Antrim, Ireland. His ancestors were French Huguenots and had settled in the north of Ireland following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. John Gaston on coming to America several years before the Revolution settled in what is now Chester County at Cedar Shoals on Fishing Creek. He held an appointment as magistrate under the crown and was known as Justice John Gaston. When the Revolution came on he proved an ardent patriot, and his son Joseph was a soldier in that war, fighting in several of the Carolina campaigns and was wounded at the Battle of Hanging Rock. A brother of Justice John Gaston was Alexander Gaston, whose son, Judge William Gaston, filled a conspicuous place in North Carolina history as congressman, judge and United States Senator.

The Revolutionary soldier, Joseph Gaston, was the great-grandfather of Arthur L. Gaston. The latter's grandfather was Dr. John B. Gaston. The family has lived continuously in Chester County since John Gaston's original settlement.

Arthur L. Gaston was born at Chester in 1876, son of T. C. and Adelaide (Lee) Gaston. His father likewise was a distinguished member of the bar of the state, and served as the first solicitor elected in Chester County in 1876 after the restoration of white men's government in South Carolina. Two of his brothers, Captain J. Lucius Gaston and William H. Gaston, were killed at the Battle of Seven Pines during the war between the states. Two other brothers were surgeons in the Confederate army—Dr. John Brown Gaston, who died at Montgomery, Alabama, and the late Dr. James McFadden Gaston, who for many years after the war practiced medicine at Atlanta, Georgia, and was known nationally in his profession for his substantial achievements.

Col. Arthur L. Gaston took his A. B. degree from Davidson College in 1896, and did post-graduate work in the University of Virginia, where he also studied law in the summer law school. Admitted to the bar in the spring of 1898, he began practice at Chester, but soon left his law office to go into the army. As a member of the National Guard of South Carolina he volunteered for the Spanish-American War, was first lieutenant of D Company, First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. He served four years as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor R. I. Manning, and for six years represented Chester County in the Lower House of the General Assembly.

His work as a lawyer has brought him real eminence in the South Carolina bar. He is the directing head of a law office which handles the legal business of a number of important corporations in addition to a large general civil practice. He is senior member of the law firm of Gaston & Hamilton at Chester. He is also a director of the Commercial

Bank, the Baldwin Cotton Mills of Chester, and is active in the Presbyterian Church as a deacon.

Naturally his services were of great value to the community and the country during the recent great war. He was chairman of the Local Board of Chester County under the selective draft law, and was district chairman of the Liberty Loan campaigns and the Victory campaign. Each time he had the satisfaction of seeing his district reach and pass the quota.

Colonel Gaston has two children. David Aiken, the older, is a son of his first wife, deceased, who was Miss Virginia Aiken, of Greenwood, daughter of David Aiken. His daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Gaston, was born to his marriage with Edith Smith, also deceased. His second wife was a daughter of Col. J. Rice Smith.

J. FRANK BETHEA. When a blameless life comes to an end it is but natural that those associated with its action should feel sorrow at the termination of a career so useful and uplifting. Yet sometimes the full force of a man's influence cannot come into play until he is removed from the scenes of his operations. Until he has passed beyond, his virtues are not appreciated or his influences fully felt. The deeds he has executed then appear, and the stand he has taken upon moral questions results in benefit to others. Happy indeed must a family be to possess a record of one of their loved ones like that left by the late Dr. J. Frank Bethea, against whom none can rightly breathe a word of censure. For years he was one of the leading members of the medical fraternity of Dillon County, and for more than a third of a century he had ministered to the ills of suffering humanity at Dillon and in the surrounding country.

Doctor Bethea was born July 2, 1837, in Marion (Dillon) County, and was a son of William and Mary (Bethea) Bethea. He attended the public schools of his native community, and, having decided upon a career in medicine, pursued a course at the Charleston Medical College, and graduated with his diploma at Richmond, Virginia, during the period of the war between the states. Following the close of that struggle he located for practice on his plantation four miles from Dillon, where he practiced until about 1885, building up a large following and a splendid reputation in his calling, and attaching hundreds to himself by silken bonds of gratitude and reverence. When he died, in 1907, his community lost one of its most splendid characters and a citizen who always ably and conscientiously performed every duty devolving upon him. The claims of medicine to the gratitude of mankind have never been adequately recognized, although sparing words of praise have been occasionally given. Among its professors and practitioners have been found types of moral heroism whose achievements might well place them with the saints and martyrs whom the whole world unites to reverence. The wide field covered by medicine and surgery brings the practitioner into the closest of relations with the people, in fact incorporates his with their daily lives. Whether his skill, knowledge and ability are fully recognized or not, a thoroughly qualified man of medicine is a vital force in any

community, and his will be found to be an underlying influence in the uplifting movements to which all Christendom subscribes as civilization advances. It was to this honored class of men that the late Doctor Bethea belonged.

Doctor Bethea was married September 6, 1865, to Miss H. Jane Bethea, daughter of Dr. Alfred and Flora (Bethea) Bethea. She was born December 3, 1846, on the plantation upon which she now resides, four miles west of Dillon, her father being a prominent physician and surgeon who was born near this place, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He met his death in February, 1865, while a member of the Home Guards engaged in rounding up deserters from the Confederate army. Doctor Bethea served as a member of the State Legislature. The wife of Dr. Alfred Bethea and mother of Mrs. H. Jane Bethea was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, near McColl, where her parents were natives and prominent planters. Mrs. H. Jane Bethea was educated at Salem Academy, North Carolina, and was the only child of her parents. She is a woman of many attainments and gracious social qualities, and her home has been the scene of important functions. She and her husband were the parents of fourteen children, of whom six are living: Preston L., who resides near Clío, South Carolina; Tristram, of Dillon; Frank, living near Latta, this state; Victor A. and Fitzhugh Lee, residing with their mother; and Ethel, who is the wife of J. P. Cooper of Mullins, South Carolina.

DAVID REECE WILLIAMS. In the law and public affairs probably no one family has furnished more conspicuous men in Lancaster County during the last century than that of Williams.

The venerable Judge D. A. Williams, still living at Lancaster at the age of eighty-four, now retired from a life made conspicuous by a long and honorable record as a public official and good citizen, was born in 1835 in the Flat Creek community of Lower Lancaster County. He inherits many of the strong qualities and virtues of his Welsh ancestry. These ancestors came from Wales to Maryland, thence to Virginia, and from there settled on the Yadkin River in North Carolina and in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Judge Williams served all through the war between the states as a Confederate soldier, studied law, qualified for the bar, but never practiced, owing to the fact that he was elected probate judge, and filled that office with admirable efficiency for several years during and following the reconstruction period. After that for nearly twenty years he was honored by the people of Lancaster County with the office of clerk of courts. Judge D. A. Williams married Sarah Clyburn, and they have six sons and two daughters: Thomas Yancy Williams, David Reece Williams, J. O. Williams, W. B. Williams, George W. Williams, Steve C. Williams, Mrs. T. M. Hughes and Mrs. R. A. Dobson.

Of these children David Reece Williams has made an enviable record as a South Carolina lawyer and has also been much in public affairs. He was born at Lancaster in 1878, and graduated with the A. B. degree from the University of South Carolina in



John W. Bethea

1898. He received his LL. B. degree from the law department of the university in 1905. During a career of fifteen years he has become one of the leading lawyers of Lancaster, and has been called upon to represent many large and important interests. He was elected from Lancaster County to the State Senate, serving four years, until 1917. His brother Thomas Yancy Williams is also a brilliant lawyer, a graduate of the State University, and was for twelve years a member of the House of Representatives and four years in the State Senate of South Carolina.

David R. Williams served eight years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lancaster graded schools. He married Miss Rosa Bailey, member of the prominent family of that name of Clinton, South Carolina. Their four children are David Reece, Jr., Bailey, Frances and Rose Ellen.

JOHN MCLURE HEMPHILL. The name of this well known lawyer and legislator at Chester serves to recall the record of many of his brilliant relatives and ancestors who have figured so conspicuously in the professional and public life of South Carolina and other Southern states for a century or more.

The Hemphill family and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church were established about the same time in South Carolina. Rev. John Hemphill, great-grandfather of the Chester lawyer, was a native of County Derry, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and was a minister of the Associate Reformed denomination. On coming to this country he first located in Pennsylvania, and from there came to Chester County, South Carolina, riding on horseback and locating at Hopewell Church in Chester County. He helped establish that, one of the oldest Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches of the South. For many years he was a prominent minister. One of his sons, great-uncle of John McLure Hemphill, was a historic character in the republic and early State of Texas. His name was John Hemphill. He was born at Hopewell in Chester County in 1805 and was educated in the schools there, graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and after a period of travel and study was admitted to the bar at Sumterville, South Carolina, in 1829. He was lieutenant in a company in the Seminole Indian war in Florida in 1835-36. In 1838 he removed to the Republic of Texas and located at old Washington, the first capital of the republic, and became a close friend and associate of President Sam Houston. In 1840 he was elected a circuit judge and located at San Antonio. In 1841 he was made chief justice of the Supreme Court, Republic of Texas, and after the republic became the State of Texas continued to hold that eminent position until 1858. In that year he was chosen as United States Senator from Texas and represented the state until the secession of 1861. He then became a member of the Confederate Congress from Texas and died in the Confederate capital at Richmond in December, 1861. Texas lawyers say that Justice Hemphill's decisions are the clearest and most authoritative in early Texas practice.

James Hemphill, a brother of Judge John Hemphill, was also a lawyer of great eminence. His life was spent in South Carolina, where he died in

1902. His fame as a lawyer was most notable in civil cases. He was born at the old Hemphill home place near Hopewell Church in Chester County in 1813, and was also educated at Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1833. After beginning practice he established his home at Chester. He was strongly opposed to the secession movement, but with the outbreak of the war remained with the state and was the chosen leader in civil affairs in his home town and section during the period of the war and reconstruction. He is remembered as a man of great learning, of lovable character, possessing a keen sense of humor and gift of story telling and historic reminiscence.

One of his sons was the late Hon. John J. Hemphill, who made a brilliant career as a lawyer and congressman. As a mere youth he served in the Confederate army and studied law in the office of his father James Hemphill at Chester. He was elected a congressman in 1876, when white rule was restored in South Carolina. He continued to serve in Congress by successive elections until 1890. He then resumed private practice at the City of Washington, and lived there the rest of his life.

Another uncle of John McLure Hemphill is Rev. Dr. Charles Hemphill, who has given his life to scholarship and the service of the church and is now president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky.

One other member of this family is Major Calvin Hemphill, one of the ablest of Southern journalists, formerly editor of the Charleston News and Courier and the Richmond Times-Despatch.

Paul Hemphill, father of John McLure Hemphill, was born at Chester in 1861, graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1882, studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1883, and for nearly thirty years ranked with the high class lawyers of the South Carolina bar. He served one term in the General Assembly. He died in 1912. Paul Hemphill married Bessie McLure, who is also deceased. Her father was the late Judge John J. McLure, a son of Thomas McLure of Chester County. The McLures in ante-bellum times were extensive planters and slave owners. Judge McLure, who died March 24, 1919, was reared at Chester, graduated from Princeton University in 1846, was admitted to the bar in 1848, was a captain in the Confederate army, was president of the Bank of Chester many years, and also held the office of magistrate and in many other ways was a leader in his home community.

John McLure Hemphill was born at Chester in 1887 and graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1908. He had the honor of being junior president of the Euphratian Society in the university, and two of his uncles, Hon. John J. Hemphill and Maj. David Hemphill, had each been president of that society. He studied law in the Hemphill law office at Chester, was admitted to the bar in 1910, and has found a large place of usefulness in his profession. With his brother Paul Hemphill, city attorney of Chester, he is engaged in a large general practice.

He was elected to represent his county in the House of Representatives of 1916 by the largest majority ever given a candidate in Chester County.

He served as member of the judiciary committee and later on the ways and means committee and was one of the framers of the bill under which bonds were voted for good roads for Chester County. Mr. Hemphill was a member of the City Council from 1914 to 1916. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for a second term at St. Louis in 1916, and has been county chairman of the executive committee of his party. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and has been chancellor commander of the Chester Lodge of Knights of Pythias. During the war he was an active campaigner in behalf of the government.

Mr. Hemphill married Miss Helen Witherspoon, of York County. Their son, Robert Witherspoon Hemphill, was born in 1915.

JOHN DANIEL SMYSER, M. D., a specialist who confines his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, began his professional career at Florence soon after graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1912. His home has been at Florence and his duties as a general physician and specialist uninterrupted save from the period of the World war, in which he served with the rank of lieutenant, South Carolina National Guard, and captain of the Regular Army in the Medical Reserve Corps, much of the time on active duty in France. He was mustered out as major of the Medical Reserve Corps. He organized the South Carolina Field Hospital, with headquarters at Florence.

Doctor Smyser was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, about thirty years ago, a son of Capt. John D. and Anna Hude (Smith) Smyser, and is of military ancestry on both sides of the house. The Smyser family was established by two brothers who came from Germany about the time Germantown, Pennsylvania, was being settled. They established their home at York, Pennsylvania. Doctor Smyser's great-great-grandfather had an immense estate near York. The paternal grandfather of Doctor Smyser was Judge Daniel M. Smyser of Norristown, Pennsylvania. Capt. John D. Smyser was a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis during the Civil war, and spent all his active career in the navy, rising to the rank of captain. He achieved distinction as a naval officer. His older brother, Dr. Eugene Smyser, was a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania when the Civil war broke out, and at once volunteered in the Union Army, becoming a surgeon in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. Through his mother Doctor Smyser is related to several other American military heroes. One of his mother's family connections was Commodore Bainbridge of the Navy, also Gen. James Parker of the Army, and her mother was a Kearney, a cousin of Gen. Phil Kearney, the great Western scout and Civil war leader. Anna Hude Smith was a daughter of Dr. Charles McKnight Smith, a resident of New Jersey, and a surgeon of recognized distinction.

John Daniel Smyser acquired his academic education at McChesney Institute at Paterson, New Jersey, and in the University of Maryland. He studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, graduating in 1910, and had

the benefit of two years further training and experience in Baltimore hospitals before he located at Florence, South Carolina, in 1912. For a time he handled a general practice, but after perfecting himself by post-graduate work, has limited his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

April 10, 1917, a few days after the declaration of war against Germany, Doctor Smyser was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, N. G. S. C., being one of the first if not the first officer commissioned from South Carolina. He was assigned to duty as an instructor in the Medical Corps at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, which was the Medical Officers' Training Camp. He remained there until the following September, and was then ordered to Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, to organize Field Hospital No. 120 for the Thirtieth Division, then in training. He remained at Camp Sevier until March, 1918, when he was sent overseas as a casual officer. Captain Smyser had charge of the evacuation of the wounded in the field at Chateau Thierry, and his discharge papers show that he was in active service at the front at Montdidier, Noyon, Champaign, Marne and Aisne-Marne. Doctor Smyser also attended the United States Army Medical Corps at Longres, the largest medical school in the world, and later was assigned to duty as an instructor in that school. His special work in France was brain surgery. He lectured to the Army Dental School on the relation of oral diseases to dentistry. Leaving France he arrived in America March 28, 1919, and was discharged April 19, 1919, with the rank of major. He is still retained in the Reserve Corps with the rank of major.

Resuming his home and practice at Florence Doctor Smyser in November completed the elaborate equipment and furnishing of his new offices on the second floor of the City Savings Bank Building. These offices constitute in fact a modern sanitarium for treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. They contain X-Ray and other apparatus and equipment, indispensable to a specialist in these diseases, and giving to the City of Florence an unexcelled institution of its kind in the South.

Doctor Smyser is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations. He married Miss Janie Sue Saunders, member of a prominent family of that name of Sumter County.

F. GENTRY HARRIS of Spartanburg has given every proof of capacity for large service inherent in a young man of ability, integrity and phenomenal energy. Mr. Harris is a lawyer, but for nearly two years gave a large part of his time and energies to war and patriotic duties.

He was born at Spartanburg in 1893, son of J. West and Hattie (Gentry) Harris. The Harris and Gentry families have long been prominent in Spartanburg County. His paternal grandfather was David Golightly Harris, a son of W. W. Harris. The latter was an early settler in Spartanburg, a wealthy man of his day, owning a large section of land now in the heart of the business district. Mr. Harris is a grandson through his mother of L. M. Gentry, who for a number of years was sheriff of Spartanburg County. His son and an uncle of the young attorney is Judge J. J. Gentry, now re-



T. Gentry Harris.

tired from law practice. He was for many years a prominent member of the Spartanburg bar and for sixteen years was probate judge.

F. Gentry Harris acquired a thorough and liberal education. He received his A. B. degree from Furman University with the class of 1911, and was awarded the Master of Arts degree by Wofford College in 1914. At intervals of his college career and subsequently he taught school, being instructor of English and mathematics in the Furman Fitting School two years and for a similar period was connected with the Hastoc School for Boys at Spartanburg, and was also principal of one of the graded schools of Spartanburg. In the meantime he was studying law under Bomar & Osborne and was admitted to the bar in 1917. His professional career was hardly under way when the war came on and the various patriotic movements enlisted his time and enthusiasm to the sacrifice of his growing professional duties. He made repeated efforts from the time of the declaration of war to get into the army, but owing to a cataract over his right eye, which renders it totally blind, was unsuccessful until finally he was accepted at Camp Wadsworth in the quartermaster's department. He was formally enrolled in the military branch from October 8, 1918, to March 23, 1919.

In an earlier period of the war he was a four-minute man making speeches in behalf of the various loans and other drives. His most notable work as a civilian was in organizing and carrying to successful issue the War Savings Stamp campaign in Spartanburg County. Up to March 1, 1918, that county had fallen far behind Charleston County, which was leading with sales of \$130,000, while Spartanburg County had sold only \$26,000. Under the leadership of Mr. Harris the pupils of the public schools were used as the medium for a general popular approach, and through influences set in motion by him and his associates total sales of \$140,000 was reached in two months, from March 1st to May 1st. This put Spartanburg County \$7,000 in the lead of Charleston, and at the end of the year Spartanburg led Charleston by \$94,000. Mr. Harris organized a "limit" club, comprising subscribers to the then maximum amount of \$1,000 per person, and secured 700 members in Spartanburg County.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Harris again enlisted his services with the Government as acting field director of the educational division for the sale of War Savings Stamps. This involved a state wide campaign, working again in cooperation with public schools and other civic agencies. After some weeks of hard work and much travel Mr. Harris resumed the private practice of law at Spartanburg in June, 1919.

HON. JOHN LYLES GLENN. When the South Carolina State Bar Association chose John Lyles Glenn as president, it appropriately honored one of the ablest lawyers in the state. Mr. Glenn has been in active practice at Chester for nearly forty years, is a banker, has been prominent in politics and public affairs, and is easily one of the outstanding figures in the life and affairs of the state today.

Mr. Glenn was born at Lowryville in Chester

County, April 26, 1858, a son of Dr. Ephraim Lyles and Louisa (Carter) Glenn. His father after graduating from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston took up the work of the profession, to which he gave the rest of his life, serving the people of York and Chester counties with singular zeal and consecration.

When John Lyles Glenn was about twelve years old the family moved from Lowryville to the Tirzah neighborhood in York County. He grew up on a farm, attended county schools in Chester and York counties, and in 1876 entered Wofford College at Spartanburg. He was graduated with the class of 1879. His law studies were pursued in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and he was admitted to the bar in 1881, at once beginning practice at Chester, where he has since had his home. Many years of hard and faithful work have effected his reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the state. In addition to a large general practice Mr. Glenn is district counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895, and served in the State Senate four years, from 1896 to 1900. He was a delegate to the democratic convention at Baltimore when Woodrow Wilson was nominated in 1912. During the great World war while two of his sons were with the colors he was performing all the duties of a patriotic citizen at home. He served as food administrator for Chester County and as district chairman of the Legal Advisory Board. Mr. Glenn is president of the National Exchange Bank of Chester and has long been a figure in the South Carolina Bankers' Association. He served one term as president of the State Bar Association, and at one time was a member of the State Board of Education and is now president of the Board of Trustees of Wofford College.

Mr. Glenn married Miss Alice Hall, member of a prominent family of that name in Fairfield County. Mrs. Glenn was educated at the old Williamstown Female College and is a graduate of the Columbia Female College. She shares with her husband many scholarly tastes and attainments, and in school she excelled in mathematics and in her own home has done much to educate her children. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have a family of eight children, five daughters and three sons. The sons are all young men of distinction and part of this record may very appropriately be devoted to them.

The oldest, James Hardin Glenn, is his father's law partner. He graduated from Wofford College in 1909, studied law at Columbia University in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1912. He married Miss Ola Allison, of York County, and they have a daughter, named Elizabeth Carroll Glenn.

The youngest son is Thomas Hall Glenn, also a graduate of Wofford. He has made an enviable record as an educator, having much of his mother's ability in that line. During the war he volunteered and served with the United States Marine Corps, and had been picked for the Naval Aviation Service when the war ended.

Few Americans were longer identified with the World war than the second son, Capt. J. Lyles Glenn, Jr. He was graduated with honors from Wofford College in 1912. In college he was a leader in

athletics, particularly baseball, but his participation in athletics was no bar to his scholarship. He won two or three scholarship prizes and was one of the Rhodes scholars from South Carolina. He went to Oxford University in England to benefit from this scholarship in September, 1914. After about six weeks' work in the university he voluntarily joined Mr. Hoover's Food Relief Commission in Belgium. He was soon in active service behind the German lines. Subsequently, in company with C. G. Bowden of Tennessee, he went into Northern France, still behind the German lines, distributing supplies in behalf of the American Food Commission. These two intrepid young men were the first to engage in that work in Northern France. Their exploits were made the subject of some widely read article on the war published in Hearst's Magazine in November, 1917. The adventures described in that article occurred in February, 1915. Captain Glenn remained with that work for eighteen months. During the fall and early winter of 1915-16 he was again at his studies in Oxford. In February, 1916, he became an ambulance driver for the French army. His duties were in and around Verdun at the time of the stupendous assault on that fortress, in many respects the most spectacular event in the entire war.

Captain Glenn was again busy with his studies at Oxford in 1917, when America joined the Allies. He was given his A. B. degree in advance of the regular time, and returning to America entered the Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. He received his commission as second lieutenant of infantry and was at once ordered overseas as a casual officer. In France he attended the British Infantry Army School. He was assigned to duty with the First Division of the United States Regular Army and on January 5, 1918, was promoted to first lieutenant and was immediately given command of Company G of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, First Division. He was with that organization at the battle front, was wounded but remained in continuous service until July 8, 1918. At that date he was ordered home and at the same time was promoted to captain. He was assigned to instruction duty at Camp Gordon Officers Training School and continued there until the close of the war. He received his honorable discharge March 4, 1919, and then returned home to Chester. It was his rare experience to have been in close touch with some phase of the great European front almost continuously from the early months of the struggle.

General Petain, the hero of Verdun, gave Captain Glenn a citation, based upon his leading a raid on the German trenches in June, 1918, and bringing back a number of German prisoners and very important information. He made this raid while on the battle front in Picardy. He led his company of 120 men, and in the citation General Petain refers especially to Captain Glenn's conspicuous intelligence in forming the plans for this raid and his subsequent leadership. More recently Captain Glenn has been notified through the State Department that he has been awarded by King Albert the Belgian decoration of the Chevaliers of the Order of the Crown—this on account of his services with the Food Commission in Belgium.

Before entering Oxford Captain Glenn had the law in view, and he specialized his studies along that line while abroad. He finished his law work after returning home and leaving the army, and in the spring of 1919 was admitted to the bar and entered his father's law firm at Chester. Captain Glenn married Miss Sarah Terrell, of Atlanta, daughter of Mr. W. A. Terrell and a niece of the former governor and ex-senator Terrell of that state.

CHARLES DAVIS BOLING. One of the most important technical posts in the textile industry in South Carolina is filled by Charles Davis Boling as master mechanic of an important group of the Pacific Mills Corporation. Mr. Boling began work in a cotton mill when he was ten years of age. His experience in the industry covers forty years. His is an inspiring example of how a man may rise above his circumstances and make himself master of his work and achieve a position of dignity and influence in the world.

He was born at Travelers Rest in Greenville County in 1869, a son of S. C. and Lydia (Alton) Boling. His grandfather, Benjamin Boling, and two brothers left their native state of Virginia about 1818, two settling in Upper Greenville County, while the other went to Georgia. The Bolings originated in Roanoke County, Virginia. They are of the same ancestry as the wife of President Wilson, who is directly descended from the famous Indian princess Pocahontas. S. C. Boling was born in 1842 in the Travelers Rest community of Greenville County, and died in 1912. One of his brothers, an uncle of Charles D. Boling, was the late Capt. John W. Boling of Upper Greenville County. He was one of the prominent men of his day in public life, representing his county in the Legislature and filled other positions of responsibility, and was captain of a company from Greenville County in the war between the states.

Charles D. Boling spent the first ten years of his life on his father's farm in Greenville County. He attended a few terms of school, but his real education was acquired while in close touch with the practical affairs of life. He became a bread and butter winner when he left the farm to begin work in the old Camperdown mills in Greenville in 1879. Probably no task for which boys of his age and capability were fitted failed to be assigned to him during the next nine years. In 1888 he entered a machine shop, and served the apprenticeship which made him a machinist. In 1890 he became master mechanic of the Clifton Manufacturing Company at Spartanburg. He first came to Columbia in 1895, while Richland Mill was in progress of construction, became its master mechanic, and remained at Columbia until 1910. During the next five years he was master mechanic at a mill in Atlanta, and then returned to Columbia and is now master mechanic of the Olympia, Granby, Capital City and Richland Mills, these four plants constituting what is known as the Hampton group of the Pacific Mills Corporation, one of the largest single groups of cotton mills in the state. Mr. Boling has charge not only of the machinery and equipment of the mills but of all the physical properties as well, including the residence buildings and all construction work in the



R J Flaherty

mill villages. He is also vice president of the Mountain Foundry and Machine Works at Greenville.

As a popular man in his home city Mr. Boling was elected and served as an alderman in the City Council from 1895 until 1910. On leaving Columbia in 1910 to go to Atlanta, at a meeting of the members of the City Council at the Ridgewood Club he was presented with a loving cup bearing the inscription "Presented as a token of esteem from his friends, and of love from his fellow workmen," the occasion being a banquet given in his honor by his fellow members of the city administration.

Mr. Boling married Miss Augusta Dill, of Greenville, member of an old and prominent family of that county. Her father was Joab Broughton Dill. His mother, Dorcas (Broughton) Dill, was the daughter of Joab Broughton, one of the pioneer citizens of Greenville County and a captain in the War of 1812.

While Mr. Boling himself had to obtain his education largely in the school of experience, he has given his two sons college training. One of them is Dr. J. R. Boling of Columbia and the other is C. M. Boling, connected with the United States Rubber Company at Detroit. Dr. John R. Boling is a graduate of the American Medical College. He volunteered in the Medical Reserve Corps, was called into active service in July, 1917, and was on duty for two years, until discharged in July, 1919, when he resumed his practice at Columbia. For several months prior to the armistice he was in constant service with Evacuation Hospital No. 9, and subsequently served in a similar capacity with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

HON. DAVID HAMILTON, a prominent Chester lawyer, junior member of the law firm of Gaston & Hamilton, of state wide prominence, has rapidly achieved substantial honors in his profession and in public life.

He was born at Chester October 12, 1883, a son of James and Mary (Hindman) Hamilton. His father, also a native of Chester County, died in 1902. For a number of years he was engaged in school work, serving as county superintendent of schools for Chester County, and afterward was proprietor of a book store at Chester.

David Hamilton is a graduate of the Chester High School, and took both his academic and law work in the University of South Carolina, graduating in 1907. The same year he began practice at Chester, in partnership with Col. A. L. Gaston. This firm handles a large corporation practice and represents many of the most important civil cases tried in the courts of the district. Mr. Hamilton is also a director in the Commercial Bank and a director in the Chester Building and Loan Association.

He was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature in 1918, and during the session beginning in January, 1919, was a member of the judiciary committee. He is a deacon in the First Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men. December 29, 1910, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Alice Whitlock, of Chester County. Their two children are named David Lee and Thomas Booker.

WILLIAM BRIGHT FLETCHER. One of the leading plantation enterprises in the northern part of Marlboro County is that of the Fletcher Brothers, who operate extensive cotton fields and cotton oil mills on both sides of the state line. William Bright Fletcher has his home place three miles north of McColl, and has lived there practically all his life.

He was born on the homestead farm October 12, 1861. His father, Thomas Fletcher, was born in the same locality, and except for his service in the Confederate army was devoted to planting all his active career. He lived to the age of seventy-three. The grandfather was Joshua Fletcher, a native of Wayne County, North Carolina, who came to this state about 1800 and was also a planter. The Fletchers are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Thomas Fletcher married Novella Adams, a native of Marlboro County and a daughter of Jonathan Adams of the same county. Jonathan Adams before the war owned many slaves and had extensive planting interests. The Adams family is of English ancestry and has been in South Carolina since prior to the Revolution.

William Bright Fletcher, who was the fourth among six children, grew up on the home farm and has lived there except for a period of about six months when he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he made a trip to Texas, but found no opportunity sufficient to attract him to permanent residence in the Lone Star State. Since then he has been engaged in farming. In November, 1892, he married Miss Sinah Gibson, who was born just over the line in North Carolina. They had one son, Robert, who was a soldier with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He was gassed at Toule September 29th and died in France October 7, 1918. He was in the Forty-Second (Rainbow), Division, Company 166-D, having enlisted May 29, 1918, in the Eighty-First Division and afterward transferred to the Rainbow Division. Robert Fletcher was born October 31, 1892, and was educated in the common and public schools of McColl and in Wofford College.

William B. Fletcher is associated with his brother Jesse A. in the ownership of 1,800 acres of land in Marlboro and 2,100 acres in Scotland and Robertson counties, North Carolina. This is an extensive planting industry, which requires the service of about 300 people. They own a large oil mill on the South Carolina plantation and manufacture oil from their own cotton.

JOHN M. WISE has been a member of the Chester bar for fifteen years, and practically all his interests since he reached manhood have been identified with Chester County.

He was born in that county July 17, 1877, a son of L. S. and Margaret (Tims) Wise. His grandfather, Daniel Wise, came to Chester County from Lincoln County, North Carolina, about 1820, settling ten miles west of Chester in the community known as Baton Rouge. Daniel Wise married Sarah Stokes, of that county. L. S. Wise was born in Chester County in 1832, and was a Confederate soldier from the beginning of the war until the close. He joined the state troops at Charleston soon after the fall of Fort Sumter, and later was mustered into the

regular Confederate army. He was with Lee's army at the surrender of Appomattox. He married in 1866 Miss Margaret Tims, and soon after his marriage settled on the old homestead in Halselville Township, about ten miles southwest of Chester. His widow still lives there, within a mile of where she was born about seventy-three years ago. Margaret Tims' grandmother was a McKeown, member of one of the old and historic families of Chester County.

John M. Wise was born on the old homestead where his mother is living today, and he still owns a one-half interest in a fifteen-horse farm, and is engaged in general farming in addition to his professional work. In that community he attended country schools when a boy and later was a student in Catawba College at Newton, North Carolina, and a business school at Atlanta. In 1902, as a popular young farmer and citizen, he was elected a member of the Legislature from Chester County. He served in the sessions of 1903-04. At the same time he was carrying a heavy schedule of work in the law department of the University of South Carolina, and was graduated in 1905. In that year he established his office at Chester, and has lived in that city and built up a large general practice as a lawyer. He is also a director in the National Exchange Bank at Chester.

Mr. Wise served two years, 1911-12, as mayor of Chester. He is a Baptist and has been superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School since 1914. He married Miss Nettie Brice, of this city in 1908, and they have one daughter, Margaret.

JAMES BAXTER WESTBROOK. For a citizen of such versatile gifts and qualifications as Mr. Westbrook, every community has numerous demands upon his services. He is the present mayor of Chester, is a successful lawyer, has been prominent in local military affairs, has held various public offices and is one of the leading farmers of Chester County.

He was born in the Wellridge community of Chester County, nine miles southeast of Chester, in 1876, a son of Robert Harvey and Isabelle (McDill) Westbrook. His parents are both now deceased. They represented old families of the county, resident there for several generations. He now owns the farm where he was reared and which originally belonged to his Revolutionary ancestor, his great-great-grandfather McDill. His father was a Confederate soldier, volunteering when sixteen years of age, and was in the South Carolina Cavalry, under General Wade Hampton.

Judge Westbrook grew up on a farm, was educated in the old field schools of his community, and attended Erskine College at Due West. He studied law at Chester, and a special act of the Legislature was required to admit him to the bar at the age of twenty years. From 1903 to 1907, four years, he was probate judge of Chester County, the following two years was clerk of the court, and then applied himself to private practice at Chester.

He served six years as a member of the City Council and was elected mayor in the spring of 1919. Judge Westbrook has the complete confidence and support of all the best citizens in that office, and is giving Chester an admirable municipal administra-

tion. During the war he was captain of the local company of the South Carolina Reserve Militia, and held that position until the new National Guard was organized.

For two years ending in 1919, by appointment of Governor Manning, he was a member of the State Board of Pardons. He is identified with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. He is fond of horses and hunting, and these are his chief diversions.

Judge Westbrook married Miss Jennie Caldwell of Chester, a daughter of James McCalla and Janie Steele (Brice) Caldwell, and a sister of Mr. R. B. Caldwell, president of the Commercial Bank of Chester. To their marriage have been born three children, Bethia, Isabella and Janie Brice.

WILLIAM M. LOVE, M. D. Three successive generations of the Love family have produced eminent and most capable physicians and surgeons. Dr. William M. Love began his career as a physician and surgeon nearly forty years ago, and has practiced at McConnellsville, and for the past nine years at Chester. His father was a physician and surgeon who graduated from the Charleston Medical College seventy years ago, in 1849. A son of Dr. William M. Love made a brilliant record as an American soldier with the British and American armies in France during the World war.

William M. Love was born at McConnellsville in York County, South Carolina, in 1860. He represents one of the oldest families established in that part of the state. The founder of the family in South Carolina was Alexander Love, who married Margaret Moore in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1760. About 1765 Alexander Love came to what is now York County, South Carolina, settling on Fishing Creek, about a mile and a half from old Yorkville. At that time this community was a part of Craven County, North Carolina. After the separation from that state it was Craven County, South Carolina. Alexander Love was a member of the Provisional Congress which met at Charleston in 1775. Later he was a member of the South Carolina Legislature. When the district of which he was a resident was laid out it was named at his request York District in honor of his former home in Pennsylvania, and in later years it became York County. ♦

A descendant of this pioneer was Robert Mitchell Love, grandfather of Dr. William M. Love. The latter's parents were Dr. Robert and Jane (Hemphill) Love. The Hemphills are also a distinctive South Carolina family, and some of the important facts in their history are told on other pages of this publication.

William M. Love was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston in 1881, just thirty-two years after his father's graduation. He practiced in his home town of McConnellsville until 1910, when he removed to Chester. Here he has enjoyed a large practice both in medicine and surgery, and is also the possessor of substantial property resources. He is a member of the County, State, Tri-State, Southern and American Medical associations.

Doctor Love married Miss Mamie E. Carter, mem-



J. F. Harris.

ber of an old and prominent family of the state. Their two sons are Robert C. and Dr. Samuel Glenn Love. The former is in the drug business at Chester.

Dr. Samuel Glenn Love was born at McConnellsville in 1892, was educated in the high school there and in Davidson College in North Carolina. He spent one year of medical study in the Charleston Medical College and three years in the University of Maryland, graduating in 1914. He spent a year as an interne in the University Hospital at Baltimore, and then took up general practice with his father at Chester. In April, 1917, when America declared war on Germany, he volunteered in the Medical Reserve Corps. Soon after being sent to Washington he was "loaned" to the British Government and was assigned to duty in the Leith War Hospital at Seafeld, Scotland, in August, 1917. He remained at that post of duty until January, 1918, and after that was in the hospital service at Leith until March. He was then in training camp at Blackpool and on the 15th of March was sent to France. In June, 1918, he was returned to the American Army and was assigned to Red Cross Hospital Unit No. 110. With that unit he remained until after the signing of the armistice. From the beginning of America's cooperation as a national force with the great offensive in the summer of 1918 Doctor Love was in active and constant service at the front. He was surgeon on the casualty operating teams throughout the Chateau Thierry battles. The organization to which he belonged began its serious work at Villiers-Dancourt and continued throughout the Argonne-Meuse drive. His work was "battle-casualty" surgery. As the casualties were very high his work was arduous. He was gassed and frequently exposed to bombing operations on the part of the enemy. He received the highest commendations from his superior officers for his untiring devotion to duty, his surgical skill, his coolness and good judgment, and his conscientious deportment. On returning to America in March, 1919, he was discharged. The year of 1919 he was resident surgeon in Park Hospital in New York City.

JAMES TEAGUE HARRIS of Spartanburg, is a man of exceptional business judgment and ability, and has that rare faculty of being able to recognize hidden values and develop latent possibilities where they had never been suspected. He is a large property owner and has developed some of the most successful enterprises in bringing into profitable use and enjoyment the natural resources of the state.

Mr. Harris was born at Waterloo, Laurens County, in 1855. At the age of six years his right hand and arm were accidentally crushed between the cogs of a cane mill so that he has lived his life with the use of a sturdy left hand only.

Through his paternal grandmother, Jane McJunkin, he is a descendant of Samuel and Anne Logan McJunkin, Revolutionary patriots of Union County, and through his mother, Jane Teague, of the Garys, Griffens and Teagues of Newberry.

He was sent to Wofford College for his education, but the death of his father, besides losses attendant upon the war, forbade a college course, and while a mere boy began to work with a zest and

determination to do things despite difficulties that has remained with him through all his business career.

Probably his two most conspicuous successes were his development of the Harris Lithia Springs in Laurens County and White Stone Lithia Springs in Spartanburg County. Mr. Harris bought the original property of the Harris Lithia Springs at not much more than \$7 an acre. In recent years it was sold to an Augusta corporation for \$100,000. In the meantime Mr. Harris had conducted the property himself, and by judicious advertising had given a well justified fame to the springs and their lithia water. He also bought and developed the White Stone Springs in Spartanburg County in much the same manner and with equal financial success, having sold it for \$100,000. The White Stone Lithia Water was awarded first honors in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 and also at other fairs and expositions. While Mr. Harris was active manager he spent a large amount of money for publicity purposes, and improved the property with buildings and other facilities so as to make it a convenient meeting place for a number of state conventions of professional, business and political organizations.

Mr. William P. Harris, a brother of James T., died November, 1919. He had become noted as an exponent of advanced agriculture in South Carolina and was one of the famous potato growers in the South. He introduced the Lookout Mountain potatoes to South Carolina, and won many prizes and honors on his agricultural products. Clemson College awarded him a certificate for merit and achievement in agricultural production.

Mr. Harris has made his home in Spartanburg since 1896, and numerous examples of his enterprise might be adduced. He organized the Bank of Spartanburg, has erected some sixty or seventy residences in the city, also the Harris Building, a business block with offices on the second floor, and at a time when Spartanburg was greatly in need of a theater building he put up the Harris Theater, one of the most popular institutions in the city. Mr. Harris also owns a large amount of farm land in Spartanburg County and directly supervises its management. He is a very busy man and his business tends toward the side of public benefit and the public welfare always.

In 1883 Mr. Harris married Miss Mamie Boyd, daughter of Rev. George M. and Mary Thompson Boyd. Their three children are James T. Harris, Jr., his associate in business; Miss Marie Harris, a teacher of French phonetics and language, and Mrs. Merton Warren Brush, of Spring Hill Farm, Campobello.

WILLIAM PRESSLY ROBINSON, of a prominent family of that name in Lancaster County, has turned his talents and energies to effective purpose in the profession of law, and there is probably no member of the Lancaster bar with a clientele of more generous proportions and made up of more important interests.

Mr. Robinson was born at Lancaster in 1875, a son of Nathaniel P. and Elizabeth A. (Lathan) Robinson. His father, who died three miles north of Lancaster July 12, 1919, was a lifelong farmer

and a man of wide influence in his community. He was born November 20, 1848, and in the fall of 1864 became a member of a company of state troops made up of sixteen year old boys. He saw four months of service for the Confederacy. After the war he devoted his years to farming. He was for forty years an active member and official of the Shiloh Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, serving as deacon and elder. He and his wife had five children: Mrs. D. M. Walkup, Rev. Dr. R. L. Robinson (president of the Woman's College at Due West), William P., Mrs. N. B. Cousar, and A. B. Robinson. The mother of these children died in 1909.

William Pressly Robinson graduated from Erskine College at Due West in 1901, and in 1905 finished his law course in the University of South Carolina. For fifteen years he has practiced law at Lancaster. He early achieved a place of standing in his profession, and has acquitted himself with credit in handling a general practice, including representation of such interests as the Farmers Bank & Trust Company of Lancaster, of which he is attorney and director, the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Heath Springs, and several other corporations. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1908 and served one term. During the war period besides the service he rendered as a member of the Legal Advisory Board, he was a popular speaker and worker in behalf of the Liberty Loan campaigns, Red Cross drives and other patriotic causes.

Mr. Robinson is an active member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Lillie Belle Neely of Ebenezer, York County, daughter of John B. Neely. They have two children, Charles Neely and Susie Robinson.

EDWIN R. LUCAS, who left the University of South Carolina to take a position in a bank at Spartanburg, was connected with financial institutions over the Carolinas and subsequently engaged in the cotton industry. Mr. Lucas is now manager, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Baldwin Cotton Mills at Chester.

These mills and the surrounding village constitute one of the model industrial communities of the South. Originally the business was known as the Wylie plant of the Hampton Mills, but the business was bought by the Baldwin interests of New York in June, 1916, and has since been known as the Baldwin Cotton Mills. Under the present ownership many notable improvements have been made, especially in the upbuilding of the mill village, the beautification of the surroundings, and increased efficiency in the plant and increased comforts and facilities of living to the people who depend upon the industry as their source of livelihood. The mills are capitalized at \$600,000, and the machinery consists of over 31,000 spindles and nearly 800 Draper looms. The output is sheetings and yarns. About 800 people find employment in the mills, and most of them live in the mill village consisting of several streets of attractive cottages, with a modern school building, a well equipped library, community center, churches, Young Men's Christian Association, playgrounds and various organizations for the expression of the community spirit of social, religious and benevolent activities. During 1919 the company

erected two handsome hotels, one for men and one for women, these furnishing comfortable quarters for the unmarried employees.

Edwin R. Lucas, who was born at Hartsville, Darlington County, South Carolina, in 1870, is a member of an historic family of lower South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Lucas, was sent here on a mission by the English government in colonial times to establish the rice planting industry in lower Carolina. One result of his efforts was the establishment of the first rice mill in the state. Mr. Lucas is a son of Dr. Benjamin Simmons and Ella S. (King) Lucas. His father, also a native of Darlington County, was a physician and saw four years of service in the Confederate Army, being Captain of Company A in the 7th South Carolina Infantry.

Edwin R. Lucas continued his education by graduation from South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, in 1889. He was then in Spartanburg two years connected with the First National Bank, then became cashier of the Greenville Savings Bank at Greenville and later cashier of the City National Bank of the same city, and subsequently was cashier and resident manager of the Blue Ridge Bank at Asheville, North Carolina. On leaving Asheville he entered the cotton business at Walhalla, South Carolina, and left the Walhalla Cotton Mills to come to Chester on January 1, 1916. Since then he has been general manager of what is now the Baldwin Cotton Mills of Chester.

Mr. Lucas married Miss Susan Arnette, who was born and reared in the old Monticello section of Fairfield County. Their three children are Eleanor Simmons, William E. and Susanne.

HON. MARTIN F. ANSEL. Governor Martin Frederick Ansel, who left the Governor's chair eight years ago, is today regarded as one of the state's most distinguished and useful citizens, as for four years he was its distinguished chief executive. Many well informed students regard Governor Ansel's two administrations as among the most impressive and important in the political history of South Carolina. Not even Rutledge, McDuffie or Hampton, declares one writer, "can furnish a career more interesting, more helpful or more inspiring in true worth and honest endeavor than the well poised, self-trained, mild mannered man who held the reins of government for the four years from 1906 to 1910."

Martin Frederick Ansel was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 12, 1850, son of John J. and Frederika (Bowers) Ansel. When he was a child his parents moved to Walhalla, Oconee County, in the upper part of the state, and the home where he lived as a boy is still occupied by members of the Ansel family. Though an extreme youth at the time, the features and events of the great war made a lasting impression upon Governor Ansel. Those critical times not only made him thoughtful and serious in advance of his years, but developed self reliance and initiative that compensated somewhat for the lack of opportunity to enjoy a college education. His early training was received in the common schools of Walhalla. He studied law under Major James H. Whitner, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, when he was only twenty years of age. For four years he practiced at Franklin in North



Yours Truly
W. S. Foxworth

Carolina, but in January, 1876, began his long residence at Greenville, South Carolina, from which he was called to the governor's mansion in Columbia and to which he returned upon the close of his second term as governor. He began participation in politics actively at the time of the reorganization of the state government and the restoration of white rule under the leadership of Hampton. Young Ansel was one of the most ardent adherents of Hampton, and was even then recognized as a man who could execute as well as receive orders and responsibilities. But he was in the full tide of a successful law practice before he became a candidate on his own account. In 1882, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1884 and 1886. In 1888 he was made solicitor for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and held that office for twelve consecutive years, until 1901. It was his work as solicitor or prosecuting attorney that first brought him a wide spread reputation among the people of South Carolina. He was a candidate for governor in 1902, and in 1906, after one of the hardest fought campaigns in recent years, was nominated governor with a majority of about 10,000 out of a possible voting population of 90,000. He was re-elected in 1908, and held office until the beginning of 1911. In January of the latter year he resumed practice at Greenville.

It is possible to note in only a limited way the outstanding features in Governor Ansel's administration of state affairs. His first act, and the one which made his administration memorable in the history of the state, was the abolition of the State Dispensary Law, under which for several years a system of liquor selling by the state had been carried on. As is well known, the State Dispensary system was abolished, leaving the matter to local option whether each county should have a county dispensary, and before the close of Governor Ansel's second term only six counties in the state maintained such a dispensary.

Governor Ansel had a very busy and business like administration. From the time that his own professional career was assured he has given much thought to the problem of public education, a problem in which his own early life was involved, and he has never lost an opportunity to improve and broaden the opportunities for the youth of his state. While governor he set a valuable precedent by making an official visit to every educational institution and almost every school in South Carolina. Such an impulse was given to popular education that about 150 additional high schools were established. "This alone," declared Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina, "is an achievement of which any executive might well be proud and which will give the administration a permanent place in the history of the state for all time."

Governor Ansel was a member of the Executive Committee of the first Governors' Conference called by the late President Roosevelt and held at the White House in 1908. In the Governors' Conference in 1910, also held at Washington, he prepared, printed in pamphlet form, and read at the request of that body "A Brief Review of the Law of Extradition." In 1912 and again in 1916 Governor Ansel, at the request of the chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the National Democratic Executive Committee,

made an extensive campaign speaking tour of the northern and middle western states.

Governor Ansel is a man of deep piety and strong convictions, is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Greenville, and has always been generous of his time and service while a member of various boards of charitable and civic institutions. His home life has been a very beautiful and happy one. February 21, 1878, he married Ophelia A. Speight, who died December 25, 1895. On August 23, 1898, he married Mrs. Addie R. Harris, of Pickens, South Carolina. Governor Ansel has two children: Mrs. Gertrude Ansel Worley and Mrs. Frederika Ansel Bunch, and a stepson, Capt. Henry H. Harris.

WILLIAM STACY FOXWORTH. The dominating characteristic of a great American whose life was one long service of benefit to mankind and his country was described as a constant and presevering eagerness to "do the duty that lay nearest." Apparently that has been the sum of the practical philosophy of William Stacy Foxworth, one of the leading business men, bankers and philanthropists of South Carolina.

He was born near the Town of Marion April 23, 1854, son of Wesley Samuel and Ann Eliza (Woodward) Foxworth, members of substantial planting families of Marion County. As a boy he entered school at Marion. Early in his school career his father went into the army, enlisting in Tucker's Cavalry at the outbreak of the war. He died while a Confederate soldier, leaving his widow with five children, William being the oldest. The son had to do the chief part in looking after the family and an added source of discouragement was many debts which had accumulated, partly as a result of his father's too willingness to become security for friends. In 1866, through an accident, William S. Foxworth lost his right arm. Up to that time he had felt equal and adequate to the duties and burdens of life, but with his physical abilities thus impaired permanently it was perhaps only natural that he gave way to a period of despondency. In the meantime his mother secured him the privileges of a good private school at Marion, and after the advantages of that institution he was able to secure a place as a teacher and his prospects immediately brightened. After that he went steadily ahead, doing his work, and doing what he could for his mother and other members of the family, at the same time looking out for his own future. By 1879 he had accumulated less than \$1,000 of capital and with that began a business career. The turning point in his career came when he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and since then, placing his reliance on the rock of Christian religion, his capacity for business and his ability for service have been greatly expanded. His mercantile interests at Marion grew, and he has become the actuating influence in many local enterprises. Mr. Foxworth has been president of the Planters Bank of Marion from the date of its organization, was one of the organizers and is vice president of the Marion Manufacturing Company, one of the leading cotton mills of that section of the state, is a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of the Augusta Northern Railroad, and several times has been an alderman of his home city.

Not the amassing of wealth, but the expenditure of his means for the broadest possible benefit of hu-

manity has been the chief purpose in Mr. Foxworth's career for many years. It is said that after he had accumulated \$100,000 he determined to use every addition to his capital for religious and philanthropic purposes. He has been one of the most prominent Methodist laymen in constructive missionary work both at home and abroad. He maintains a missionary in China, where the "Marion Station" has long been an outpost of Christian faith in that country. He has also helped educate many boys both for business and the ministry. For many years he was a steward in his home church and in 1908 was elected district lay leader of the Layman's Missionary movement for the Marion district.

February 4, 1882, Mr. Foxworth married Miss Catherine Smith, daughter of James Smith of Robeson County, North Carolina. To their marriage were born six children.

FURNEY RHEM HEMINGWAY. One of the younger members of the South Carolina bar, Mr. Hemingway has already established himself securely in the practice of his profession at Kingstree.

He was born in Williamsburg County, February 19, 1889, son of Allard Belin and Mary Louise (Britton) Hemingway. His father was a farmer and also a merchant. The son was educated in public schools and graduated from the Academic Department of the University of South Carolina with the A. B. degree in 1912. Following his graduation he taught school three years and then after a thorough education in law was admitted to the bar in 1919 and began practice at Kingstree.

Henry Orr Britton, who was one of the boy soldiers of the Confederacy in the War between the States, and had three sons in the World war, has been a lifelong resident of Williamsburg County and for the past twelve years has filled the office of clerk of court.

Mr. Britton was born at Indiantown, Williamsburg County, August 15, 1848, son of Thomas Nelson and Rebecca Ervin (Gordon) Britton. He grew up on his father's plantation, had a public school education, and on September 1, 1864, was enrolled in the Confederate army as a private in Company E of the Seventh Infantry. He performed the soldier duties required of him until the close of the great struggle in April, 1865. Following the war he took up civil pursuits as a farmer, and farming and planting has been his occupation for over half a century.

Mr. Britton served eleven years as deputy sheriff of Williamsburg County, and was elected to his present office as clerk of court in 1906. He gave much of his time to various patriotic activities during the war, and has since been deeply interested in a plan for compiling and preserving short biographies of every soldier and sailor representing Williamsburg County in the great war.

Mr. Britton is a deacon of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Britton's first marriage was to Miss Carrie Ford, and he has one child by that marriage, Ula, who is the wife of W. S. Booth, of Manor, Georgia. In February, 1889, he married Mary A. Daniel of Williamsburg County. They are the parents of four children. Mary, is Mrs. F. J. Watson, of St. Matthews, South Carolina. The three sons are Harry, John Daniel and William

Johnson. Harry entered the service in May, 1918, and served overseas with the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment in the Eighty-first Division. John Daniel spent the greater part of his enlistment period with a supply company at Camp Sevier. William Johnson went with the Federalized National Guard of South Carolina to the Mexican border in June, 1916, and afterwards entered the World war as a member of the Charleston Light Dragoons, and was with the division headquarters of the Thirtieth Division in France.

WILLIAM MARSHALL BRIDGES. Born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, July 21, 1885, the only son of William Pressley and Harriet (Padgett) Bridges. Attended the public schools of Spartanburg and was graduated from Furman University (A. B.) in the year 1913. Thereafter studied law at Wake Forest College and the University of South Carolina and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. Entrance upon his professional career was made at Hendersonville, North Carolina, where, during the course of several years, he built up a good clientele. With the entrance of our country into the World war he was designated as counsel for the Exemption Board of his county, serving at the same time as Food Administrator for the County of Henderson. Like so many attorneys during the trying period of the war, personal aggrandizement and desires were forgotten in service to his country.

In the early part of 1919 he returned to his native state, locating at Florence, South Carolina, and associated with three other young men in the practice of law under the firm name of Arrowsmith, Muldrow, Bridges & Hicks.

On the third day of November, 1915, Mr. Bridges married Leila Mai McKenzie, the only daughter of Leila (Pettigrew) McKenzie and Joseph Sanders McKenzie, of Bannockburn. To this union has been born one daughter, Mai McKenzie Bridges.

JOHN FRASER LIVINGSTON, who died at Columbia, February 23, 1919, was president of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad. He was working as an office boy in a railroad station in North Carolina when sixteen years of age. He began with the road of which he became president, as an agent more than a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Livingston was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, March 22, 1869, son of John F. and Fannie (McCaw) Livingston. His father was a planter before the war and served through that struggle as a lieutenant of cavalry in the Confederate army and afterwards became a merchant.

His aged mother is still living and he was also survived by a sister and two brothers, one of the latter being J. B. Livingston of Charleston.

John F. Livingston, Jr., had very limited educational advantages in the common schools. His first experience in railroading was at Gastonia, North Carolina. In September, 1886, he came to Columbia and was clerk to the agent of the South Carolina Railroad for several years. In 1892 he became agent at Newberry of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad, and from 1895 to 1897, was soliciting agent at Columbia. He was then made commercial agent, handling the freight, passenger and



Carl R. Epp, M.D.

general traffic of the road, and in May, 1912, became president of this important South Carolina road.

By his close attention to business and intelligent direction of the affairs of the company he greatly improved both the physical and financial condition of this well known South Carolina railroad.

Mr. Livingston was a member of the Columbia Club, a Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church.

November 12, 1895, he married Miss Mattie Caldwell Withers of Columbia. Of the five children born to them, two survive, namely: Otis Withers and Sarah Margaret. The son who was born September 14, 1897, at the close of the great war was at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

CARL BELDEN EPPS, B. S., Ph. G., M. D. A prominent Sumter physician, whose special talents have brought him to rank as one of the leading surgeons of his native state, Carl Belden Epps, was born near Kingstree, South Carolina, March 7, 1882.

His parents were Isaac and Charlotte Susan (Dickson) Epps. His father was a farmer and a tutor. Doctor Epps attended public schools, had a private teacher, was also a student in the Cokesbury Conference School, and graduated from the literary department of the University of South Carolina in 1903 with the B. S. degree. In 1906 he took the degree Ph. G. from the South Carolina College of Pharmacy, but that was only a step toward his medical training. He graduated in May, 1911, from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, and then spent one year as externe and interne in Roper Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina. He has also attended surgical clinics in the Post-Graduate College and Hospital in New York, and completed a course in operative surgery in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Since leaving Roper Hospital he has practiced medicine and surgery in Sumter, South Carolina. Doctor Epps is a member of the Sumter County, South Carolina, Southern and American Medical associations and is former secretary of the County Society. He served as assistant surgeon to Tuomey Hospital for four years, and in 1918, succeeded the late Dr. S. C. Baker as operative surgeon. During the war he was surgeon on the medical advisory board for the Eighth District, including Sumter, Lee, Clarendon and part of Orangeburg counties. He volunteered for service in the Medical Department of the United States army in August, 1918, but was never ordered out. While a literary student at the university he was one of the editors of the Carolinian and in the Medical College was editor in chief of the Aesculapian. Doctor Epps is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

November 28, 1916, he married Miss Mary Purdy, a daughter of Judge R. O. Purdy. They have two children, Mary Purdy and Carl Belden, Jr.

ROBERT E. ABELL, M. D. While he was trained in general medicine and as a physician, Doctor Abell during his active career has devoted himself exclusively to surgery, a field in which his talents and achievements have won him a particularly high place. Doctor Abell was the founder and is chief surgeon of the Chester Sanatorium and practically

all his professional interests are centered in that institution. He attained the rank of captain in the Medical Reserve Corps during the European war.

Doctor Abell was born at Lowryville in Chester County in 1887, a son of J. L. and Sophie (Erwin) Abell. He spent about three years in Davidson College of North Carolina and took his medical education in the University of Maryland. He graduated with the M. D. degree in 1912 and then spent three years in the Maryland University Hospital where he had rare opportunities for experience and training in surgery.

Returning to his native county in 1915 he established himself at Chester and in the same year founded the Chester Sanatorium, of which he is chief surgeon. The success of the sanatorium has led its stockholders to greatly develop and improve its facilities. Henceforth the hospital under Doctor Abell's management seems destined to take its place among the best institutions of the kind in the state.

Doctor Abell after joining the Medical Reserve Corps was attached to the base hospital at Camp Jackson with the rank of lieutenant, subsequently assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 26, and with that organization went to France in October, 1918. He was immediately assigned to service in the advance zone of operations within gun range and was promoted to captain. At the time of the signing of the armistice he had been recommended for promotion to major. He remained in France until January 16, 1919, and was mustered out of service on February 2.

Doctor Abell is consulting surgeon for the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and is chief surgeon for the Lancaster & Chester Railway, and Carolina and North Western Railway. He is a member of the County, State, Tri-State, Southern and American Medical associations. He is also a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston, and is a deacon in the Presbyterian church at Chester. Doctor Abell married Miss Alice Glenn, a daughter of Hon. J. Lyles Glenn of Chester of one of the most prominent families in that section of the state. Doctor and Mrs. Abell have a son, Robert Ephraim Abell, Jr.

ROBERT REID BERRY, M. D. Representing some of the sturdy family elements in Spartanburg County, Doctor Berry has made his own active career a source of service and benefit not only in his profession but as a citizen in the community of Buffalo in Union County.

He came there fresh from medical school in 1901. Buffalo is the home of the Buffalo plant of the Union-Buffalo Mills, and has a large and unusually intelligent and progressive mill population. It is just such a community as a physician ambitious to make the most of his profession, not so much for himself as for others, would find most attractive. Doctor Berry for fifteen years has been extremely busy in his practice as a physician and surgeon. He has been almost equally absorbed in a broad range of civic duties, particularly in recent years.

During the war he was member of the local selective draft board for Union County and its

medical examiner and to that work devoted much of the time which ordinarily would have been demanded by his private practice. At the present time, Doctor Berry is chairman of the body composed of township highway commissioners who have charge of the expenditure of over a million dollars for building good roads in Union County. This task is obviously one of great magnitude, representing one of the most vital improvements in that section of the state. It seems characteristic of the community to call upon Doctor Berry whenever a man of all around ability is needed for leadership in any public enterprise.

Doctor Berry was born near Reidville in Spartanburg County in 1877, a son of C. P. and Mary Elizabeth (Nesbitt) Berry. His father was born in the upper edge of Greenville County, and spent practically all his life on a farm near Reidville in Spartanburg County. Mary Elizabeth Nesbitt was a daughter of Joseph Nesbitt. The Nesbitts are a historic family of Spartanburg County, and some reference to the family is made on other pages of this publication.

Doctor Berry spent two years in the University of South Carolina, and studied medicine in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, now a part of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1901 and prior to coming to Buffalo spent one year in a Philadelphia hospital. He is a member of the County, State, Southern and American Medical associations and of the Presbyterian Church. Doctor Berry married Miss Sarah Palmer of Union County. They have five children: Robert R., Jr., James A., Walter P., Joseph Nesbitt and David Pinckney.

JOSEPH C. MCCALL. The community of Greenville has long come to look upon Joseph C. McCall as a citizen of invaluable service and influence. The work he has done in behalf of a better and more efficient city cannot be measured by the importance of any office or official honors bestowed upon him. He was formerly connected with one of the largest industrial corporations in upper South Carolina, the Victor-Monaghan Mills, of which he was the auditor and assistant secretary. On the 1st of August, 1919, he left the mills to become the secretary of the Hobbs-Henderson Company's department store, and he is also the secretary of the Hobbs Dry Goods Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions.

Mr. McCall was born in Trion, Georgia, in 1874, a son of E. J. and Frances (Campbell) McCall. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Greenville County, South Carolina, locating at Piedmont, where he secured his education. At the age of fifteen he came to Greenville, and that city has since been his home. He was employed in the grocery business, and followed it for about twelve years. In 1911 he became associated with the Victor-Monaghan Mills Corporation of Greenville, one of the great textile industries of the South and of the nation, leaving this large corporation to enter upon his present relations with the dry goods business.

For a number of years Mr. McCall has been one of the men upon whom has devolved the great-

est responsibility in the public and municipal affairs of Greenville. For two years he served as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners and two years as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. In 1916 he was elected a member of the City Council, representing the Fourth Ward, and in that body was a member of the finance committee and a member of the water committee. The water committee handled the negotiations under which the Paris Mountain Water Company, furnishing the municipal water supply, was bought by Greenville. Mr. McCall is no recent performer in civic office. He gives his time, his study, and all the wisdom and judgment which he would devote to the more important business. Such is his high character that it is often said of him that he "can have anything he wants" in the City of Greenville. He is a man of equal high standing in the financial and industrial world.

Mr. McCall is secretary of the Greenville Council of the United Commercial Travelers and a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Jessie McGee, who was born and reared in Abbeville County. Their three children are named Jessie, Mary France and Joseph C., Jr.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN ASHMORE, M. D. It was less than twenty-five years ago that the popular mind of the world was astounded by one of the remarkable discoveries of science, the "Roentgen Ray," named in honor of its discoverer, Prof. William Conrad Roentgen, who is still living. This remarkable discovery was known for many years as the X-Ray. Nothing has done more to facilitate surgery and eliminate guess work from medical and surgical diagnosis than the Roentgen Ray. A distinct science has been built up on the original discovery, and today every modern hospital and every surgeon, physician and dentist relies upon the data furnished by Roentgen-Ray laboratories.

It is as a specialist in Roentgenology that Dr. William Franklin Ashmore has made his services most notable. He is a physician and surgeon of long standing and practice, and is now giving all his time to his extensive laboratory, with its splendid and costly equipment as a Roentgenologist in Greenville.

He was born in Greenville County April 22, 1872. The old home place where he was born and reared was in a community known as Lenderman Post-office, eight miles south of Greenville, on the Fork Shoals Road. The Ashmores are an old and large family in Upper South Carolina, most of them having settled in Greenville County. Doctor Ashmore's father, Pascal A. Ashmore, was also born in Greenville County, and was one of four brothers who served as soldiers in the Confederate army.

At the age of twenty, Doctor Ashmore left home and entered the Atlanta Medical College, graduating in 1894, and for a quarter of a century has been a hard working member of his profession. He practiced the first two years in his native county, then for seven years in Oconee County, and from there removed to Anderson where he built up a large professional business and remained fifteen years. In order to get a more central location and have the



H. Frank Ashmore M.D.

widest possible scope for his special field he moved his home to Greenville in January, 1919.

He now limits all his work to Roentgenology and diagnosis. He took up that special line of work in 1908, and has acquired the most elaborate Roentgen-Ray equipment, not surpassed by that found in any hospital in the state. He furnishes practically all the high class work of this kind in Greenville and is Roentgenologist to the Greenville City Hospital. Doctor Ashmore is a member of the Greenville County, the State, Tri-State, Southern and American Medical associations, and is also a popular member of the Greenville social community.

He married for his first wife Miss Mamie Reid, of Oconee County. By that union he has one daughter, Mamie Elizabeth Ashmore. For his present wife he married Miss Lucia Cater, of Anderson County. They have two daughters, Thelma and Hazel.

WILLIAM BARNWELL, president of the National State Bank of Columbia, was born in Fort Motte, Orangeburg County, South Carolina, March 7, 1862, a son of Charles Heyward and Charlotte (Thomson) Barnwell. His father brought his family to Columbia in 1869 and became known among the prominent educators of the day, numbering among his pupils the present President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.

William Barnwell was but seven years of age when he came with his parents to Columbia, there growing to maturity and receiving his educational training under the careful supervision of his father. At the age of fourteen, he became bookkeeper in one of the mercantile establishments of the city, and ten years later began his career as a banker by accepting a position as teller in the Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia. Later he was engaged for a number of years in the real estate and insurance business.

In November, 1901, he organized the State Bank of Columbia, which began business with a capital of \$100,000. Mr. Barnwell was made cashier of the institution, and continued as such until January, 1909, when he was elected president, which position he has since continuously filled. In January, 1913, the bank was made a national bank, the capital was doubled and the name of The National State Bank of Columbia, was adopted. The institution has been highly successful from the start, reflecting in no uncertain manner the capable and careful management of its officers.

In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Barnwell is also vice president of the Palmetto Ice Company, is a member of the Episcopal Church, and holds membership in the Ridgewood Club, the Columbia Club, and the Columbia Kiwanis Club.

January 6, 1886, he married Miss Mary Utley, of Rome, New York, daughter of a well-known banker of that city. She died in 1916 and in September, 1917, Mr. Barnwell married Miss Mamie Taylor, of Ridgeway, South Carolina.

DELANO G. McALISTER is one of the veteran locomotive engineers of the Southern Railway. His home has been Columbia for thirty years and, besides being regarded as a leading representative of

the railroad men located in the capital city, he has taken a broadly public spirited part in all civic affairs, was a leader in various war drives, and is a director of one of the leading banks of the city.

He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1872, a son of John H. and Artelia (Smith) McAlister. The McAlisters have furnished several well known names in the history of Central North Carolina. His mother was a daughter of I. D. and Patsy (Daniels) Smith, the latter a member of the well known Daniels family of Mullins, South Carolina.

Delano G. McAlister had a common school education. He lost his parents when he was a boy and in 1888 at the age of sixteen he came to Columbia and went to work as a fireman on the old Richmond & Danville Railroad, now a part of the Southern System, with a run between Columbia and Charlotte. For thirty years he has been firing or piloting engines on that run, having been promoted to engineer at the age of twenty and since the age of twenty-five has had a passenger run. For his skillful, careful and efficient service he has many times been designated for special duty. His standing as a locomotive engineer is shown in the fact that the company has always selected him to take charge of presidential specials over his division. He has piloted many other special trains carrying important personages and parties.

Mr. McAlister is chairman of the South Carolina State Legislative Board for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Under the old form of city government he represented the Third Ward in the Board of Aldermen. He served as state chairman of the labor division in the War Savings Stamps Campaign, and also as a member of the Central Committee in the Liberty Loan Campaigns. Mr. McAlister is a member of the board of directors of the Liberty National Bank of Columbia and is also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In Masonic circles he has attained prominence as a member of both the York, and the Scottish Rites. He is past master of Acacia Lodge, No. 94; past high priest of Columbia Chapter, No. 5; past illustrious master of Union Council, No. 5; past commander of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; past grand patron of the South Carolina Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star; assistant rabban in Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston, and imperial representative from Omar Temple.

He married Miss Kate Bell of Walhalla, South Carolina. She is a niece on her mother's side of Judge Logan Bleckley, who was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. McAlister have one daughter, Miss Katharine McAlister.

JAMES A. SUMMERSETT, who died January 16, 1919, was prominent in the insurance and real estate business at Columbia and was for many years previously engaged in railroading, which was largely a family profession or occupation.

Mr. Summersett was born in New Hanover County, North Carolina, September 12, 1865, a son of Christopher H. and Mary (Hines) Summersett. His father was a railroad man of many years experience. The son acquired a common school edu-

cation, learned telegraphy and was an operator for a period of twenty-five years, being assigned to many stations and serving several different companies. He later became train master of the C. N. & L. Railroad until 1906. Mr. Summersett was a resident of South Carolina since 1890 and on leaving the railroad he entered the real estate and insurance business and became president of Summersett & Dial, Incorporated, one of the leading firms of its kind at Columbia, and this position he still held at his death.

Mr. Summersett took an active part in local affairs. During 1904-05 he was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and during that period twenty-nine new lodges were organized. He was also a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Grand Lodge, belonged to the Improved Order of Red Men and to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and to the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, having been instrumental in securing the charter and organizing the temple of that order.

October 19, 1888, he married Miss Anna Blackwell of South Carolina. They became the parents of six children: Nelle, a graduate of the University of South Carolina and of Randolph-Macon College, and now a high school teacher; James A., Jr., captain of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, who was on detached service during a greater part of the war and had command of the Ninety-Sixth Bombing Squadron; Ruth is the wife of Clyde H. Gandelock, private secretary to the general superintendent of the Southern Railway at Charlotte, North Carolina; Mattye is carrying on the business of Summersett and Dial, Incorporated, along the lines and principles as laid down by her father; Benjamin K. and Dorothy.

FRANKLIN CHALMERS ROGERS, whose name is particularly associated with the management of the First National Bank of Mullins, is a banker of twenty years' experience and also is interested in the local agriculture of Marion County.

He was born at Mullins February 1, 1870, a son of George Washington and Mary Ann (Smith) Rogers. His maternal grandparents were Stephen and Pollie (Huggins) Smith. He was educated in public schools and Wofford College, and up to 1900 his chief work was teaching. He then entered the Bank of Mullins as assistant cashier, but resigned in October, 1910, to assist in organizing the First National Bank of Mullins. This is one of the leading banks of Marion County, with a capital of \$50,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$25,000, and deposits of over \$500,000. Mr. Rogers is acting vice president and cashier. He is a director of the Bankers National Life Insurance Company of Orangeburg, South Carolina. He is also secretary and treasurer of the White Oak Camp Company, and is an ex-alderman of Mullins. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics and is a trustee of the Macedonia Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

June 6, 1898, he married Laura Louise Smith, daughter of Albert and Virginia (Collins) Smith.

Their four children are named Leon Chalmers, De Armond, Mary Louise and George Brailsford.

JESSE CLIFTON RIVERS is the present state warehouse commissioner of South Carolina, being the unanimous choice of the Legislature for that office, and beginning his service on March 1, 1920. He resigned his seat in the Legislature, where he had sat for six continuous years representing Chesterfield County, where Mr. Rivers has long been identified with farming and business affairs.

He was born in Chesterfield County at Mount Croghan, January 29, 1876. The Rivers family is one of the oldest in South Carolina. It was founded by three brothers, John B., William and Thomas, who came from England about 1750 and settled near what is now the city of Charleston. They owned large estates on the islands and were planters and slave owners. The head of this particular branch of the family was John B. Rivers. His son, Frederick Rivers, was a patriotic soldier, and many of his descendants have participated in the various wars of the country. Frederick Rivers was with Marion and his men, and was granted land in Chesterfield County for his services in the Revolution. These lands were in Chesterfield County, where the Rivers family were original settlers about 1785. Isaac Rivers, a son of Frederick Rivers, served with Jackson in the War of 1812, and was in the final battle of that war at New Orleans when the British were defeated. Frederick Rivers, a son of Isaac, was also a soldier, being a member of the Palmetto Regiment in South Carolina in the Mexican war.

The father of the state warehouse commissioner was Philip Rivers, who with five brothers, left home on the same day to enter the Confederate army, and only three returned when the war was over. They were all members of Company B, in the Twenty-sixth South Carolina Regiment. Philip Rivers married Haley Massey, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Massey family settled in Lancaster County near Waxhaw in the seventeenth century.

Jesse Clifton Rivers completed his high school course at Chesterfield and under a private tutor, John Davis, prepared for college. He entered Wofford College as a member of the class of 1894, but owing to sickness and misfortune in the family was unable to complete his course. His early experiences were farming near Mount Croghan in Chesterfield County, and in all subsequent years he has been interested in agriculture. He left the farm and in 1910 organized and managed a mercantile business at Mount Croghan, and was actively identified with that enterprise until 1915.

Mr. Rivers has been an important figure in the public life of Chesterfield County for many years. He served continuously by election from his home people, as magistrate from 1900 to 1914, seven consecutive terms. In 1914 he was chosen a member of the Legislature and was elected three times from Chesterfield County, serving six years. The Legislature chose him warehouse commissioner on February 19, 1920, for a term of two years. Mr. Rivers is what is known as a Ben Tillman democrat, and is affiliated with the reform wing of the party in South Carolina.



J. Chalmers Reym

He is a prominent member of the Masonic and Woodmen of the World orders. He has been worshipful master for ten years, serving Mount Croghan Lodge five years, and for the past five years has been master of Ruby Lodge. He was for fifteen years clerk of Mount Croghan Camp of the Woodmen, and is now consul commander of that camp. His church is the Methodist Episcopal and he is superintendent of the Sunday school at Mount Croghan.

October 21, 1895, Mr. Rivers married Miss Lou Gullledge. On September 1, 1901, he married Miss Mary Allen. His two children by his first marriage are Ruth W., now the widow of W. A. Simpson, and John L. Rivers. There are nine children by his second marriage, namely: Louis P., Leroy S., W. Howard, T. Duncan, George K., Bessie, Blanch, Lucy and Jessie.

WILLIAM JAMES CROSLAND, M. D. Coming of a family of physicians, Doctor Crosland after getting his degree, Doctor of Medicine, and spending a year in hospital practice at Charleston, located at Bennettsville twenty years ago, and as a professional man has made himself one of the invaluable citizens of that community, has been favored with a large and profitable practice and is one of the substantial members of the city and county.

He was born in Marlboro County, January 21, 1873. His great-grandfather, Edward Crosland, came to South Carolina from Virginia. The grandfather, Dr. William Crosland, was born in Marlboro County, the youngest of twelve children. He was a busy and able country doctor, and for many years looked after a large practice not only in Marlboro, but in adjoining counties. W. D. Crosland, father of Dr. William J., was born at Bennettsville, and at the age of sixteen entered the Confederate army. After the war he took charge of his father's estate, and spent most of his life in business affairs. He died at the age of forty-five. He married Sallie Weatherly, a native of Bennettsville, daughter of Colonel T. C. Weatherly, whose father came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania and was of Welsh and French ancestry. Col. T. C. Weatherly is remembered as a physical giant, standing six feet seven inches tall and weighing 425 pounds. For many years he was active in politics, and represented Marlboro County in the Legislature.

William James Crosland received his literary education at Wofford College, where he spent four years, and he also pursued the course of the South Carolina State Medical College at Charleston four years. He graduated in medicine in 1898, and the following year remained an attache of Roper Hospital. He located at Bennettsville in 1899. He is special physician for the Southern Cotton Oil Company, the Central Saw Mill Company and the B. & C. Railway Company, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Society and the Tri-State Association. Since coming to Bennettsville he has also acquired much valuable real estate in the town and is owner of several farms in the outlying district.

Dr. Crosland married for his first wife, Fannie China, a daughter of Dr. A. J. China of Sumter. After her death Margaret Kirkley of Camden be-

came his wife. She left four children: Margaret, Sarah, James and Annthroop. Doctor Crosland married for his second wife, Lucille Kirby of Warren County, Kentucky. They have one daughter, Lucile Kirby. Doctor Crosland is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner.

MOLTON ANCRUM SHULER. A graduate from the law school of the University of South Carolina in 1912, Mr. Shuler has been busily engaged in practice at Kingstree since that date, and has also found time to respond to many calls upon his abilities for community service and patriotic work.

Mr. Shuler is member of an old and prominent South Carolina family and was born in Orangeburg County, November 4, 1885, a son of Brown Rufus and Lulu C. (Richburg) Shuler. His father is a farmer. As a boy he lived in the country, attended country schools, was a student in Orangeburg College, and defrayed some of the expenses of his higher education by teaching two years in Aiken County. When he graduated from the University of South Carolina Law School in 1912 he was winner of the Joseph Daniel Pope medal for his work on the subject of Equity.

Some of his public services at Kingstree included four years as a member of the County Board of Education and as chairman of some of the war-work drives and member of the Legal Advisory Board during the war period. He is now mayor of Kingstree. He is a steward, lay leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, served as chairman of the minute men for the Kingstree district during the centenary campaign for the church, and is superintendent of the adult department of the Williamsburg County Interdenominational Sunday School Association.

October 12, 1915, Mr. Shuler married Miss Rebecca China Nettles.

JOHN DE SAUSSURE O'BRYAN. In the five years of his law practice at Kingstree Mr. O'Bryan devoted nearly two years to some phase of military or patriotic duty.

He was born at Heinemann in Williamsburg County, February 7, 1890, son of William M. and Mary Gertrude (Oliver) O'Bryan. His father was one of the substantial farmers of that county. The son acquired a liberal education, in private and public schools, in Clemson College, in the Presbyterian College, and graduated from the law department of the State University at Columbia in 1914. He at once began general practice at Kingstree and he is now associated with the firm, Stoll & O'Bryan, who handle a generous share of the important litigation in the local courts.

Mr. O'Bryan received his early military training as member of the second officers training camp beginning in August, 1917. On April 18, 1918, he joined the army as a private and subsequently was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. Most of his time was spent as an instructor of machine gunners. He was on duty until mustered out January 10, 1919.

In the meantime he had seen much active duty at home, serving as first chairman of the local exemption board, as chairman of the local Red Cross

Chapter, and as a member of the Legal Advisory Board and also as Food Administrator. Mr. O'Bryan is a Phi Kappa Phi college fraternity man and is also a Mason.

ROSCOE EVERETT WHITING, senior member of the law firm of Whiting & Baker at Florence, was formerly in the Federal service in the Philippines, and later at Washington, where he finished his legal education.

He was born at Newport, Maine, August 9, 1881, a son of Roscoe S. and Sarah (Prilay) Whiting. His father was a farmer and also an operator in the lumber and timber business of the Pine Tree state. Roscoe E. Whiting attended public schools and took his college course in Bowdoin College of Maine. He graduated in 1901, receiving a Phi Beta Kappa appointment, and the following four years he spent in the Philippine Islands as chief of the Land Tax Division of the Department of Assessments and Collections. On returning to this country he located at Washington, D. C., in 1906, and while studying law at the George Washington Law School, from which he graduated with distinction in 1909, he was also in the secret service division of the Treasury Department. He resigned his position in 1909, in which year he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar, and in October came to Florence, South Carolina.

Mr. Whiting during the past ten years has been one of the leading attorneys in this section of the state. He was formerly in practice with J. W. Ragsdale, under the firm name Ragsdale & Whiting, until after the election of Mr. Ragsdale to Congress. In 1914, he formed his present partnership with D. G. Baker.

Mr. Whiting is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Florence.

DAVID GORDON BAKER, who represents Florence County in the State Senate, has earned many distinctions as a lawyer and public leader in the City of Florence since beginning practice there in 1905.

He was born in Marion County, February 17, 1884, son of William W. and Sarah (Gordon) Baker. He grew up on his father's farm, attended district schools in his native county, and afterward entered the law department of the University of South Carolina, from which he received his degree in 1905. Since then he has been busily engaged in a general practice and is a member of the firm Whiting & Baker at Florence.

Mr. Baker is a former alderman of Florence and in 1918 was elected to his present seat in the State Senate. He is a Mason. April 25, 1906, he married Julia C. Badger, of Dillon, South Carolina. They have two children, Badger and William.

LOUIS WILLIAM GILLAND. Taking up the same profession which his father Thomas M. Gilland honored for many years in Williamsburg County, Louis William Gilland has been a practicing lawyer at Kingstree for seventeen years and has also been one of the leaders in public affairs, deserving of the confidence and support of the best people.

He was born at Kingstree May 23, 1880, son of Thomas M. and Louise (Brockington) Gilland. His early education was acquired in public schools,

in the University of South Carolina, from which he graduated A. B., in 1902, and then in the law department until graduating in 1903. His sound learning and industry early gave him a creditable position in his profession. In 1907 he was called upon to serve as mayor of Kingstree, holding that office until 1911, and again was similarly honored from 1917 to 1919. For several years he was also a member of the County Board of Education and is a trustee of the graded school system of Kingstree. He was chairman of the exemption board during the war. Mr. Gilland is a director of the Wee-Nee Bank, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

April 18, 1906, he married Miss Nell Crawford Flinn. They have four children, James Smyth, William Flinn, Ann Brockington and Louis William, Jr.

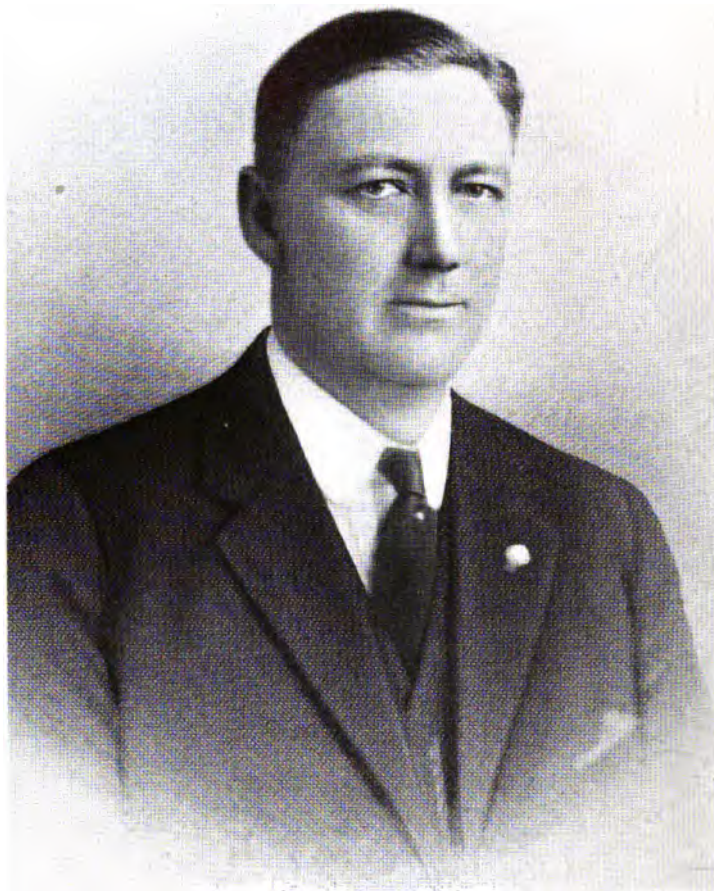
HENRY LEE SCARBOROUGH of Sumter is an apostle of better farming, particularly better cotton, better hogs and better methods of farm management. He is a man of varied interests and activities, but his life has been largely centered and anchored in the soil.

His father was the late Wilson DuPre Scarborough, who died November 3, 1915, and was one of the most useful and public spirited men of his generation in Sumter County. He was born in that county July 3, 1842, grew up on a farm, had a limited education, leaving college during his first year to enter the Confederate army. He served a few months in Virginia, then became a private in Company E of the Palmetto Battalion of Light Artillery, was soon appointed sergeant and later promoted to senior second lieutenant. Toward the close of the war he commanded a heavy battery and was in the last fight at Bentonville, North Carolina. He was made a captain of his company the war closing before he received his commission. He took an active part in reconstruction days, particularly in preventing violent outbreaks in his part of the state. He held many local offices, being chairman of his board of education, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1878, and in 1880 and in 1892 was elected to the State Senate, but lost his seat by fraud. He married Gertrude Camilla Spencer.

Henry Lee Scarborough was born at Bishopville in Sumter County June 9, 1866, and was educated in subscription and public schools and spent one year in The Citadel and two years in the University of South Carolina. He is a member of the Clariosophic Literary Society and Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. As a boy he accustomed himself to the work of his father's plantation and for many years has been one of the leading farmers and planters of Sumter County. He has also been an extensive cotton buyer and lumber manufacturer. He served as treasurer of Sumter County four terms, beginning in 1894, and left a most creditable record when he voluntarily retired from office at the end of eight years. He was also for six years commissioner of public works at Sumter and in 1912 was elected clerk of court and again in 1916 for a second term of four years. During the war he was a member



H. L. Scarborough



Chester M. Goady

of the draft board. He is a member of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of South Carolina and is also deeply interested in the Sumter County Fair Association. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years, is superintendent of the Sunday school, director of the Sumter Young Men's Christian Association, is a Royal Arch Mason, Woodman of the World and has held the chief chairs of both these orders. Also a member of the Travelers' Protective Association having represented the South Carolina Division in several national conventions. January 17, 1889, he married Miss Leonora Emma Eichelberger of Manning, South Carolina. Their one son is Alfred Scarborough, born June 20, 1893, who graduated from Davidson College, North Carolina, in 1915, and has since been engaged in farming at Eastover, South Carolina. He was a member of the Beta Theta Phi college fraternity at Davidson and represented his chapter in the National Convention in 1914. He was president of the student body in his senior year, president of Eumenean Literary Society and president of the Pan-Hellenic Council of the college. He is also a Mason, being a Knight Templar and Shriner, and a Knight of Pythias, and is an elder in his Sunday school. He was rejected for military service in the war, but took a very prominent part in all local war and patriotic movements. Alfred Scarborough married Miss Sarah Hamer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hamer of Hamer, South Carolina, on November 8, 1916. They have one son, in the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of Robert Lee, born September 29, 1918.

JUDGE ERNEST MOORE, who forty years ago succeeded to the practice of his honored father at Lancaster, and is now in his second term as judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, is a member of the Scotch-Irish Moore family which came originally from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania, and about the middle of the eighteenth century established homes in North and South Carolina. Those coming to South Carolina located in Lancaster, York and Chester counties.

Judge Moore's ancestor who located in York County had a grant of land from the King of England. That land has been owned by some member of the Moore family continuously unto the present time. This old ancestral heritage is in the southern part of York County about twelve miles from the City of York.

Judge Ernest Moore is a son of William A. and Nancy (Ross) Moore, and was born December 5, 1856, in York County, though his parents at the time lived in Lancaster County. William A. Moore was born in York County in 1820 and died at his home in Lancaster in 1878. He was a lawyer from early manhood until his death and his professional career was centered at Lancaster. Prior to the war he represented his county in the Legislature, and was especially distinguished for his sound qualities and learning as a lawyer. His wife was a daughter of John M. Ross, who in antebellum times was an ordinary or county judge of the old York district, while on her maternal side she was a niece of Gen. D. H. Hill, a native of

York County and one of the most distinguished leaders of the Confederacy.

Ernest Moore acquired his early education in private schools and was graduated in the class of 1878 from the law department of Washington and Lee University. His father died about the time of his graduation and he succeeded to his large practice and his high merits and all around abilities gained him a front rank in the Lancaster bar which he has maintained through four decades. Like his father he has been devoted to his professional interests, and only in recent years has accepted the burdens of public office. Several times by appointment from the governor he served as special judge. In 1914 he was elected Circuit judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, comprising York, Chester, Lancaster and Fairfield counties, and was re-elected in 1918.

Judge Moore and family are member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Mary Hall in 1883. Her father was the late Rev. Dr. W. T. Hall, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman and for many years professor of theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have seven children: William Ross, Maude, Nannie Hill, Marion, Dorothy, Ernest, Jr., and Eliza Witherspoon Moore.

The son, William Ross Moore, was commissioned a lieutenant after a period of training at Fort Oglethorpe, and was assigned to duty with the Coast Artillery. He was with the Expeditionary Forces in France nearly a year.

CHESTER M. GOODYEAR, who has for many years been identified with the cotton industry in various phases, has given Greenville one of its newer and more distinctive industries, having a large plant for the manufacture of cotton waste.

Mr. Goodyear was born at Augusta, Georgia, about forty years ago, son of Alfred R. and Sophia (Payne) Goodyear. His mother was born in Georgia. His father, a native of Connecticut, went to Augusta, Georgia, in 1858. This is a branch of the famous Goodyear family of New England, of which Charles Goodyear, originator of India rubber manufacture, was a member.

Chester M. Goodyear was reared and educated in Augusta, and was seventeen years old when he had his first experience in cotton manufacturing. He has ever since been connected with some phase of cotton trade and cotton manufacture. Probably his most valuable experience was acquired in the Riverside Mills at Augusta, the largest plant in the world devoted to the manufacture of cotton waste, linters, etc. For several years Mr. Goodyear was selling agent of cotton mill waste, representing in that capacity something over ninety cotton mills in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Mr. Goodyear established his home at Greenville in 1915. In 1918 he established a plant in that city for the manufacture of cotton waste, linters, batting, and similar goods. This was a new industry in Greenville and was the only plant of its kind in the Piedmont region of the Carolinas. The business has rapidly grown and expanded, beginning with a capacity of 15,000 pounds of waste per day, and has since increased to over 100,000 pounds. In the sum-

mer of 1919 Mr. Goodyear began the construction of a modern steam drying plant for drying and reclaiming waste and damaged cotton, requiring an investment of about \$400,000. As the figures given would indicate, this plant is a large consumer and shipper of waste and damaged cotton, and reclaims a great amount of material that would otherwise be of no value and is converted into a shape for use in the regular channels of manufacture. According to the report of the Government Census Bureau for 1914, there were forty-nine such establishments in the United States producing cotton waste, using a capital of nearly \$10,000,000 and producing goods valued at over \$16,000,000. Thus Mr. Goodyear occupies a field which is productive in the highest sense of that term.

Mr. Goodyear is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Chapter, Council, Commandery and Shrine. He is also a member of Greenville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of the Kiwanis Club, San Souci Country Club, Poinsett Club, United Commercial Travelers, International Commercial Men's Association and Travelers Protective Association.

HARRISON P. GRIFFITH, JR., president and secretary of the Poole-Griffith Company, a wholesale grocery house that was organized October 1, 1916, in the midst of and in spite of war conditions has rapidly grown and extended its connections until it is one of the leading jobbing houses of upper South Carolina and covers the field for many years around Gaffney. An index of its rapid growth is found in the fact that during the first year the business practically doubled every month. Aside from the extent of the organization and the volume of its sales, the firm is noteworthy because of the youth, character and enterprise of the men at its head. The constituent partners are Claude B. Poole and Harrison P. Griffith, Jr., both of whom were hardly old enough to vote when they established themselves as independent business men and competitors in the wholesale grocery field. After the business had gotten fairly under way and had been a constant illustration of the kindness and rison P. Griffith, Jr., was called to military duty and spent seven months with the army in the Fourteenth Company of the Fourth Training Battalion stationed at Camp Jackson.

Mr. Griffith was born at Darlington, South Carolina, in 1895, and is grandson and namesake of the venerable and venerated Professor Harrison Patillo Griffith, whose life for half a century has been a constant illustration of the kindness and service that a single character may radiate in a community. Professor Griffith who is still living at Gaffney was born in the upper part of Lawrence County, South Carolina, February 25, 1837, a son of Stephen and Mary (Woodruff) Griffith. He was educated in the common schools and Furman University at Greenville, and in April, 1861, volunteered in the Confederate service, going out as lieutenant in the Fourteenth South Carolina Infantry, McGowan's Brigade. He was promoted to captain on the field and commanded his company in a number of great battles. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and again desperately wounded at the battle

of the Wilderness where he was shot through both feet and was in the hospital for six months. He was with the fighting forces of the Confederacy until May 6, 1865. In 1872 he moved from Lawrence to Spartanburg County, settling on a farm three miles south of Woodruff. He also put up a store and merchandised there. His long memory, however, is based not on his business record but on his career as an educator. Though well qualified for the work he had no intention of taking up the teaching profession. Local citizens had established a high school at Woodruff and finally induced Mr. Griffith to take charge. He built up a nice school under adverse circumstances, and served as its principal for eight years. In 1881 he was offered and accepted the presidency of Limestone College at Gaffney. This historic school for girls had been declining for several years, and needed just such a vigorous character as Professor Griffith to restore it to usefulness. Captain Griffith with characteristic patience and quiet determination made the school greater than ever, and is generally credited with having made Limestone College an institution in which all South Carolinians take pride. It is now rated as one of the successful schools of the South with a generous endowment to insure its future. Captain Griffith remained as president for fifteen years and since then though retired continues to do a small amount of teaching each session and holds something like an emeritus relation with the school.

The parents of Harrison P. Griffith, Jr., were Dr. S. H. and Lulu (Twitty) Griffith. His mother is still living. Doctor Griffith, who died at Gaffney in 1913, was a native of Lawrence County and died when his service and talents were coming into their appreciation and deserved usefulness. He was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Baltimore and began practice at Darlington, moving from there to Gaffney, where he was a prominent leader in his profession.

Mr. H. P. Griffith, Jr., was educated in Wofford College, and on leaving college in 1913 engaged in business at Gaffney. He is a member of the Elks fraternity and had the distinction of being the youngest exalted ruler the order ever had.

JOHN THOMAS DARWIN, M. D. In 1919 Doctor Darwin rounded out thirty years of consecutive work as a physician and surgeon. His has been a busy career and several communities have benefited by his presence as a capable, kindly and conscientious doctor. For the past thirteen years Doctor Darwin has made his home at Gaffney, the county seat of Cherokee County.

He is a member of one of the old and prominent families of York County where he was born in 1865, a son of Robert Russell and Mattie (Whitesides) Darwin. He is of English ancestry, and the original stock in England was the same from which the eminent scientist, Charles Darwin, descended. Doctor Darwin's great-great-grandfather came from England and settled in Virginia, and afterwards moved to South Carolina and located in the old Salem Church community in what is now Broad River Township in York County. John B. Darwin, great-grandfather of Doctor Darwin, was born in



Jack K. Watson.

Virginia, and went from York County into the Continental army to serve in the Revolutionary war.

Through his mature years and as a matter of taste and inclination, Doctor Darwin has cultivated those interests which make the man of genuine learning and broad culture. He was liberally educated in his youth, attending Kings Mountain Military School under Captain Bell, is a graduate of South Carolina College, and in 1899 received his degree from the medical department of the University of Maryland. He began practice at Blacksburg, then in York, now Cherokee, County, and in 1904 moved to his present home at Gaffney. He has a large general practice as a physician and surgeon, both in the city and surrounding country. Doctor Darwin is president of the Cherokee County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State and American Medical associations. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston.

By his first wife, who was Miss Mary Fleetwood, Doctor Darwin has four children: Dr. Robert Fleetwood Darwin, Lurline, Lucile and Frances. Doctor Darwin after the death of his first wife married Louise Meredith Sarratt of Gaffney. They have three children named Jack, Richard and Dan. His son, Dr. Robert Fleetwood Darwin, is a graduate of Wofford College at the age of seventeen and also a graduate of the dental department of the University of Maryland and is now successfully practicing at Dillon, South Carolina.

CAPT. JOSEPH E. HART, who was one of five brothers from South Carolina who served in various branches of the American army in the war with Germany, is a lawyer by profession, and a well known and successful cotton merchant at York.

He was born at York in 1888, a son of George W. S. and Ellen A. (Hackett) Hart. His father, a native of Charleston, has lived in York since 1874, and for many years has been prominent as a lawyer and citizen in that section of the state. Ellen A. Hackett comes of a well known York County family.

Capt. Joseph E. Hart was reared and received his early education in his native city, graduated from the University of South Carolina with the class of 1908, and took up the study of law in the office of his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1910, and conducted a successful business in his profession four years. He gave up the law to enter commercial lines, and was in a successful cotton business at York when the war came on.

He was a member of the National Guard of South Carolina for some years having been commissioned a second lieutenant in 1911. He was promoted to captain in June of the same year, and was assigned to service as supply officer of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry. On account of physical disability he was relieved of overseas duty and when the One Hundred and Eighteenth went to France he was assigned as supply officer of the Base Hospital at Camp Sevier, Greenville. He was one of the hard working men attached to that camp and was on duty until receiving his discharge in April, 1919. He then returned to York and entered the wholesale grocery business.

One of his brothers who achieved special distinction in the war is Rev. Oliver J. Hart, formerly assistant rector of St. Michael's Church in Charleston, a post which he resigned to go to France with the soldiers as chaplain. A brief paragraph that appeared in the spring of 1919 tells the story in brief: "Chaplain Oliver J. Hart of South Carolina has been cited for gallantry in action. On one occasion, seeing a neighboring regiment under heavy fire and the chaplain in difficulty ministering to so many wounded and dying, Captain Hart begged his commanding officer to be allowed to assist, and served bravely under fire."

Captain Hart married Miss Marie Moore of York. They have four children: Joseph E., Jr., Walter Moore, Marie and Ann.

JACK REYNOLDS WATSON. It is but a step from the successful management of large business interests to becoming the repository of public funds. A long step, admittedly, but one which has been made frequently to the betterment of the aspirant and the people at large. In business life, an individual must necessarily show his hand, must expose his ability, the strength of his personality, and the stand he takes on the fundamental principles governing society. Should he, at some future time, desire to step into public life, he must rely on his business record to give him support. He may be credited with the requisite knowledge and experience, but unless the foot-prints he has left behind him are clear and clean and in unshaken places, he cannot inspire confidence. If, however, he leaves behind him a series of imprints all leading unerringly in the right direction, he has established a foundation for his public life, and the step from business affairs to a representative position in the government is successfully accomplished. Of the men who have taken such a step in South Carolina, one whose long and clean business record had much to do with his choice for his present office, is Jack Reynolds Watson, treasurer of Dillon County.

Mr. Watson was born at Chester, South Carolina, October 7, 1878, a son of George G. and Mary E. (Lynn) Watson, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of York County, South Carolina. They reared a family of six children, all of whom grew to maturity: Ella, the wife of H. C. Race, of Amsterdam, Georgia; Jack Reynolds, of this notice; Madeline, the wife of Dr. C. Whittington, of Valdosta, Georgia; James Leslie, whose death occurred in 1918; Bertie, the wife of H. H. Ford, of Wilmington, North Carolina; and Nettie, the wife of W. T. Culpepper, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Jack Reynolds Watson was reared at Darlington, where he attended the public schools, and later went to the old St. John's Academy, from which he was graduated in 1898. At that time he engaged in the hardware business as bookkeeper and assistant manager of an establishment at Darlington, where he remained until 1901. Mr. Watson then came to Dillon, where he attached himself to the firm of J. W. Dillon & Son, and when this business was incorporated, some time later, as the J. W. Dillon & Son Company, he became secretary and manager thereof, which positions he held until appointed county treasurer in 1916. He still holds an

interest in the corporation. During the long period that he had been identified with business affairs at Dillon, Mr. Watson had impressed himself upon the community as a man of the highest ability and sterling integrity, and at the same time as one who was conscientious in his desire to see his adopted locality make strides in progress and advancement. Accordingly, his name was brought forward in 1916 as a prospective candidate for the county treasurer-ship of Dillon County, an office to which he was appointed October 10th of that year. In 1919 he was again appointed for the four coming years, by Governor Cooper. With such a personal record behind him, the present years of Mr. Watson's life are justly yielding the great satisfaction that has sprung from the sowings of his younger days. The seeds of duty and of high aspirations which he planted early in his life, and which he exhaustively cultivated with thrift and industry, and nurtured direct from his conscience, have already given their fruits to the harvest and the proceeds now furnish him with satisfaction that is priceless. His record in office is that of a thoroughly capable official, earnest in his efforts to preserve and further the public welfare and jealous in conserving the financial interests of the county of his adoption. He has large farming interests in Dillon County, the operations on which he personally supervises.

In 1903 Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Miss Maxine McLaurin, daughter of Duncan and Georgia (McCormick) McLaurin, and to this union there have been born two children: Jack and Maxine. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

THOMAS KINDRED VASSY. While one of the younger lawyers of the South Carolina bar, Thomas Kindred Vassy's early experiences, training and connections give him an interesting and prominent place in the profession. He is junior member of the law firm Dobson & Vassy at Gaffney.

He was born on a farm near Cowpens, then in Spartanburg, now Cherokee County, son of D. L. and Terriza (Watkins) Vassy. He had a farm environment during his boyhood, attended district schools, later the Gaffney High School, and took his literary and law courses in Wofford College and the University of South Carolina. He graduated in the literary course in 1910 and before actively taking up the study of law was principal of the Anderson High School. He returned to the University for his law course, also studied at Gaffney in the offices of Otts & Dobson, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1913. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with Mr. Dobson and the firm has enjoyed a liberal share of the legal business arising in their district and town.

Mr. Vassy during the war was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for Cherokee County, was a speaker in the Red Cross campaigns, and in the spring of 1919 was a leader in the Salvation Army drive. However, his most interesting personal experience, and one that brought him in closer touch with the realities of the war than fell to the lot of most Americans, came during the two months in the fall of 1918 preceding the signing of the armistice. During that time Mr. Vassy was an

attache of the State Department at Washington and was assigned the responsible task of decoding and incoding diplomatic messages between the American Government and its foreign representatives and other governments.

Mr. Vassy is a member of the First Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and other fraternities. In February, 1918, he married Miss Eula Lee Hudson of Denmark, South Carolina.

WILLIAM STUART HALL. During the last twenty years William Stuart Hall has had a busy career at Gaffney, as an educator, lawyer, and man of many civic interests. For a year or so he allowed many of his personal interests to be slighted in order that he might give his time and influence to promoting war measures in his home locality.

Mr. Hall, who is a member of the law firm of Butler & Hall, was born near Great Falls in Chester County October 24, 1869, a son of W. S. and Evelyn (Holmes) Hall. He is of Scotch and English ancestry. His great-great-grandfather, John Hall, came from Virginia to the Fairfield district of South Carolina just before the Revolutionary war. At his death he was laid to rest near Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandfather of the Gaffney lawyer was Daniel Hall, who married a McCullough, daughter of Thomas McCullough. Daniel McCullough, great-uncle of W. S. Hall, owned the Great Falls power site and built and operated a small yarn mill there, one of the earliest industries of its kind in Upper South Carolina.

W. S. Hall, Sr., left Wofford College in 1861 in his junior year to enter the Confederate army. He was with the troops that went out from Darlington County and served throughout the war. His wife, Evelyn Holmes, was a daughter of Dr. William Fletcher Holmes of Newberry County. W. S. Hall through his mother is a great-nephew of Maj. J. W. Holmes, one of the prominent characters in the history of the Barnwell district. The Holmes family is of Scottish origin.

Mr. Hall received his early education and training from his father and mother, both of whom represented fine culture and many enviable qualities of mind and heart. His mother was a graduate of the old Spartanburg Female College. Later he attended Mount Zion Collegiate Institute at Winnsboro and from there entered Wofford College, where he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1891 and the degree Master of Arts in 1895. For about ten years Mr. Hall spent most of his time as a teacher and school administrator. He taught in the public schools of Chester, Fairfield and Marlboro counties. In 1897 he went to Gaffney as assistant principal of the Gaffney Male and Female Seminary. He was the leader in the campaign for establishing a system of graded schools in Gaffney, and in 1898 was elected the first superintendent. In the meantime he had used all his opportunities to study law, and in 1899 began practice with the firm Duncan & Saunders, a connection that continued until 1902. During part of that time he also served as professor of mathematics in Limestone College, holding that chair two years, when he resigned to give



Jack L. Anderson

all his attention to the law. He was a member of the firm of Hall & Willis until 1905, and in 1908 became associated in partnership with T. B. Butler. This firm handles a large civil practice and represents many of the important business interests centered at Gaffney.

Mr. Hall has also served as a member of the County Board of Education, and in 1908 was elected member of the Lower House of the General Assembly and in 1910 chosen to the Senate for a period of four years. During the war he was a member of the Legal Advisory Board for Cherokee County and was a speaker in all the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association campaigns. In May, 1919, he was busily engaged in the Centenary drive of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Hall was a presidential elector from South Carolina in 1916.

He married Miss Anna Caldwell of Chester County, daughter of James McCalla and Janie Steele (Brice) Caldwell of Chester. They are the parents of five children: William D'Ormand, James Caldwell, Anna Brice, Robert Elliott and Joseph Holmes. William D. is cashier of the Bank of Chesnee, South Carolina.

NORMAN A. HARRISON. Since his admission to the bar in 1916, Mr. Harrison has been achieving success and distinction as a lawyer at Gaffney. He represents some of the old and prominent families of upper South Carolina, but his own career does not need to be justified by ancestry, though he takes appropriate pride in his family tree.

He is of the famous Harrison family of Virginia, from which was also descended the William Henry Harrison family of Ohio and Indiana. His great-grandfather, John Harrison, with his brother, James, and other members of the family, came from Virginia and identified himself with the early settlement of Greenville County. The old family seat is Fairview Township in the lower part of Greenville County. Norman Harrison's grandfather was the late Dr. William A. Harrison of Fairview Township.

William C. Harrison, father of the Gaffney lawyer, was born in the Fairview community, and in the late seventies moved to Reidville in Spartanburg County, where he is still living in high esteem, being a planter and having held the office of magistrate for many years. He married Emma L. Waldrop, who was born near Piedmont in Greenville County, and is related to the well known Dial family of Laurens County.

Norman A. Harrison, who was born at Reidville in Spartanburg County, in 1887, has a sister, Miss Maggie Harrison, and three brothers who have also won considerable distinction—Maj. William Sloan Harrison of the United States Marines; Lloyd B. Harrison, a graduate of the academic and law departments of the University of South Carolina, now serving as a lieutenant with the American army of occupation in Germany; and John R. Harrison, a student of medicine at St. Louis.

Norman A. Harrison was educated in the public schools of Reidville, in the Presbyterian College at Clinton, after which he taught school three years,

and for six years was a civil service employe in the Spartanburg postoffice. While he depended upon this work for a living, he gave every spare moment for four years to the study of law in the office of J. C. Otts, solicitor of the seventh judicial circuit, and when he was admitted to the bar in May, 1916, Mr. Otts invited him to a partnership. Since then Mr. Harrison has had charge of the Gaffney office of Mr. Otts, and for a young lawyer has handled with conspicuous success a large amount of legal business.

Mr. Harrison married Miss Nora Willingham of Belton. Their two children are William C. and Norman A., Jr.

JOHN ROBERT ANDERSON. Though still in the prime of his years and strength John Robert Anderson is one of the oldest railway men of South Carolina, a veteran in experience, and for a quarter of a century has been the capable superintendent of the Blue Ridge Railroad and a resident of Anderson.

He was born in Oconee County, South Carolina, March 31, 1873. When he was seven years old his parents, Richard W. and Augusta (Wilson) Anderson, the former a native of Abbeville and the latter of Anderson County, moved to the latter county and finally settled at Belton, where John Robert Anderson secured most of his education.

Mr. Anderson is an interesting example of the man who finds his work at an extremely early age and never deviates from one line. At the age of twelve he was working as an office boy in the freight department at Belton. In 1886, a year later he was transferred to the transportation department of the old Richmond and Danville Railroad. In 1889 at the age of sixteen he was made a conductor, and on December 15, 1894, he was given the responsibilities of superintendent of the Blue Ridge Railroad with offices at Anderson. He has been the trusted and capable official in charge of this railroad since that time, and has made his office the medium of an important and unrelenting service to the entire community served by this line of steel.

Mr. Anderson is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club and the Methodist Church. In 1900 he married Miss Caroline Thompson Keith, a daughter of Col. William C. Keith of Walhalla.

ALBERT W. KIRBY was the founder of the Kirby Seed Company at Gaffney. Starting in 1912, as a one-man concern, the business has steadily grown until for several years it has justified its claims as the largest mail order field seed house in the South.

Mr. Kirby while a boy on his father's farm in what is now Cherokee County, learned to appreciate the value of good seeds and probably looked into the question of seed germination and virility more than most boys of his age. His birth occurred thirty odd years ago in what was then Spartanburg, now Cherokee, County. He was a son of Lafayette and Lucretia (Clary) Kirby, both of whom were born in Spartanburg County. Mr. Kirby grew up on a farm, and acquired most of his educa-

tion through his own efforts. On leaving the farm at the age of twenty-one he had several years of experience in the hardware and general mercantile business.

In 1912 he engaged in business in a small building on Limestone Street in Gaffney as a seed merchant. He put into practice the ideas of several years of thought, and from the first has carried on his business as a mail order house. He employs no traveling salesmen, but relies upon thousands of price lists sent out broadcast by mail over most of the Southern States. For three and a half years he was alone, part of the time with only one assistant, and on January 1, 1916, incorporated the Kirby Seed Company. His chief associate is Mrs. Effie B. Kirby, his wife. Mr. Kirby is owner in company with his wife of a large warehouse, and has all the facilities for storing, handling and distributing field seeds. This company has been the pioneer in making a home market for field seeds in South Carolina and other parts of the South, and has successfully competed with the northern seed houses which formerly had practically a monopoly in this field. The company does a business over all the southern states shipping carloads of seed as far west as Texas. The business is both wholesale and retail, and it has meant a great deal to Cherokee County through facilities for serving the local farmers and planters, not only with high grade seed, but offering an opportunity for farmers to produce seeds themselves for distribution through this company.

Mr. Kirby is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also a member of the Rotary Club. He is a Baptist. He married Miss Effie Bird and they have two children named Lafayette and Alberta.

JOHN STEELE BRICE of York is one of the strong and able lawyers of his section of the state, has been in active practice thirty years, and has also played a prominent part in local and state politics.

He was born in Chester County in 1861, son of Robert W. and Anna (Steele) Brice. His father was a native of Fairfield County. The first members of the Brice family, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, on coming from Pennsylvania settled in Fairfield shortly after the Revolutionary war.

The birthplace of John Steele Brice was in the eastern part of Chester County, and he spent his early life there on a farm. He completed his literary education at Erskine College, graduating in 1883, and read law in the office of the late Maj. James F. Hart of York. Admitted to the bar in 1889, he at once entered upon his chosen work, and an abundant clientage has responded to his sound abilities and diligent and faithful care of all interests entrusted to his charge.

Mr. Brice was a presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1892, and for fifteen years was chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. He was a delegate from York County to the Constitutional Convention of 1895. In 1896 he was elected a member of the State Senate for four years, and re-elected in 1899, entering the Senate both times without opposition. For several years he has also been attorney for the county commissioners of York County. Mr. Brice is a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

He married Miss Claude Moore. Their four children are John Steele, Jr., Robert Wilson, Adolphus Moore and Ashbel G. While a member of the State Senate, Mr. Brice succeeded in having a law enacted, afterwards known as the "Brice Bill," which gave the people of any county in South Carolina the right to vote out the dispensaries located in that county, and, under this "Brice Bill," the South Carolina State Dispensary that heretofore had been invincible was driven forever out of South Carolina.

LEE DAVIS LODGE, PH. D. In 1899, after fifteen years of congenial and useful service as an instructor and professor in Columbian, now George Washington, University, at Washington, D. C., Doctor Lodge came to the presidency of Limestone College for Women at Gaffney, South Carolina. Under his administration Limestone College has again measured up to the fame it enjoyed years ago as an institution for higher learning and the training of young women. The past twenty years has been a severe test to the smaller colleges of the country, which have had to compete with the tremendous resources behind the great state and privately endowed universities of the land. The prestige enjoyed today by Limestone College is therefore in the highest degree a tribute to the able management and scholarship of its president.

Doctor Lodge was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, November 24, 1865, son of Rev. James L. and Alice Virginia (Warfield) Lodge. He received his A. M. degree from Columbian University at Washington in 1885. During his senior year he was tutor of Greek and after his graduation he remained as adjunct professor of Latin from 1885 to 1887, was professor of French from 1887 to 1896, head of the Philosophy Department from 1890 to 1897, and head of the Department of Political Science from 1894 to 1899. In the meantime Columbian University had given him in 1892 his degree, Doctor of Philosophy.

The year Doctor Lodge came to Limestone College a large new building was erected on the beautiful campus, and the work of the school has been in many ways given added efficiency during his administration. In 1900 he established the Winnie Davis School of History as a department of the college. Limestone College was established in 1845, and for many years was under the management of Dr. Thomas Curtis and afterwards by his son, Dr. William Curtis. The school closed during the war. Prior to the war Limestone College was regarded as a school of unexcelled privileges and advantages for the young women of wealthy families not only in upper South Carolina but from many other states. After the war there ensued a period of decline and many vicissitudes and disasters, but eventually the college was revived and was carried on for many years by Capt. Harrison P. Griffith.

Doctor Lodge in addition to his many administrative duties at Limestone College accepted as a patriotic duty numerous calls for service during the late war. He was a member of the State Council of Defense, chairman of the Cherokee County Council of Defense, chairman of all the Liberty Bond campaigns in the county, chairman of the Red Cross for Cherokee County, and has charge of the cam-



R. M. Mixson

paigns for Syrian and Armenian Relief. He was a favorite speaker not only in his own county but throughout the state. Doctor Lodge is now county chairman of the South Carolina Memorial Commission, which has in charge the duty of erecting a memorial to the South Carolina soldiers of the World war. He is also a charter member of the League to Enforce Peace and is a strong supporter of the League of Nations. Doctor Lodge is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, and of the "Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale," of Paris, and of the Rotary Club of Gaffney. He is author of "A Study in Corneille" published in 1891, and of many reviews, essays and other articles the product of his studies in varied fields of literature. On September 1, 1887, Doctor Lodge married Lelia Ella White of Rockville, Maryland. She died April 27, 1895. In 1897 he married Mary Louise McClammy of Wilmington, North Carolina.

ROBERT M. MIXSON. As president of the South Carolina Cotton Association, Colonel Mixson of Williston is distinctively a man of the new era in South Carolina southern agriculture. However, while his vision, his purposes and his activities are concentrated on the present and the future Colonel Mixson has an interesting task, and by personal experience he knows the heavy burden and handicaps borne by the southern farmer during the last half century.

He was born on a farm near Barnwell, September 14, 1854, son of John H. and Martha (Boylston) Mixson, also of Barnwell County, and moved to Williston in 1868. He attended school at Barnwell and at Williston, but his friends and associates know him as a man of education in the best sense, with a wide range of knowledge gained by private study and reading carried on from boyhood to the present and by intimate conduct with men of affairs. He was only twelve years of age when he began following the plow on his father's farm and at the age of twenty was farming on his own account. Colonel Mixson is a man of sturdy mold, direct and forcible, and does his work without pretence. It is indicative of his character that he prefers to be known as a farmer rather than as a planter or business man.

Early in his career Colonel Mixson realized the limitations by which southern agriculture was beset. While for himself he was able to extricate himself from many of those hardships, his public spirit has kept him constantly planning and working to ameliorate the conditions of the southern farmer, and for many years he has been a real leader in the forces looking to liberation. In 1903 he attended the first cotton convention in the state, and since then has been identified with every movement to secure better prices for cotton and the general improvement of farm and rural life. In 1904 he was one of the southern farmers who led the attack on the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, charging that speculators on the New York Exchange were being furnished with advance information as to reports covering the condition and probable yield issued by the Department. Investigation substantiated his charge. In 1919 Colonel Mixson was elected a member of the Central Committee of the South Carolina Cotton Association and also became a member of the

committee to organize the American Cotton Association. He was a member of the World Cotton Conference held in New Orleans and assisted in organizing Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama. Then in November, 1919, he was elected president of the South Carolina Cotton Association. At that time Mr. B. Harris, commissioner of agriculture for South Carolina, said of him: "The first time I ever met Mr. Mixson was at the convention in 1903. I remember well the stand he took in defending the rights of the farmers and condemning the alignment against them. * * * His services were sought by farmers in the states of Texas, Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana, and he rendered valuable service in organizing the association in those states. I always found him with his fighting clothes on, when it was necessary for him to defend the rights of a farmer and he was not afraid to do it. I feel assured that under his leadership and with the co-operation of his associates on the General Committee, the American Cotton Association of South Carolina is in good hands and is bound to win in all undertakings."

In order to do his best for the great cause in which his heart is enlisted, Colonel Mixson has established his office at Columbia. The American Cotton Association and its state affiliations constitute one of the most promising movements in American agricultural history. To no small degree its success has been due to the fact that it is not altogether a farmers' organization, but also includes bankers, merchants, financiers and all others interested in the cotton industry, even including, as Colonel Mixson is now trying to do, the women, at least to the extent of securing their moral support.

Colonel Mixson was a member of the Legislature representing Barnwell County in the sessions of 1913-14. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Sarah D. Loud of Georgia, and their daughter is now the widow of A. E. Owens, and the mother of two daughters and one son.

D. C. Ross has spent his life in and around Gaffney, since leaving college has been active in business affairs, and has had many years of successful experience as a banker. Mr. Ross was formerly president of the First National Bank of Gaffney and retired from that institution to organize the American State Bank, which opened its doors May 1, 1919, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and in a few weeks the deposits had passed the \$100,000 mark. The Board of Directors is composed of strong local business men, and under the leadership of Colonel Ross the institution is destined to take its place among the strong financial enterprises of Upper South Carolina.

Colonel Ross as he is always complimentarily known by his friends, was born near the present town of Gaffney in what is now Cherokee but was formerly a part of Spartanburg County, a son of S. S. and Hardenia (Lipscomb) Ross. His paternal grandfather was D. B. Ross and his maternal grandfather, Robert Lipscomb.

He acquired his early education at Gaffney and spent some time in the University of South Carolina. From early manhood he has been in business, and his enterprises have been invariably success-

ful. He represents the thorough character of the alert, enterprising and public spirited business man.

He acquired his early banking experience with the private bank of Carroll & Stacy at Gaffney, was first cashier of the First National Bank, and on the death of Fred Stacy became its president, an office he filled for fifteen years until retiring to organize the American State Bank. The American State Bank has one of the handsomest bank buildings in Upper South Carolina.

Colonel Ross is a stockholder and director in several cotton mills, and as a banker and citizen has always concerned himself with the best interests of his locality. He is also extensively interested in farming, owning several fine farms in the vicinity of Gaffney. Colonel Ross is unmarried.

GOV. WADE SPEER. Member of one of the old and historic families of Abbeville District, Gov. Wade Speer after his admission to the bar moved to one of the rich and rapidly growing sections of the state, Cherokee County, and has enjoyed leadership in the Gaffney bar for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Speer has an interesting account of his family ancestry, contained in the copy of a letter written by his grandfather, William Speer, under date of December 9, 1869. Presenting as it does the record of one of the oldest families of Abbeville, the essential parts of this letter may be appropriately quoted.

William Speer, father of the writer and great-grandfather of the Gaffney lawyer, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1747, and his mother died at his birth. She was a daughter of William Houston, who took and reared the infant child. When about twenty-five years of age William Speer came to America, landing at Christian Bridge, Delaware River, September 3, 1772. In 1774 he moved to Charleston, South Carolina, and remained in that city until after Sir Peter Parker's attack on Charleston June 28, 1776. He then moved to the Long Cane settlement in Abbeville District and lived in the family of General Pickens for three years except when in service. He was in the Cavalry Company of Capt. Hugh McCall, and after the fall of Charleston and the overrunning of South Carolina by the British he and others went to North Carolina until the beginning of General Green's campaign. Prior to that he had participated in the campaign under General Williamson in an expedition against the Cherokees. He was also under Colonel Pickens who had command of the Block House at the Cherokee Ford on the Savannah River in Abbeville District, holding that section of the country against the Tories under Colonel Boyd. William Speer was in the battle between the whigs and tories at Little Creek in Wilkes County, Georgia, and after that affair Pickens sent William Speer on an express to Whitehall, South Carolina, and later he joined Pickens at Fort Charlotte, and was at the siege of Ninety-Six and with the South Carolina forces when Augusta surrendered to General Pickens and Colonel Lee. He was also under Colonel Pickens in the second expedition against the Cherokee Indians, when that tribe was forced to sue for peace.

After the siege of Augusta and the ending of the

war soon afterwards, William Speer returned to Long Cane and began merchandising near where Abbeville Court House now stands. In 1784 he married a widow, Mrs. Eleanor Norris, whose maiden name was Little. In 1785 he moved to Cherokee Ford on Savannah River and spent the rest of his active life as a merchant. William Speer had four children: John, born November 5, 1784, and drowned in Rocky River April 20, 1866; William; Alexander, born August 23, 1790, and died at LaGrange, Georgia, April 26, 1856; and Margaret, born December 1, 1792, became the wife of Joseph Rucker and died at Ruckerville, Georgia, September 26, 1864. The mother of these children died October 26, 1795, at the age of forty-six, and William Speer married for his second wife Mrs. Martha McBride, but had no children by that union. William Speer, the Revolutionary soldier, lived on his Cherokee plantation until his death on April 17, 1830. He gave his children the best educational advantages afforded in that time, was a Presbyterian, and rarely ever owed any man.

William Speer, grandfather of Gov. Wade Speer, was born May 9, 1788, and lived past eighty-four years of age. On December 1, 1811, he married Miss Mary S. Gill, and reared eight children, some of whom remained permanently in old Abbeville County.

One of them was Dr. Andrew J. Speer, who spent all his active career as a practicing physician. During the war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Georgia at Augusta in 1858. Dr. Andrew J. Speer married Sophia Verdell and both are now deceased.

Gov. Wade Speer, son of these parents, was born at Lowndesville in Abbeville County in 1876. He was educated in local schools, studied law with the firm of Bonham & Watkins at Anderson, and was admitted to the bar in 1900. The following year he located at Gaffney, county seat of Cherokee County, and for several years has been able practically to choose his own practice as a lawyer. He is a Methodist and a member of the Masons and Woodmen of the World.

He married Miss Medora Scott of Gaffney, daughter of the late B. F. Scott, a native of Charleston. They have two children, Governor Wade, Jr., and Robert Lee.

JUNIUS N. LIPSCOMB is the active business head and to a large extent creator of the J. N. Lipscomb enterprises at Gaffney. In the absence of other business these enterprises alone would go a long way toward justifying the commercial prominence of Gaffney. The various plants and grounds take up about six acres, represent a large investment, furnish employment to a force of men the year around, and more important still are the means of converting an immense supply of local products into merchantable commodities. The most prominent of this group of industries is the Victor Cotton Oil Company, which established the first oil mill in Cherokee County. It was established in 1899, and is now the principal medium through which the cotton seed grown on numerous plantations is converted into oil, cotton seed cake and other valuable



Geo. Burns

products. The oil mill has gradually been surrounded by other industries, including a roller flour and corn mill in 1901, an ice plant in 1908, a fertilizer plant in 1909, and several cotton gins.

For many years the name Lipscomb has been synonymous with sound business methods and enterprise in this section of Upper South Carolina. In many other states the Lipscombs have been noted as a strong race of men, producing prominent characters, and the name is historic in Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas. The founder of the American family was Joel Lipscomb, who came from Hampshire, England, and settled at Spottsylvania, Virginia, in 1689. Prior to the Revolutionary war William Lipscomb came from Virginia and settled on Thicketty Creek in what is now Cherokee County, South Carolina, about seven miles southwest of the present city of Gaffney. In that vicinity Junius N. Lipscomb was born, at old Moultrie Postoffice in 1867, a son of Nathan and Mary (Wilkins) Lipscomb. Nathan Lipscomb was a son of Edward Lipscomb, a grandson of John Lipscomb and a great-grandson of the William Lipscomb above noted.

Nathan Lipscomb was for many years a wealthy and prominent planter and merchant. He served four years in the Confederate army and died in October, 1918, at the age of seventy-six. He was associated with his son in the founding of the Victor Cotton Oil mill twenty years ago, was president of the company, and Junius N. Lipscomb is now president, treasurer and manager of the business.

Junius N. Lipscomb was educated in the public schools, in Professor McArthur's Academy and the Patrick Military School in Greenville. Up to the age of seventeen he worked on his father's farm, then was clerk in his father's store, and was in business as a merchant for himself until he entered the cotton oil business in 1899. One of the solidest business men of the community, he is likewise one of its most public spirited citizens and generously supports and co-operates with his friends and his community's welfare.

He was one of the first members of the Gaffney Board of Public Works and has served twelve years continuously. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Baptist Church. In 1890 he married Miss Sallie Foster of Campton. They have two daughters, June Nesbitt and Florence Foster Lipscomb.

G. W. BURNS, president of the Burns Motor Company at Columbia, is not only an automobile salesman and distributor but a thoroughly technical man in the automobile industry. His experience began a number of years ago, and he has been the Studebaker representative in different parts of the country and a resident of Columbia since 1917.

Mr. Burns was born on a farm in McLean County, Illinois, some thirty years ago, son of J. J. and Laura Jane (Watts) Burns, both deceased. His father was also a native of McLean County, and a wealthy farmer in the famous Illinois corn belt. His father as a pioneer settler had acquired land in that part of the Prairie State when it was very cheap. A part of G. W. Burns' inheritance from his father's estate was a fine quarter section farm, a

part of the old homestead. This property he still owns.

G. W. Burns was educated in the public schools, and in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria. While growing up on the farm he became familiar with every phase of its management, though agriculture has not been his chosen career. About the time the Studebaker Corporation of South Bend began manufacturing automobiles on an extensive scale, he went to work in the company's offices in Chicago, afterward was in their Detroit office, and subsequently represented the corporation in Tennessee and at Atlanta, Georgia. His technical education, supplemented by practical experience in the automobile industry, made him a first-class man in automotive engineering and practice, and as such he has always held a place of honor with the Studebaker concern.

Mr. Burns came to Columbia in 1917 and at first hired only desk room while interesting buyers in the Studebaker car. After a short time he moved to 910-912 Main Street, and in July, 1919, found more adequate quarters for his increasing business at the corner of Main and Calhoun streets. His establishment now occupies a lot 417 by 156 feet, and early in 1920 an additional second story was completed. Since coming to Columbia he has realized his ambition for a complete automobile plant. He has the equipment, machinery and expert service capable of building a car outright. Some of the noteworthy features of his service are a welding department, vulcanizing department, upholstering department, painting and trimming plant, and also an admirable cleaning and repair department. These various facilities have had much to do with the prosperous growth of his business and the great popularity of the Studebaker products in and around Columbia.

Mr. Burns is one of the active members of the Columbia Automotive Trades Association and also the state organization. He has made himself a part of the public spirited citizenship of Columbia. Recently he completed a beautiful home in Wales Garden, the exclusive residential section of Columbia. Mr. Burns is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, also a member of the Ridgewood and the Columbia Kiwanis clubs. He married Ruth Roberts, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Their children are Margaret, Dorothy and George W., Jr.

WILLIAM WILKS THOMAS is serving his sixth consecutive term as sheriff of Cherokee County. He was first elected in 1898, the year following the organization of the county. While the length of his service almost constitutes a record for that office in the state, the more important fact is the admirable efficiency which has characterized his work and has justified every mark of approbation and support given him by his fellow citizens of Cherokee.

Mr. Thomas was born at Santuc in Union County, South Carolina, in 1866, a son of D. A. and Mary A. (Wilks) Thomas. When he was a child his parents moved to Limestone Springs and he spent his boyhood within the present corporate limits of Gaffney. He finished his education in the McArthur

School and then for several years was employed in civil engineering with the old C. C. & C. Railway. He began as rodman and eventually was in charge of construction in Southwest Virginia. After returning to Gaffney he was a member of the police force and at the time of his first election as sheriff in 1898 he was clerk and bookkeeper for the merchant and factory owner J. N. Lipscomb. Mr. Thomas was re-elected for his sixth term in 1918 and evidently he is one of few county officers of whom it might be said that he is holding office by practically unanimous consent.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Mollie Robbs of Cherokee County.

WILLIAM HAMILTON WELCH is a North Carolina man by birth and early training, and came to Kingstree, South Carolina, about seven years ago to give his services to the Kingstree Insurance, Real Estate & Loan Company, of which he is now sole owner. This is a business of extensive proportions, and Mr. Welch has been responsible for the splendid service it represents in the general fields of real estate and insurance.

He was born in North Carolina February 10, 1886, a son of Edward Clingman, a farmer, and Nora Priscilla (Wiggins) Welch. His people were members of the Missionary Baptist Church and while he attended the public schools he was also a student of schools maintained by his church. He graduated Bachelor of Science from Guilford College, North Carolina, in 1911. The following two years he was principal of the Lewisville High School in his native state, and in December, 1913, came to Kingstree as manager of the Kingstree Insurance, Real Estate & Loan Company. Later he bought stock and became sole owner.

Mr. Welch is also secretary of the Williamsburg County Fair Association, and for the sessions 1919-20 served as a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He is affiliated with the Friends Church at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

September 18, 1912, he married Elizabeth Winslow of Belvidere, North Carolina. Their three children are William H., Jr., Mary Elizabeth and Robert Winslow.

JAMES BARUCH HUGHEY, M. D. A prominent physician of Gaffney where he located in 1917, Doctor Hughey was for over thirty years a busy practitioner and a citizen of many useful activities in Greenwood County.

He was born in Newberry County October 25, 1861, a son of Joseph L. and Sallie F. (Duncan) Hughey. The Hughey family is of English origin. Joseph L. Hughey was born in that part of Abbeville County, now Greenwood County, and was a Confederate soldier from 1861 to 1865. Sallie F. Duncan was a daughter of Baruch Duncan who came from Scotland and settled in Newberry County about three miles from the present town of Whitmire. He was an old time planter and a very successful business man. Duncan Creek and Duncan Creek Baptist Church were named for him.

Doctor Hughey attended common schools until his twelfth year and after that had some good in-

struction in the Greenwood High School, preparing for Furman University, in which institution he completed his literary education. He attended the Charleston Medical College, later the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and in 1883 graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. With this liberal training and equipment Doctor Hughey located in Greenwood, and for thirty years, was busied with the cares and responsibilities of a large practice and many duties as a citizen. Much of his professional work was in that poorly compensated field of public health. For many years he was chairman of the Greenwood Board of Health, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools and finally a member of the Light and Water Commission of Greenwood.

Doctor Hughey located at Gaffney December 1, 1917, and in a short time his talents attracted a large and busy practice. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Association and is a Knights Templar Mason.

Doctor Hughey married for his first wife Lucia Tarrant. He has six children by that marriage: Robert D., Florence, Annie L., wife of R. F. Curry, Lucia T., wife of W. C. Harrison, Mary H., and Joseph W. For his second wife Doctor Hughey married Miss Bessie Yarborough of Fairfield County. Their three children are named Evelyn Y., James B. and John Perry.

REV. THOMAS JOSEPH HEGARTY. While the history of St. Peter's Catholic Parish at Columbia runs back nearly 100 years, the era of its greatest growth and development falls within that period in which Father Hegarty has been pastor and the spiritual guide and director of the parish's work and destiny.

It is said that Columbia's first Catholic settlers were some laborers on the canal who came about 1821. The first church edifice was completed about 1824, and at that time dedicated to Saint Peter. There was little if any increase or growth during the next quarter of a century. One of the longest and more important early pastorates was that of Rev. J. J. O'Connell, beginning in 1848 and covering a period of twenty-three years. For a number of years he had the missionary direction of a large area included in the upper part of the state and also North Carolina. Father O'Connell organized and established in 1851 St. Mary's College, one of the oldest institutions of higher education in South Carolina. The Academy of the Immaculate Conception for the education of young women was opened in 1852. Father O'Connell rebuilt and greatly enlarged the church in 1857, but in the five years following the war the congregation greatly diminished in numbers. Father O'Connell was succeeded by Rev. James Fullerton in 1872, and he had to perform a task of real reconstruction, reviving the Catholic institutions which had been made prostrate by the war. The new convent for the Ursuline Nuns was built under his pastorate.

Father Fullerton resigned in 1895, and on May 24th of the same year was succeeded by Rev. Thomas J. Hegarty. Father Hegarty was born in Ireland, at the Town of Malinmore, November 24, 1868, a



Thos. J. Hegarty.

son of James and Hannah (O'Gara) Hegarty. His father was a farmer, and he attended the National schools of Ireland to the age of fourteen, then studied privately under a priest, and finished his general education in 1887. In that year he came to America and entered St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1892. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Northrop at St. John the Baptist at Charleston, and remained one year at Charleston at the Cathedral. Then for two years he was pastor at Beaufort, South Carolina, and from there came to the scene of his long and useful labors at St. Peter's in Columbia.

He found the affairs of St. Peter's parish in great need of a resourceful and enthusiastic leader. The congregation had grown very slowly, and to add to his burdens he had the care and superintendence of a large number of outlying missions. Within a few years the old church building gave unmistakable signs of decay, and the building of a new and greater St. Peter's is one of the accomplishments of which Father Hegarty may well be proud. The handsome Gothic structure was begun in March, 1906, and was completed and dedicated January 17, 1909. His church, one of the largest and handsomest in the state, was completed at a cost of over \$60,000. A parochial residence was begun soon afterward and completed in 1912, and several churches have also been built in the outlying missions. During his pastorate the Knights of Columbus established their first Council at Columbia in 1903, and other auxiliary societies have been organized and have prospered and increased the power and usefulness of St. Peter's. A new parochial school building begun in December, 1918, was completed and occupied in October, 1919. This structure, erected at a cost of more than \$50,000, is one of the most complete of the kind in the South. It is equipped with swimming pool and shower baths, contains commodious club rooms, and has one of the finest auditoriums in the city.

BEAUFORT WATTS BALL, only son of John and Narcissa (Watts) Ball, was born November 16, 1830, on his father's farm near the Saluda River in Cross Hill Township, Laurens County. His great-grandfather, William Ball, came to South Carolina from Virginia, as did his maternal ancestors, Wattses and Pollards, settling in the former Ninety-Six district out of which Laurens County was carved.

When Beaufort Watts Ball was four years old his father died and he was brought up under the care of his uncle, Beaufort Taylor Watts, a graduate of the South Carolina College in the class of 1812, who was a number of years in the American diplomatic service and subsequently secretary to various governors of the state. After Beaufort Ball had attended country and village schools in Laurens, his uncle placed him in Erskine College in 1847, then after two years brought him to Columbia where he studied a year in a preparatory school, after which he entered the junior class of the South Carolina College and was graduated in 1851 with the degree of A. B. In May, 1854, he was admitted to the bar and practiced in Laurens until the breaking out of the Confederate war, when

he entered the Watson's Guards, a company of the Hampton Legion, as a private and as such fought in the first battle of Manassas. When the captain of his company, M. W. Gary, was promoted to be colonel in 1862, he appointed Private Ball regimental adjutant and when Colonel Gary became brigadier general in 1864, Adjutant Ball became assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain and so served until he surrendered with General Lee's army at Appomattox. He was once slightly wounded and was once captured, remaining prisoner but a few minutes, escaping from his captors. Before the war he served as a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor John L. Manning and as a colonel of a militia regiment in Laurens, and throughout his life he was usually called "Colonel." He was chosen as the commandant of the first association of Confederate veterans in Laurens, was then commandant of the first camp of United Confederate Veterans in the county and finally was elected to the headship of the county organization when one was formed.

Returning from the war in 1865, he resumed the practice of law in Laurens, was elected a member of the state constitutional convention that year, was then elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly and in 1870 was independent of the town. He wrote the editorials of the Laurensville Herald a year or two during the reconstruction period, vigorously opposing compromise with or concession to the republican party then in control and constantly denouncing its corruption. In 1876 he was chosen county chairman by the democrats of Laurens and was the same year elected prosecuting attorney of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. He was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in conventions, having however important support, including the solid support of his county. In 1852 he became a Mason and in 1878 was grand master of the state. When past fifty he joined the Presbyterian Church but later, with the members of his family, joined the Episcopal Church and was senior warden of the Episcopal Church in Laurens until his death.

From 1894 until his death March, 1902, he edited The Laurens Advertiser, then owned by his son, William Watts Ball, but continued in the active practice of law.

November, 1867, he married his second cousin, Eliza Watts, daughter of William Dendy Watts, of Laurens County, who is living with their daughter, Sara Ball (Mrs. M. L.) Copeland in Laurens.

As a lawyer Colonel Ball was resourceful and aggressive. He was an effective speaker, was widely informed, was a constant reader of English classics and was a man of more than ordinary literary taste and cultivation.

WILLIAM WATTS BALL, son of Beaufort Watts Ball and Eliza Watts Ball, was born December 9, 1868, near the Village of Laurens, in Laurens County. He attended private schools and the "male academy" in Laurens, at thirteen entered the preparatory school of Adger College, Walhalla, entered the freshman class of the South Carolina College (now University) at Columbia in 1883, was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1887,

taught school at Johnston, South Carolina, the fall of that year, and re-entered the university the next fall as a post graduate student, teaching in the public schools of Columbia at the same time. He then completed the course in law prescribed by the State Supreme Court, under his father's direction, and in 1890, after admission to the bar in May, attended the summer law school of the University of Virginia. That summer he purchased *The Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper of Laurens, expecting to give its conduct attention secondary to the practice of law but, taking active charge of it in September, 1890, soon discovered that it required most of his time and energy. He became correspondent for daily newspapers, reported legislative proceedings in Columbia two sessions and, in 1894, was editor of an afternoon newspaper, *The Journal*, in Columbia, working at the same time as a newspaper correspondent. In 1895 he was appointed editor of *The Evening Post*, in Charleston; edited *The Daily News*, Greenville, 1897 to June, 1898; was a reporter of the Philadelphia Press in the fall of 1898, and then returned to the practice of law in Laurens, in which he was engaged until September, 1900, when he accepted the post of editor of *The Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Florida. This he resigned in March, 1902, having returned to Laurens on account of the fatal illness of his father. Two years he conducted *The Advertiser*, doing other newspaper work however, especially for *The State*, Columbia, of which he became news editor in March, 1905. Six months later he accepted the place of assistant editor of *The News and Courier*, Charleston. In June, 1909, he returned to *The State* as managing editor; in August, 1913, upon the appointment of the editor, William E. Gonzales, as American minister to Cuba, Mr. Ball was placed in editorial direction of the newspaper and is now serving as its editor.

Mr. Ball is a democrat. In 1896 he was a delegate to the "Gold Democratic" convention that nominated Palmer and Buckner for President and vice president, but has never been a candidate for office and his political activities, while constant the last thirty years, have been strictly journalistic. He has published addresses and pamphlets on historical and political subjects. In 1919 the University of South Carolina conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Ball is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a Mason and in college was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. In 1897 he married Fay Witte, daughter of the late Charles O. Witte, of Charleston. They have four daughters and a son. His address is Columbia, South Carolina, care of *The State*.

EDWIN JAMES SHERWOOD, a leading member of the Conway bar, was also a newspaper man in his earlier experience. He was born at Little Rock in Dillon County May 14, 1882, a son of Thomas Cade and Laura (LeGette) Sherwood. His father was a farmer and a country district was his early environment, where he attended public schools and formed his first important resolutions for life service. In 1903 he received his A. B. degree from Wake Forest College in North Carolina, attended a business col-

lege at Columbia, South Carolina, and also studied law. In 1904 he came to Conway and entered the newspaper business by purchasing the *Field* and was its editor and owner. After selling his interests he entered the law department of the University of South Carolina and was admitted to the bar December 6, 1912. In the meantime he was elected a member of the Legislature in that year and served one term of two years. He has enjoyed a steadily increasing practice as a lawyer at Conway since 1912. He has served in the city council and as a member of the County Board of Education. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

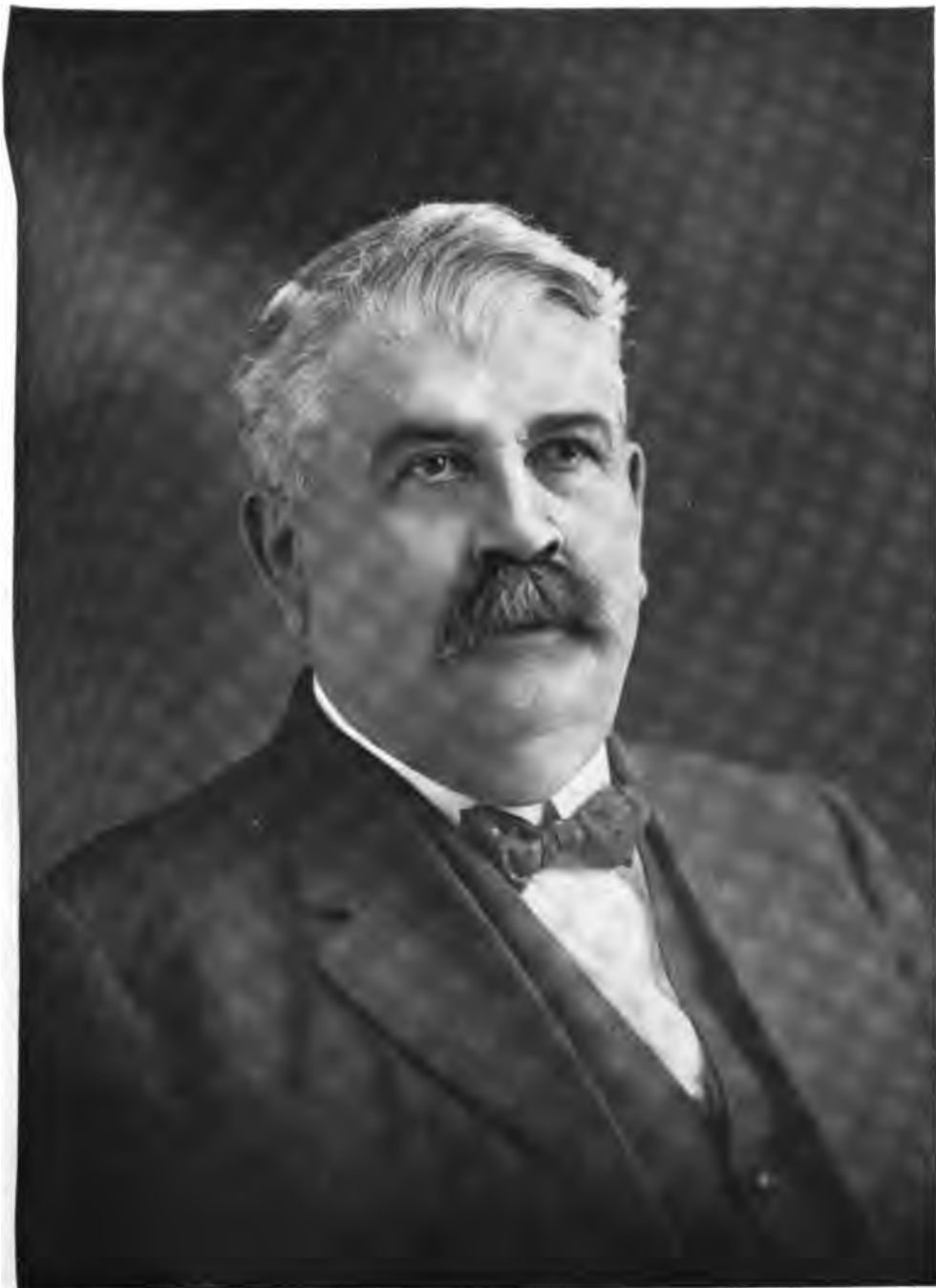
November 26, 1906, Mr. Sherwood married Miss Bessie Burroughs. They have two children, Adalyn Burroughs and Sara Best.

ARTHUR K. SANDERS, who in a business way has been content with the quiet but rather prosperous circumstances of a South Carolina farmer, is widely known for his public activities, and for a number of years has been superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary. He is a man well qualified for any public responsibility, knows men and affairs, and has the confidence of all factions.

His home is at Hagood, Sumter County, where he was born July 3, 1860, son of Thomas Osborne and Cornelia (Hicks) Sanders. His paternal ancestor, William Sanders, came from England and settled in South Carolina as early as 1738. Arthur K. Sanders was the son of a prosperous planter and business man, and while he learned work diligently and systematically he was not spurred on by poverty but by inward ambition. He attended local schools and in February, 1874, entered the Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte, North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1879. He has always been a lover of books and of good literature, and in the midst of a busy career has kept about him an atmosphere of culture and idealism. He has been a practical farmer since 1882.

His community early showed their confidence in his judgment and ability by electing him in 1888 a member of the House of Representatives and re-electing him in 1890. He was allied with the "straight-out" faction in the Legislature. By refusing to vote against Wade Hampton for the United States Senate he lost his seat in 1890. He was again elected in 1894 and in 1896. In 1899 the Legislature chose him a member of the board of directors of the State Penitentiary, and after two years he was re-elected and made chairman of the board, and for nearly twenty years has had the chief responsibilities in connection with the administration of the state's prison. In 1899 Governor Ellerbe appointed him a delegate to the National Prison Congress which met at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1898 he was assigned the responsibility by the State Legislature of examining books, accounts and other affairs of the State Dispensary.

Mr. Sanders is a member of the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. December 16, 1885, he married Miss Eva J. McLeod, daughter of Henry G. McLeod, of Sumter County. To their marriage were born five children, four of whom grew to maturity. Harriet H. married R. M. Hildebrand and resides in Hagood, Sum-



A. F. Sanders

ter County. Cornelia H. is now Mrs. Andrew L. Jackson, and resides at Sumter.

The eldest son, Lieut. Frank Butler Sanders, is numbered among those who gave their lives in honor of their country and his remains lie buried on the battle-field in France. Frank Butler Sanders was born at Hagood, Sumter County, South Carolina, April 26, 1888. In 1904 he entered the University of South Carolina, and after completing his sophomore year there, became a student in the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, and was one of the honor graduates of the class of 1910. He was the youngest member of the class of forty-nine students, and through his proficiency won appointment to a position in Roper Hospital, where he remained a year. He practiced his profession at Sumter, and for a limited period in Virginia, later returning to South Carolina and locating in Chesterfield. When the United States entered the war against Germany he was among the first to volunteer his services, and after serving at various recruiting stations throughout the state, was transferred to the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Service United States army. He was assigned to duty at Camp Lee in Virginia, and in May, 1917, went with his command to overseas service in France, with the Three Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, Eighty-first Division, American Expeditionary Forces. During the morning of July 24, 1918, while in the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the battalion, he went into the front line trench, and was instantly killed by an exploding shell. The following day, with full military honors, his body was laid to final rest in the military cemetery at Bellacourt, France.

The younger son, Henry McLeod Sanders, was born at Hagood, April 2, 1897, and died in the early prime of manhood, October 26, 1918.

Mrs. Eva J. (McLeod) Sanders died January 7, 1899, and April 7, 1917, Mr. Sanders married Ida E. Moore, of Goldsboro, North Carolina.

JULIAN OVANDO NORTON, known more familiarly as Van Norton, is a lawyer at Conway, and brought to his professional work a wide amount of experience gained in other fields and the learning and devotion which insures success in that great profession.

Mr. Norton was born in Fair Bluff, North Carolina, August 23, 1871, and eight months later his parents, Dr. Evan and Ella (Powell) Norton removed to Conway. Dr. Evan Norton was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted in the Confederate service. He was a physician; taught school before going to medical college; organized the first public schools of Conway, and was one of the best known citizens of Horry County. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for over forty years and left one of the largest libraries in the county. His death occurred in July, 1914.

Van Norton was educated at Conway, graduated in 1896 from Wofford College, and for one year employed his time in teaching. He was private secretary to Congressman James Norton, while the latter represented the Sixth South Carolina District in Congress. He was also in the Government serv-

ice for several years and in 1910 was admitted to the bar and began general practice. Since September, 1915, Mr. Norton has been senior member of the firm Norton & Baker. He is also one of the owners and editor of *The Field* at Conway.

COL. TUCKER J. CUNNINGHAM. While his active business years have been spent on his plantation near Chester, Colonel Cunningham has extended his influence and efforts to many enterprises and movements beyond the borders of his home community. He is regarded one of the strong and substantial men of the state, whose aid and counsel are essential to the success of enterprises undertaken as a means of promoting the benefits of the commonwealth at large.

Colonel Cunningham was born at Liberty Hill in Kershaw County, South Carolina, in 1850, a son of W. C. and Rebecca (Jones) Cunningham. The old Cunningham plantation at Liberty Hill has many historic associations and has been the home of the Cunninghams for several generations. His great-grandfather was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch parents and coming to this country settled in Kershaw County. Grandfather Arthur Cunningham lived on the old plantation, as did also W. C. Cunningham, who before the war owned many slaves and was a man of prominence in public affairs. The Cunningham plantation was in the pathway of General Sherman's destructive raid at the close of the war. One of Sherman's officers and staff made his headquarters at the Cunningham residence for several days and when they left the Federal troops carried along everything that was portable and destroyed many of the permanent fixtures of the farm and home.

Tucker J. Cunningham grew up on this old homestead. Since then he has lived in Chester on a fine plantation a mile west of the city on the West End Road. He has long been a deep student of agriculture, and has turned his own experience to the benefit of the state at large. He helped reorganize the State Agricultural Society and has been one of its officials ever since, and for many years has taken an active part in the State Fair at Columbia. He served with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Ellerbe, and for ten years was chairman of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary, was state phosphate inspector two years, and was district supervisor of the census in 1900. He is regarded as one of the men who have helped build up Chester and the surrounding community. He was a member from Chester County of the memorable State Constitutional Convention of 1895-96, and was postmaster at Chester while B. R. Tillman was in the United States Senate.

Colonel Cunningham married Miss Emma Mobley. They have a daughter, Rebecca, born in 1909.

The following is a tribute paid to Colonel Cunningham by a friend:

To my friend:

In the dark days of South Carolina when the state needed real men and the iron heel of the government pressed down hard upon us, there was a young man who was born at old Liberty Hill who came to Chester a leader among men, who donned his red shirt and was with Wade Hamp-

ton. Ablest lieutenant in this campaign, who gave without stint, his means, his time, and his able leadership. He has ever been true to his state and in every crisis that ever came he has always stood for the right as he saw it, and followed the dictates of his conscience without any regard for his own personal interests.—A Friend.

JOHN JACOB THODE has successfully practiced medicine at Walhalla in Oconee County forty years. He has been an efficient worker in his profession, and has accumulated many interests that identify him prominently with that community.

He was born at Walhalla May 27, 1857, and was reared and educated in his native town, acquiring a good English education in Newberry College when that institution was located at Walhalla. He studied medicine in the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston, and in 1879 was licensed to practice. The scene of his labors from that date to the present has been his native town. He is a member in good standing of the County and State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Thode is a son of Lieut. Henning Peter and Catherine Dora (Stelling) Thode, both of whom were born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany. The father came to the United States in 1845, and for several years was a merchant at Charleston. In 1850 he moved to Walhalla. He was prominently identified with the Wagerner German Colony that settled at Walhalla, being an official member of the colony, secretary and later its president. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was in service until he was sent home wounded, and he died in 1863, when about forty-eight years of age. His widow survived him many years, passing away in 1896, at the age of seventy-six. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. One of their five children died in childhood, the others being: Ide Heinrich, now deceased; and Adaline, both born at Charleston; and John Jacob and Lizette, who were born in Walhalla.

Doctor Thode married Mattie Missouri Smith in 1882. She died less than a year later. In 1886 he married Miss Eulalia Garvin, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick N. and Marietta (Boggs) Garvin. Both the Garvin and Boggs families have lived in South Carolina for several generations, and many of the name have been prominent in business, professional, social and political life. Mrs. Thode's mother was born and reared in old Pickens County, and is now past seventy-eight years of age. Capt. Frederick L. Garvin was born near Liberty, Pickens County, and lived there many years as a farmer and real estate dealer. He died in 1897, at the age of sixty-three. He was a graduate of South Carolina's military school, The Citadel, at Charleston, and entered the Confederate army in 1861, was promoted to captain, and with that rank served faithfully until the close of the war. His ancestry included his father, Frederick N. Garvin, and his grandfather, Thomas Garvin, who was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1745, married Elizabeth McCullough, and came to South Carolina in 1792, settling on Garvin's Creek in Anderson County. She died there and was buried in the old Stone Church Cemetery. The Garvins are of Scotch lineage, and are Presbyterians. Thomas Garvin

and wife had sons named Thomas, Green and Frederick N. and daughters, Elizabeth, Cordelia and Matilda.

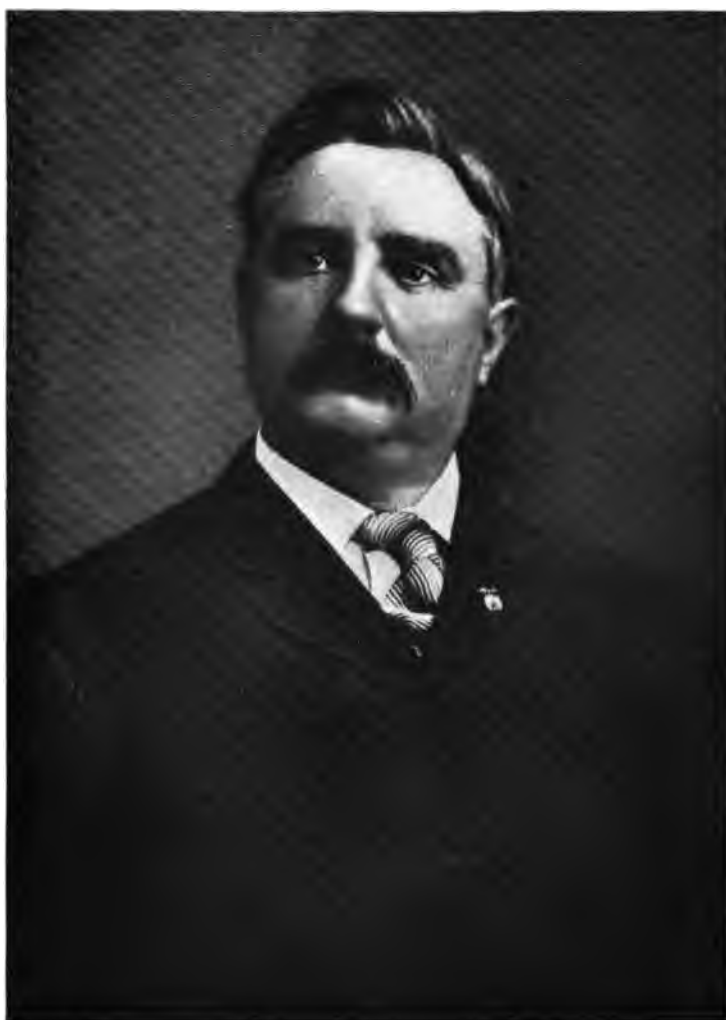
The three children of Doctor and Mrs. Thode are: Henning Frederick, a graduate pharmacist and licensed physician practicing at Walhalla; Doretta Eulalia, a graduate of Chicora College and a talented artist; and Johanna Elizabeth, at home with her parents.

Doctor Thode has never held political office. He has always taken a live interest in politics as a democrat. Aside from the practice of his profession he has for many years owned farm lands, and has been directly interested in farming, paying special attention to the raising of horses, mules, hogs and other stock.

HON. THOMAS CAREY DUNCAN, a present member of the State Senate, built in 1893 the first cotton mill in Union County, having organized the Union Cotton Mills Company. He thus became the pioneer of an industry which, expanding in later years, has made Union County one of the leading textile manufacturing sections of the state. That was only one of many promotions and large enterprises with which he has been actively identified for a period of a quarter of a century. Well informed people give him the credit for being the greatest individual factor in the upbuilding of the City of Union, which he found a country town and has stimulated every avenue of industry, commerce and beneficial form of civic life. He is a man of distinction in the state as well as in his home city.

Senator Duncan is the only son of the late Bishop William Wallace Duncan. That distinguished scholar and leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born at Boydston, Virginia, December 20, 1839. Boydston at the time of his birth was the seat of Randolph-Macon College. He was a son of Professor David and Alice (Piemont) Duncan. David Duncan was a Scotchman, was born at Moville, near Belfast, Ireland, and came to America after a period of service in the British navy. In 1854 he located at Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and was the first professor of Greek in that institution. Bishop Duncan was educated at Randolph-Macon College until 1854, and in 1858 graduated from Wofford College. He received the Doctor of Divinity degree from Emory College and Central College of Missouri in 1882, and Trinity College bestowed upon him the LL. D. degree in 1900. He joined the Virginia Conference in 1859, and held sessions until 1875 except during the Civil war, when he was chaplain of a regiment of Confederate troops. From 1875 to 1886 he was professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in Wofford College. In 1881 he was a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference at London, and in 1886 was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, serving in that exalted office until his death in 1908. Bishop Duncan married, March 19, 1861, Medora Rice, of Union County, South Carolina. Her father, B. H. Rice, also a native of Union County, was a prominent planter, and during a brief residence in Panola County, Mississippi, his daughter Dora was born.

Thomas Carey Duncan was born in Bogansville Township, Union County, South Carolina, about five



Thomas

miles from the town of Union, July 5, 1862. He graduated from Wofford College as Greek Medalist in 1881, and though he has always taken delight in the realm of humanitarian studies and proper pride in his accomplished father and grandfather, his own field has been practical business. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Union from 1881 to 1893, when he turned his attention to the cotton industry. After making a success of the Union Cotton Mills Company he organized and built the Buffalo Cotton Mills at Buffalo in Union County; in 1895 built Union Cotton Mill No. 2, and operated all three mills until 1905. At the same time he also helped build the Seneca Cotton Mill at Seneca, and was its operator; was one of the builders of the Orangeburg Cotton Mills at Orangeburg, the first mill in that city, and was active in its management; was one of the builders and operated the De Kalb Cotton Mill at Camden. He retired from his active connection with the textile industry in 1905, after having been one of its dominant factors for several years.

For the past fifteen years Senator Duncan has devoted his never flagging energies to the building up of farms and general business enterprises. He owns and operates three fine plantations in Union County, including his old home place. He is given credit for being the father of Union's modern prosperity and wealth. At the time his first cotton mill was established in 1893 Union had about 1,500 population, mostly negroes. Since then he has been behind every prominent enterprise with his capital, his influence and his remarkable energy. He promoted and built the electric light and water works plants, and was water and light commissioner of Union for twelve years. He is a large owner of both business and residence property. One of his latest enterprises, inaugurated in April, 1919, is the Union Ice and Cold Storage Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which he is president and practically the owner.

For the greater part of his life he has therefore been in touch with matters of public moment, and has also served in a number of offices of trust and responsibility. He was mayor of Union from 1910 to 1913. He was first in the Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives in 1892-93. He was elected state senator in 1916, and served in the sessions of 1917-18-19. His leadership in the Senate has been in connection with the movement for good roads and compulsory education. The compulsory education law, which marked a new phase in South Carolina's progress as a state, and which passed the Senate in the 1919 session, bears an amendment made by Senator Duncan. Governor Tillman upon his first election as governor made Mr. Duncan a colonel on his staff, and he is generally known as Colonel Duncan. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, being a member of Oasis Temple at Charlotte, and is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1885 he married Miss Fannie A. Merriman, of Greenwood. Their three children are Dora, wife of J. T. Fitten, of Atlanta; Louisa, wife of D. M. Eaves, of Union; and Miss Fannie Duncan.

EDDINGS THOMAS HUGHES, junior member of the prominent law firm of Mullins & Hughes at Marion,

began practice about fifteen years ago, after completing his law course in the University of South Carolina.

He was born at Orangeburg October 12, 1879, a son of J. Miles and Margaret Selina (Mack) Hughes. He spent his early life on his father's plantation, had a rural training, an education in country schools, and in June, 1901, graduated from Clemson College. In preparation for the law he spent two years in Columbian, now George Washington, University, at Washington, D. C., and finished his law course in his home state university in 1905. After being admitted to the bar he came to Marion and formed his present partnership with Henry Mullins. He has been busily engaged in much important litigation. He is a member of the Legislature from 1919-20 and is a former alderman and mayor pro tem of Marion. For six years he was a trustee of Clemson College. Mr. Hughes is active in the Presbyterian Church.

July 20, 1910, he married Mary Edna Carmichel of Marion. They have one son, Eddings Thomas, Jr., born July 4, 1914.

JAMES WALTER WINGATE, a prominent Georgetown lawyer and mayor of the city, qualified for his professional work about twelve years ago and since then has earned a large clientage and much appreciation for his abilities and sound citizenship.

Mr. Wingate was born near Bennettsville, South Carolina, January 2, 1886, a son of a merchant and farmer, Reuben Wesley Wingate, and his wife, Della A. (Townsend) Wingate. Educated in public schools, he took a business course in the Oak Ridge Business Institute, and while studying law in private offices earned his living and paid his way by stenographic employment. He was admitted to the bar in 1908 and since then has engaged in general practice at Georgetown. He is also mayor of the city, having assumed this office on January 28, 1920, and solicitor for the Farmers and Merchants Bank and is secretary and director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wingate is a past master of his Masonic Lodge. December 23, 1908, he married Myrtle J. Young. They have one daughter, Mable Virginia.

JOHN OTIS GREEN was graduated from the Law School of the University of South Carolina in 1915 and at once began practice in Lake City, where his engagements as a lawyer have been of increasing importance and where his good citizenship has entitled him to the respect and esteem of the entire community.

Mr. Green was born at Lake City, January 11, 1890. His parents are John A. and Amarantha E. (McCutchen) Green. His father for a number of years has been a general merchant and cotton ginner. The son was educated in public schools, in the Carlisle Fitting School and Wofford College, and then took up his law studies in the state university.

September 20, 1917, he married Clyda May Caldwell of Lake City. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

JAMES J. VERNON. One of the outstanding characteristics of American life has been the disposition

to change of residence, so that probably in the majority of American families every generation has broken away from home ties and made itself a new home. Therefore it is a rare interest that attaches to a family living in one home continuously from generation to generation, and in the case of the Vernon family of Spartanburg County, for 168 years. The room in the old Vernon homestead near Wellford where James J. Vernon was born in 1853, is still a useful part of the habitation which his family uses today.

This interesting family was established on the old homestead in Spartanburg County by Alexander Vernon, who settled there in 1750. He came from Scotland, his native country, and located ten miles west of the present city of Spartanburg. His descendants in direct line, including James J., have therefore had an uninterrupted tenancy for over 168 years. Alexander Vernon was a fine type of the Scotch Presbyterian, stern and sturdy, and the ancestor of many splendid men and women. Locating in a wilderness inhabited only by Indians and a mere handful of white settlers, he set about at once making a home, providing for the education of his children and establishing a sanctuary for worship. He was one of the founders of historic Nazareth Church, one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in upper South Carolina.

Besides James J. Vernon, his grandfather James Vernon and his father, Dr. James J. Vernon, were all born and reared at the original Vernon homestead. Dr. James J. Vernon was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, and practiced his profession until his death in 1864. His mother was a daughter of Judge James Jordan of Spartanburg, one of the distinguished men of his day, a prominent lawyer and judge, and a member of the General Assembly. Dr. James J. Vernon married Ann L. Oeland, who was of Danish ancestry.

This interesting Vernon home is in Beech Spring Township of Spartanburg County, ten miles west of Spartanburg and about a mile east of Wellford, the local postoffice. James J. Vernon has lived there all his life. He attended the common schools of the county and spent two years at Wofford College, quitting before completing his education. He has followed the vocation of cotton planter and general farmer and served as county commissioner for six years prior to 1909 to 1914 and also served as county supervisor from 1914 to 1916. A few years ago when the Knights of Honor were a leading organization, Mr. Vernon served two years as grand dictator for South Carolina. He is an elder in the Wellford Presbyterian Church. The maiden name of his wife was Miss Elizabeth Toccoa Hammond.

THOMAS MATTISON MCNEILL. Outside of agriculture cotton manufacture is the largest single industry in South Carolina, and has naturally afforded the greatest opportunity to aspiring and ambitious young men. There are some notable careers in the cotton industry of South Carolina, and one of them is that of Thomas M. McNeill, superintendent of the Monarch Mills at Union.

He was born in Abbeville County, South Caro-

lina, in 1881, son of Andrew and Mary (Walker) McNeill. His grandfather was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and came to Abbeville County early in the nineteenth century. Andrew McNeill, a native of Abbeville County, died in 1907. In 1895 the McNeill family removed from Abbeville to Piedmont, Greenville County.

Thomas M. McNeill was then fourteen years of age, and up to that time his experience had been that of a plain country boy. Before reaching his fifteenth year he went to work in the Piedmont cotton mill. The president of that mill was Colonel Orr. He was employed as a sweeper, had a very meager pay envelope and beyond the diligence with which he performed his work attracted no special attention. In 1902, at the age of twenty-one, seeking larger experience in a more modern mill, he found his opportunity as an ordinary mill hand in the Williamston Mills at Williamston. Here he received his first substantial promotion, being advanced to section hand in the card room. Later he spent six years in Chiquola Mill at Honea Path, and while there was made second hand of carding. After three years as second hand he became overseer of carding of the Greer Manufacturing Company at Greer, and was called in the same capacity to a larger mill, the Monaghan, at Greenville.

Six months later the Victor-Monaghan Company promoted him to superintendent of the Ottarway Mill at Union, work that brought him to Union in November, 1913. Mr. McNeill left the Ottarway Mill in August, 1915, to become superintendent of the Olympia Mills at Columbia, but in 1917 returned to Union, and is now superintendent of one of the leading mills of the state, the Monarch Mills. The Monarch Mills manufacture wide print cloths and operate 78,528 spindles.

As superintendent of the Monarch Mills Mr. McNeill obviously is a man of importance in the textile industry of the South. From the brief outline just given it is clear that he has missed few experiences in the progress from sweeper in a small mill to operating head of all the functions of a great industry. His promotions have been the result of hard work, close study and intelligent application. He is a member of the Southern Textile Association, and at its annual convention at Greenville in May, 1919, he was elected a member of the Board of Governors.

During the war with Germany Mr. McNeill was chairman of the Monarch Mills community of all the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other war auxiliary drives. Each time he carried the community "over the top." He has given time for much other community welfare and is a lay leader and Sunday School superintendent of the Monarch Mills Methodist Church.

In 1902 Mr. McNeill married Miss Emily Merritt, of Brushy Creek Township, Anderson County. Their four children are: Thomas Ansel, Andrew Merritt, Emily Adelaide and Margaret Evelyn.

JOHN MCSWEEN, banker, former merchant, who has been in past years an extensive farm owner at Timmons ville, has to an exceptional degree exemplified the thrifty virtues, business ability and other substantial qualities of the hardy Scotch race.



John M. G. Hill

He was born in the highlands of Scotland December 1, 1847, son of John and Katherine (McKinzie) McSween. His father was a scotch school teacher. The son had rather limited opportunities in school in Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was working as clerk in a store, his wages being 5 shillings per week for the first year. He sought a new home and new opportunities in America at the age of twenty years. He had to borrow money to complete his journey from his sister. That money he afterwards gladly repaid. He worked for his uncle's store, turpentine still and saw mill for five years. He has been a resident of Timmonsville since 1873, and probably no other citizen has done more to build up and promote the commercial, religious and other institutions of that town than Mr. McSween. More than forty-five years ago he opened a general merchandise stock and from time to time expanded his business until he was head of what amounted to an immense department store enterprise. Three men who had been associated with him as employees for many years succeeded to the ownership of the business in 1919. Mr. McSween formerly had many other property interests, but has sold them all except his farms and his interests as a banker. He had several farms, one of 1,100 acres near Timmonsville. He recently sold all his farms.

He organized the Bank of Timmonsville in 1891, and has been its only president. The original capital was \$25,000, and it is now one of the sound and substantial financial institutions of the state, with a capital of \$100,000, surplus of \$15,000 and in 1919, deposits reached over \$500,000.

Mr. McSween was one of the board which wound up the affairs of the old dispensary system of South Carolina. He served as a councilman and mayor of Timmonsville in early days. One interest has been continuous with him throughout life, and that is his membership in the Presbyterian Church. He joined the church at Florence, but when he came to Timmonsville there was only one other Presbyterian in the community. At the present time this congregation has more than seventy members, and Mr. McSween has steadily supported the organization by his personal leadership and means and contributed a larger amount than any other member to the erection of the church edifice. He is an elder of the church.

In 1888 Mr. McSween married Katherine Keith of Timmonsville. Mr. and Mrs. McSween have two children. John, the older, resigned his post as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dillon to enter the army with the rank of first lieutenant and chaplain, was mustered out in March, 1919, and is now at Rowland, North Carolina; Catherine, the daughter, is the wife of Dr. Ralph Foster of Timmonsville, who served with the rank of first lieutenant in the Medical Corps.

WILLIAM MINOTT GAILLARD, M. D. His busy career as a physician and surgeon, Doctor Gaillard has pursued in Georgetown County for twenty years.

He was born March 19, 1872, in Eutaw, Charleston, now Orangeburg County, son of Etsell and Margaret C. (Sinkler) Gaillard. His father was a planter and member of an old and prominent family of that section of the state. Doctor Gaillard

attended the grammar and high schools of Charleston, and as a youth assisted in the management of the plantation. In 1896 he entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, graduated in 1899, the following year remained as an interne in Roper Hospital and was also connected with the Riverside Infirmary at Charleston. He began his private practice in Georgetown County in 1900 and since 1905 his home has been in the City of Georgetown. He is a member of the Board of Health, and during the war was chairman of the Georgetown Exemption Board. He is a member of the County, State, Southern and American Medical Association, belongs to the Chi Zeta Phi college fraternity, and is a Mason and Woodman of the World.

JOHN ELDRÉD SWEARINGEN. Six consecutive times the people of South Carolina have affirmed their appreciation of and their cordial support of the work and aims of the state superintendent of education, John Eldred Swearingen. Mr. Swearingen is a big figure in Southern education, has done a big man's work, and it would be discourtesy to refer to the handicap of blindness which he has suffered since early boyhood except as a means of better appreciation and understanding of what he has achieved for himself and for the people of his beloved state.

He was born on his father's farm in the old Horn's Creek neighborhood near Trenton, Edgefield County, January 9, 1875, second son of John Cloud and Anna (Tillman) Swearingen. His father was a farmer, Confederate soldier, and was captain of a company of "Red Shirts" in 1876.

As a boy John E. Swearingen had all the interests and pursuits of the most vigorous and enthusiastic American boy. Riding, swimming, hunting, fishing and other active sports were his favorite amusements. Along with his educational work he has for a quarter of a century been interested in farming. As a boy he became skillful in handling livestock. With the money earned on his first patch he bought a Duroc-Jersey gilt and introduced that breed of swine in his section.

He attended the old field district school of his neighborhood, but the short term and the crowded classroom afforded little opportunity for training. This deficiency was made up by the interest and energy of his consecrated, self-sacrificing, intellectual mother, a woman of strong natural gifts and many-sided talents, who had been a teacher and was a lover of music, flowers and paintings. Both parents in fact made many sacrifices to educate their children. The mother gave herself without reserve to the duties and pleasures of her household and family. The father, too, gave to his children's education the few idle hours he could spare from the engrossing work of the farm.

From his father Mr. Swearingen inherited the ambition to become a soldier. Under the instruction of his mother he was preparing for admission to West Point Military Academy when an unlucky accident destroyed his sight. He had persuaded an indulgent father to give him a horse, a dog and a gun. Many times he had been cautioned to use every care against shooting others. But on Friday,

January 13th, just four days after his thirteenth birthday, the accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting destroyed the sight of both eyes. Loving attention and every resource of medical skill proved without avail to restore his sight. However, as a result of his father's kindness he continued his education, spending one year in the Georgia Academy for the Blind at Macon, and then entering the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind at Cedar Springs, Spartanburg County. Here he studied diligently from 1889 to 1893. In order to please his mother he gave much time to music, especially musical history, harmony, theory and composition. After leaving Cedar Springs in 1893 he lived at home two years, studying with his mother and preparing for college. In 1895 he entered South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, and took the full four years' course, graduating with the highest distinction and the degree A. B. in 1899. His scholarship at the university was of the broadest character, excelling in languages, history, political science, psychology, mathematics and education. In his class annual he was voted the most influential man in the college by the student body. Later he attended regularly the State Summer School for Teachers.

From October, 1899, to June, 1908, Mr. Swearingen was a teacher in the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind at Cedar Springs. He was nominated state superintendent of education in the democratic primary of 1908, and elected over two competitors. He was re-elected in 1910, 1912, 1914 and 1916 without opposition, and in 1918 was nominated and re-elected a sixth time after a vigorous campaign.

Obviously it would be impossible to give an adequate review of his administration during the past twelve years. The guiding principle of that administration has been his effort to bring equal opportunities to every child. In many ways successfully he has striven to democratize the educational system of the state and place its advantages particularly before the common people.

Briefly stated, some of the outstanding facts of his administration are as follows: The firm establishment of the principle of state aid to the schools on the basis of local taxation; a standard of public school architecture; the standardizing of rural schools on the basis of teaching corps, enrollment and term; introduction of industrial and vocational education; application through the local option law of the principle of compulsory school attendance; the establishment and development of night schools for the removal of illiteracy; a professional standard with a better salary for the county superintendent of education; and the co-ordination and encouragement of every educational activity.

With the help of the Peabody Board, Mr. Swearingen secured the funds to pay the salary of a state supervisor of elementary rural schools in 1910. The appointment provoked unfavorable criticism and his enemies charged that he could not perform the duties of the state superintendent's office and had therefore solicited and secured assistance. With characteristic frankness Mr. Swearingen replied that he had appointed one man to aid him in the rural schools and would be glad to appoint

three more if he could get the money to pay them. Later he appointed a state supervisor of negro schools in order that the large mass of negroes of the state's population might be given better educational opportunities. The political results did not weigh in the balance with the social, moral and intellectual benefits the appointment brought not only to the negroes but to the entire state.

He has worked for a state school tax, an adequate compulsory law, a minimum term of seven months, a better standard for teachers, an efficient program of health, a revised school code, kindergartens, co-ordination of the state institutions of higher learning and agricultural and industrial training, although many of these reforms have not yet been realized. Some of them may be delayed until the state can adopt a new and modern constitution.

Mr. Swearingen is ex-officio trustee of the University of South Carolina, trustee of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, trustee of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, member of the Board of Visitors of The Citadel, the military college of South Carolina, member and secretary of the State Board of Education, member of the Board of Commissioners of South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, member of the National Education Association and of the South Carolina State Teachers' Association. He is a director of the South Eastern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Swearingen is a democrat and is affiliated with Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Probably the outstanding qualities of his character have been courage and high moral purpose. Perhaps his very blindness has enabled him to realize and despise the shams and the veneer of life. Naturally he possesses decided convictions, is outspoken in the expression of opinion, and his bluntness and frankness have sometimes provoked more opposition than they deserve. As a youth he learned to work against difficulties, toward the attainment of worthy ends, and that quality has enabled him to continue patiently and enthusiastically in behalf of a broader and better educational program for the state.

June 29, 1916, at Greenville, South Carolina, Mr. Swearingen married Miss Mary Hough, daughter of C. N. and Martha (Chappell) Hough. Mrs. Swearingen is a graduate of the regular normal course at Winthrop, and taught in some of the best schools of South Carolina and also the state of Montana. Her father was a distinguished physician and her mother a member of one of the most historic families of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen have one son, John Eldred, Jr., born September 7, 1918.

EDMUND N. JOYNER, Jr., is president of the Southern States Supply Company at Columbia. This is an organization of young men actuated by the high ideals of modern business efficiency, and the record the company has made is one of the most striking instances of business success in the Southeastern states.

The company was organized in 1910. Mr. Joyner



L. M. J. J. J.

from the first has been an official, for several years his title being secretary and treasurer. As executive in fact, he was given the title corresponding to his duties in 1919, when he became president. When Mr. Joyner joined the organization its annual volume of business was about \$60,000. At the end of ten years the gross sales aggregated nearly \$1,000,000 a year. While Columbia is the main office, branch offices are maintained at Greenville, Atlanta, Jacksonville and Asheville, North Carolina. A traveling sales force is maintained of fifteen loyal, enthusiastic and efficient salesmen, and to them, of course, is partly due the growing volume of the business. The company enjoys the highest standing in the commercial world, and has been a means of distinctive service in the territory covered by it in both Carolinas, Georgia and Florida.

The Southern States Supply Company does business as jobbers and manufacturers' agents, representing some of the highest class manufacturers in the country of plumbing, heating and machinery supplies. At first the company handled only plumbing equipment, but its scope has greatly broadened and it is now an organization aiming to serve the increasing demands of the Southern public with all the modern conveniences of the home. Besides the direct services of its salesmen the company has done a great deal of splendid publicity work in educating the home owners of the South not only as to the desirability of modern home conveniences, but as to the easiest solution of the technical problems involved and the best equipment fitted to individual conditions. As a result of the phenomenal prosperity of the Southern planter and farmer, a large share of the business done by the Southern States Supply Company is in supplying farm homes, not only with the ordinary plumbing, bathroom and sanitary fixtures, but complete water systems and sewage disposal systems, pumping plants, hot water heaters, kitchen equipment, electric light and power plants, and more recently has developed a large business for the Isko refrigeration system for home use, this being one of the latest practical products of scientific invention, furnishing refrigeration in the home without the use of ice.

Mr. Joyner was born at Hickory, North Carolina, in 1879, son of Rev. E. N. and Mary (Winfield) Joyner, of North Carolina. His father is a well known minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church and for many years has been a resident of South Carolina. Edmund N. Joyner, Jr., acquired his education in the public schools of Columbia, the University of South Carolina, University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and the University of North Carolina. He left college to take up a business career at Columbia, and has been one of the leading spirits in the organization of which he is the executive head.

Mr. Joyner is a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church, the Columbia Club, Ridgewood Country Club, also the Capital City Club of Atlanta, and is a Knight of Pythias. He married Miss Julia Tift, of Albany, Georgia. Their two sons are Edmund N., 3rd, and Nelson Tift.

HERMAN DECATUR BECKMAN, M. D., graduated from the Medical College of the State of South

Carolina in 1899, and immediately there ensued his practical work in a profession that has given him splendid opportunities for service. During the greater part of the twenty years he has practiced at Georgetown where he is one of the most prominent physicians.

Doctor Beckman was born in Charleston County August 30, 1876, son of William Peter and Sarah Prudence (Munn) Beckman. His father was a merchant. Doctor Beckman attended public school at Charleston, also the Colonel A. C. Davis Military School, and there took up his preparation for his profession. For three years he practiced at McClellandville and since 1902 has been engaged in a general practice at Georgetown. He is serving as county physician and is a member of the County and State Medical societies. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church.

September 16, 1906, Doctor Beckman married Margaret Evelyn Skinner of Georgetown. They have one son, Herman Decatur, Jr., born November 5, 1910.

F. ASBURY COWARD, M. D., is director of the Diagnostic Laboratory of the State Board of Health, and served with the rank of captain in the United States Medical Reserve Corps. He is a man of achievement in his profession, though not so widely known as his eminent father, Colonel Coward, whose name is spoken with deep appreciation and gratitude by hundreds of former students of The Citadel at Charleston, which he served for many years as commandant.

Colonel Coward, who is now living retired at Orangeburg, was born in old Charleston district in 1835, and graduated from The Citadel in the fall of 1854. In January, 1855, with his class mate, Micah Jenkins, later General Jenkins, he established the King's Mountain Military School at Yorkville. This institution was the means of training many young men during the next five or six years and was continued by the founders until the beginning of the war. In June, 1860, Colonel Coward became aide de camp on the staff of Gen. D. R. Jones, and served in that capacity at Blackburn's Ford and in the First Battle of Manassas. He was then commissioned assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain and regularly assigned to the staff of General Jones, with whom he served during the campaigns of 1862 in the battles of Goldie's Mill, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Boonsboro Gap and Sharpsburg. At Sharpsburg he was severely bruised and narrowly escaped death from the explosion of a shell. After the battle of Sharpsburg he accepted the position of colonel of the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, his commission dating from August, 1862. As colonel of this regiment he was in the Battle of Fredericksburg, the campaign on the Blackwater and about Suffolk, Longstreet's campaign in Georgia and Tennessee, including the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Valley or Wauhatchie, Campbell's Station, Lenoir Station, Knoxville, Bean's Station and Strawberry Plains. He was again in Virginia in 1864, was wounded in the left arm at the Wilderness, and was in the trenches at Petersburg and north of the James eight months. He commanded

the picket line before Petersburg from Appomattox Creek to Gordon's right on the night of the evacuation of Petersburg, and on the retreat was engaged in battle at Farmville and Appomattox.

With the close of the war Colonel Coward reopened his military school at Yorkville in January, 1866, and in spite of the general poverty of the state he was able to maintain its usefulness and prestige and conducted it alone for twenty years. From 1882 to 1886 he was also state superintendent of instruction. Colonel Coward in 1890 entered upon his duties as superintendent of the famous Citadel at Charleston, and he only retired from that office in 1910, after having given more than half a century of his life either to active military duty or as a military instructor.

Dr. F. Asbury Coward was born at Yorkville, South Carolina, in 1877. In 1897 he graduated from The Citadel at Charleston, and while there became familiar with the discipline of military life. In 1900 he graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, and spent one year in a hospital at Charleston and six months as city physician. In 1902 he began practice at Columbia and was engaged in general practice until the summer of 1905. He then went to Bolivia, South America, as surgeon for W. R. Grace & Company of New York, railroad builders. After returning to Columbia in 1907, and after a period of post-graduate work, he resumed practice, but in 1909 was appointed director of the Laboratory of the State Board of Health. He was a laboratory specialist, and as director has made this department of the state board one of unexcelled service.

Early in the war with Germany Doctor Coward entered the Medical Corps as first lieutenant. He spent some time at the Rockefeller Institute in New York, and the Johns Hopkins Institute at Baltimore, doing special work in pathology. On going overseas he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was at first in the laboratory of an American Red Cross Hospital near Paris, and afterwards served in a number of hospitals in the war zone, and finally was sent to Coblenz with the American Army of Occupation. He returned to America and was mustered out in Camp Dix, and in July, 1919, resumed his work with the State Laboratory at Columbia.

HUGH WILSON FRASER, for many years a successful banker of Georgetown, is a civil engineer by profession and was active in railroad construction work before he took up banking. He was born at Georgetown June 30, 1872, a son of Samuel S. and Sarah (Wilson) Fraser. As a boy he attended the Winyah Academy and in 1891 graduated from South Carolina's great military school, The Citadel, at Charleston. He specialized in civil engineering and followed that work for thirteen years largely in railroad construction. In 1904 he became one of the organizers and has been vice president and cashier of the Peoples Bank of Georgetown.

Mr. Fraser is a member of the Masonic Order and for fourteen years he has been secretary and treasurer of Prince George Winyah Episcopal Church. April 18, 1900, he married Katherine Parkhill, of Monticello, Florida. Their four children

are Katherine Parkhill, Hugh Wilson, Jr., Lilly Ellison and Richard Parkhill.

FRANCIS MARION ROBERTSON. While many interests have crowded into the life of Mr. Robertson in recent years, his chief work and one that has engaged his attention from early youth to the present is insurance. He is one of the oldest insurance men of Charleston.

Mr. Robertson was born in Summerville, South Carolina, October 27, 1864. His father, Henry C. Robertson, was a native of Charleston and at the time of his death in September, 1892, was manager of the Newberry Cotton Mills. The grandfather was Dr. Francis Marion Robertson, a native of Abbeville, and a physician who practiced steadily for nearly half a century. He died at the age of eighty-six. The great-grandfather was William Robertson, a native of Virginia, where three Robertson brothers had located on coming from Scotland in colonial times. The mother of Francis M. Robertson was Mary E. Mikell, a native of South Carolina and daughter of Isaac Jenkins Mikell, an extensive planter on Edisto Island. Through the Mikell family Mr. Robertson is related to the famous character Landgrave Smith. Francis Marion Robertson was the oldest of five children.

He was educated in Charleston, and graduated with the first class after the reorganization of The Citadel in 1886. On leaving that famous school he was for a time connected with a Government engineering party in making a survey of the Savannah River. In November, 1887, he became clerk in an insurance office and on January 5, 1888, entered business for himself. In 1892 he became a member of the firm Ravenel, Johnson & Robertson, but since 1912 has been sole owner of this business. His business offices have been in the same building for twenty-seven years.

Mr. Robertson is a past president of the Charleston Board of Fire Underwriters, is also a director in the Carolina Savings Bank, is president of the Charleston Country Club, is a trustee and secretary of the Board of the William Euston Home, and was an alderman from the Second Ward during the administration of Mayor Hyde, and was re-elected for a second term of four years.

May 7, 1890, he married Minnie Rodgers, a daughter of Frances Silas Rodgers, of Charleston. They have four children: Minnie R., wife of Major Alexander B. Mikell; Frances, wife of Lieut. Eugene B. Smith, of Greenville; Marion and Edgar Rodgers.

HENRY LEE BUCK. A list of the business enterprises in which Henry Lee Buck has an official participation at Conway represents in an important degree the solid and substantial commercial interests of the city as a whole.

He was born at Bucksport in Horry County November 5, 1872, a son of Henry Lee and Georgia V. (Bell) Buck. The Buck family is an old and prominent one in this section of South Carolina. His father was a lumber manufacturer for many years. Henry L. Buck was educated by private



F. M. Robertson

instruction at home, also in the public schools of Conway and Marion, in Furman University at Greenville, and as a young man spent three years in business with his father. For six years he was clerk and bookkeeper and department manager of the general store business. He became president of the First National Bank of Conway and when that institution was consolidated with the Bank of Horry he remained with the larger institution as vice president.

Mr. Buck is president of the Farm Implement Company, a director of the Burroughs-Collins Company, a director of the Conway National Bank, the Conway Savings Bank, is owner of several business houses on Main Street, and is engaged in the automobile business.

He served three years as mayor of Conway and is also a former member of the council. He was elected in 1912 and again in 1916 a member of the State Senate, and was a member of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Buck is affiliated with the Masonic Order and is a member of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church. October 18, 1903, he married Genie McLeod of Bennettsville. Their two children are Henry Lee, Jr., and Eugenia.

HENRY H. WOODWARD for twenty years has enjoyed a place of peculiar influence and esteem in his native county of Horry. He is a lawyer, has been a member of the Legislature, is owner and editor of one of the chief newspapers in that section of the state, and has found many opportunities to do good for himself and others.

In 1915 he built the handsome and modern three-story brick hotel, Hotel Grace, at Conway. He has also developed the town by building some twenty-five cottages and homes. As a newspaper man he bought the Horry Herald in 1899. At that time this paper had less than 600 subscribers, while now its certified subscription list numbers 2,500.

Mr. Woodward has acquired most of his education through his own efforts and while teaching and engaged in various self-supporting activities. He was born in Horry County, June 3, 1874, a son of William D. and Pauline Elizabeth Woodward. His father was a farmer and the Woodward ancestors settled in Virginia in colonial times. Mr. Woodward had only a common school education as a boy, worked on farms, began teaching at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law while engaged in school work, and during 1897-98 was a resident student of law in the state university. He was chosen as one of the four to deliver the orations at the graduating exercises. He began practice at Conway in July, 1898, and the following year became owner of the Horry Herald. In 1898 he was also elected a member of the Legislature and held that office two terms. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. June 25, 1901, he married Miss Grace Dusenbury. They are the parents of five children.

JAMES HIGGINS MCINTOSH, M. D. Among the medical fraternity of the southeastern states there is probably not a better known name than that of

Dr. James Higgins McIntosh of Columbia. His fine scholarship, his unusual ability, his ripe and mature experience, gained through an active career of over thirty years has brought him many of the best honors of his profession, and his service has been in proportion to his years.

Doctor McIntosh is descended from John McIntosh, a native of Scotland, who on coming to America located in the Welsh Neck settlement on the Pee Dee River in what is now Darlington County, South Carolina, in 1750. The McIntoshes have been a race of strong men and women, and many of them have intermarried with the Scotch families of South Carolina. Doctor McIntosh's grandfather, James H. McIntosh, married Martha Gregg, a sister of Bishop Gregg, one of South Carolina's most distinguished citizens.

James Higgins McIntosh was born in Newberry, South Carolina, October 3, 1866, son of Dr. James and Frances Caldwell (Higgins) McIntosh. His father was born at Society Hill in Darlington County in 1838, was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston in the class of 1861. Thus his early training fitted him for service in the great cause in which his commonwealth was then engaged. Immediately after graduation he volunteered in Company F of the Eighth Regiment, South Carolina State Troops, and was made assistant surgeon of the regiment, and on November 1, 1861, in Virginia, was appointed a surgeon in the regular Confederate Army. He served continuously in what was known as the Midway Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia, until February, 1865. He was then detailed to establish a temporary hospital at Newberry, South Carolina. This was maintained until the war closed in April, 1865, and he then determined to make Newberry his permanent home. For many years he practiced in that city and also served as president of the Newberry Savings Bank. A special honor paid him was election as president of the South Carolina Medical Society for the year 1876-77. He was also a trustee of Furman University. Dr. James McIntosh married Frances Caldwell Higgins in 1862. His life was one of profound good works and he died on February 26, 1919, and was buried on the following day, his eighty-first birthday.

James Higgins McIntosh was given every advantage of a liberal education. He attended the Newberry Academy, graduated A. B. in 1884 from Newberry College, spent two years, 1884-86, in the special study of chemistry, physiology and psychology at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and in 1888 graduated with his well earned degree, Doctor of Medicine, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He then practiced for ten years in his native town and since April, 1900, his home and professional headquarters have been in Columbia. In the capital city he has devoted much of his time to the best interests of medical organizations and the broader scope of his profession, though always burdened with the responsibilities of a large practice. Doctor McIntosh is chief of the medical staff of the Baptist Hospital at Columbia. During the World war he gave about three-fourths of his time to the important and exacting duties of medical member and examining physician for the local draft board

at Columbia under the selective service law. This work for eighteen months he placed ahead of all his other professional and business obligations.

Doctor McIntosh has been honored by the office of president by the Columbia Medical Society, the Seventh District Medical Association, the South Carolina State Medical Association, the Association of Surgeons of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, and the Tri-State Medical Association of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

November 2, 1892, Doctor McIntosh married Miss Frances Nance Baxter of Newberry. They have seven children, James McIntosh, Baxter McIntosh, Frances, Martha, Dorothy, Walter and Nancy McIntosh. The son, Baxter, served as a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery during the World war.

JESSE BRYANT RODDEY. Though one of the younger business men of Columbia, the career of Jesse Bryant Roddey, president of the Consolidated Auto Company, has been one of the most substantial success. Now head of one of the best and largest concerns of its kind in the state, Mr. Roddey started out without influential friends or capital.

He was born in 1883, at Fort Lawn, Chester County, son of William Plott and Martha (McWaters) Roddey. His mother is deceased. His father was born at what was known as Roddeytown, a community named for his grandfather, one of the first settlers there. Roddeytown is about four miles from Fort Lawn. Grandfather Roddey was a wheelwright by trade. William Plott Roddey was trained in the same occupation but greatly enlarged upon it. At Fort Lawn he established himself in business as a wagon maker, and developed a profitable enterprise. Later he gave his time exclusively to farming, and since the death of his wife has lived retired and is now a resident of Lancaster, making his home with a son there. William P. Roddey joined the Confederate army when only fifteen years of age.

Jesse Bryant Roddey was born and reared on his father's plantation and acquired his education in the schools of Fort Lawn and a business college in Columbia. At the age of eighteen he came to the latter city and for a few years was employed by the Gregory-Conder Mule Company. Part of that time his salary was only \$35 a month. Even then he had an eye to the future, and by systematic saving and close study of opportunity was able to go into the automobile business on his own responsibility in 1910. He started with a very modest establishment on Main Street, later moving to 1316 Sumter Street, and since May, 1918, has been in a large building at the corner of Lady and Sumter streets. The home of the Roddey Motor Company was erected especially by Mr. Roddey for the business, and is modern and complete in every detail. The Roddey Motor Company is general agent for the Buick cars. This business, with its ground and buildings, together with Mr. Roddey's other valuable property interests in Columbia, comprise a substantial achievement for a man still only in the prime of his manhood. He has made himself an important factor in the automobile industry of the state, is a member of the Columbia Automotive Trades Association, and of the South Carolina

Automotive Trades Association, while in the National Automobile Dealers Association he is state vice president for South Carolina. Mr. Roddey is a member of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, an Elk, an Eagle, and a member of the Board of Stewards of the Washington Street Methodist Church. His best partner in business has been Mrs. Roddey, whose enthusiastic whole-hearted co-operation and good judgment have been an unfailing resource to him ever since their marriage. She was formerly Miss Sallie Wiles, member of the well known family of that name of Orangeburg and Aiken counties. Mr. and Mrs. Roddey have three interesting children: Martha Ione, Jesse Bryant, Jr., and Sara Catharine.

EDWARD WILSON DURANT is chairman of the Board of Fisheries of South Carolina, and is also a prominent professional man of Georgetown, where he has practiced as a dental surgeon for the past ten years.

He was born in Williamsburg County August 31, 1882, a son of John W. and Mary Elizabeth (Snowden) Durant. His father was a merchant and farmer. Doctor Durant graduated in 1908 with the degree D. D. S. from the Atlanta Dental College, and at once engaged in practice at Georgetown. He has been three times appointed to the office of chairman of the Board of Fisheries. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

November 7, 1911, he married Elizabeth Katherine Doyle of Georgetown, but a native of Michigan. They have two sons, Edward Wilson, Jr., and Francis Hill.

ROBERT BETHEA SCARBOROUGH. Former representative of the Sixth District in Congress, also lieutenant governor of South Carolina, Robert Bethea Scarborough is readily distinguished in that group of men who have served and directed the public affairs of South Carolina during the past generation, and his leadership in affairs has by no means detracted from the value and prestige of his work as a lawyer. Mr. Scarborough has been a member of the Conway bar for thirty-five years.

He was born at Chesterfield in Chesterfield County October 20, 1861, son of Rev. Lewis and Ann (Bethea) Scarborough and of English ancestry on both sides. His great-grandfather Scarborough came to Virginia from England about 1740, and in the maternal line he is descended from John Bethea who also located in Virginia in the last decade of the seventeenth century. Mr. Scarborough's father spent many years of his life in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Robert B. Scarborough grew up on a farm and finished his education in Mullins Academy. He has always been a great reader and student of men and of affairs, and as a young man taught school at Mullins and at Little River. Through varied experiences he kept his mind steadily fixed upon the profession of law, studied for it privately, and began practice at Conway in June, 1884. He has represented many of the chief business interests centered at Conway, including the Wilmington, Chadbourne & Conway Railway, the Conway, Coast & Western Railroad, the Waccamaw Steamship Line



J. P. Roddey

and other companies. He was attorney for Horry County from 1885 to 1893. He has been chairman of the Board of Public Works at Conway, was elected state senator in 1896, and in 1899 became lieutenant governor upon the death of Governor Ellerby. In 1900 he was chosen to represent the Sixth District in Congress, and by re-election served until March 4, 1905. Mr. Scarborough is a member of the Methodist Church, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Pee Dee Historical Association. December 15, 1881, he married Mary J. Jones. Four children were born to them, two sons reaching mature years.

ISAAC MCGIVERY CARRAWAY. While his early business training was acquired as clerk in a general store, Mr. Carraway has made good use of his time and opportunities, and today is one of the most substantial business men of Georgetown.

He was born in Georgetown County August 13, 1881, a son of John G. and Mariah Jane (Thompson) Carraway. His father for many years was engaged in the turpentine industry. Isaac Carraway had a public school education, also attended a business college, and from a clerkship in a general store earned promotion to general manager. In 1905 he moved to the City of Georgetown and for eight years connected with the real estate and insurance business. In 1913 Mr. Carraway became one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and has held the post of cashier of that prosperous institution ever since. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of Prince George Winyah Episcopal Church. November 25, 1909, he married Miss Mable Helen Young of Bay City, Michigan. They have one daughter, Myrtle Helen.

JOHN WALTER DOAR was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, September 11, 1870, and at the age of fourteen was employed in a newspaper office at Georgetown and thus began the experience and the training which in later years brought him many responsible posts as a journalist with the larger city papers of his native state. He also was at different times connected with papers in Augusta and Savannah, Georgia, at New Orleans and New York City. Twenty years ago he was a member of the staff of the Columbia Daily Register, and was editor and proprietor of the Georgetown Outlook for a number of years.

Mr. Doar spent his early life on a plantation in Georgetown County. He is a son of John W. and Emma C. Doar, and his first American ancestors were David Doar who came from Germany and Peter DuBois who came from France. A great deal of practical work was combined with the early school days of John Walter Doar.

Mr. Doar was elected a member of the Legislature in 1902 and served by re-election until 1912. He has been one of the prominent members of the democratic party in Georgetown County, has served as a member of the Fish and Oyster Commission of the state, was for a number of years an officer of the First Cavalry, South Carolina National Guard, and in 1912 he was elected county superintendent of education by the Board of Education, and has held that office continuously to the present time, being

elected by the people without opposition two terms. He is also owner and president of the Andrews Home Company at Andrews in Georgetown County, and vice president of the Planters and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown.

Mr. Doar served in 1910-11 as grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for South Carolina and is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Elks. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. April 16, 1901, he married Elizabeth S. Black. Three children were born to their marriage, two of whom are living.

WILLIAM ERVIN SPARKMAN, M. D. Few families of South Carolina have contributed more prominent and efficient workers to the medical profession than the Sparkmans. Dr. William E. Sparkman, whose career of twenty-six years as a physician and surgeon has identified him with Georgetown, is the son and grandson of South Carolina medical men, and two of his own sons have earned reputations in the same vocation.

Dr. William E. Sparkman was born at Plantersville, Georgetown County, June 11, 1857. Doctor Sparkman studied in one of the best boys' schools of the time, Holy Communion Institute of Charleston, now Porter's Military Academy and graduated in 1882 from the University of Maryland. For many years he has been in practice at Georgetown. He resigned in 1910 as chairman of the City Board of Health. Doctor Sparkman was appointed acting marine surgeon for Georgetown in the Government Public Health service, and also at the quarantine station. Though past the age limit he volunteered his services to the Government during the World war, and was appointed to the Volunteer Medical Reserve Corps. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, and at one time was commander of the local camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

In 1881 Doctor Sparkman married Hattie McGilvery Buck, daughter of W. L. Buck of Horry. Their son, Dr. William Buck Sparkman, was the first honor man of the University of South Carolina and was with the Hospital Department of the National Guard forces when mobilized by the Government for service on the Mexican border, and was second officer in charge of the Field Hospital No. 1 in South Carolina, now located at Greenville. He enlisted during the World war but was not assigned to duty. The second son, Dr. James Ritchie Sparkman, joined Base Hospital No. 92 and was afterwards transferred to Base Hospital No. 65 at Brest, France, and is now at Spartanburg practicing surgery exclusively.

CAPERS GAMEWELL BARR, who during nearly two years was in the United States navy while the war with Germany was in progress, is a Georgetown lawyer and recognized as a young man of splendid qualifications for his profession.

He was born at Columbia, South Carolina, February 12, 1891, a son of Capers G. and Caledonia M. (Black) Barr. His father was a business broker. The son was educated in the public schools of Georgetown, was a member of the class of 1911

in the University of South Carolina, and took his law course in the University of Virginia. Since his admission to the bar he has been engaged in a general practice at Georgetown except for the period of the war. He served as a member of the Legislature in 1912-13, being one of the youngest members of the body.

April 6, 1917, he volunteered in the United States navy, was commissioned an ensign, and from July 30, 1917, until December 23, 1918, was on the staff of Vice Admiral H. B. Wilson as judge advocate at Brest, France. He was relieved from active duty February 3, 1919, and then returned to Georgetown to resume private practice.

November 9, 1911, he married Ruth R. Brinkley of Georgetown. They have two sons, Capers G., Jr., and William Augustus.

LEWIE A. GRIFFITH, M. D. Though now retired from active practice Doctor Griffith for twenty years was one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of Columbia and one of the founders of the Columbia Hospital. As a youthful surgeon he was with the American Army of Occupation in the Philippines for nearly a year. Doctor Griffith is a former mayor of Columbia and one of the leading business men and citizens.

His father is Col. David Jefferson Griffith, who for many years, until he retired in 1918, was superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary. Colonel Griffith was born in Newberry County December 31, 1844, of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, a son of Allen and Sarah (Banks) Griffith. His people were among the early settlers of Lexington and Newberry counties. Colonel Griffith was educated in Lexington County, and at the outbreak of the war between the states went into the Confederate army and served as captain in Company C, First South Carolina Regiment. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Knoxville, Bean Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Gettysburg. A sword consigned to him by a dying Federal officer from the Gettysburg field Colonel Griffith some years ago presented to the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. After the surrender of Johnston's army at Greensboro, Colonel Griffith returned home and resumed civil life as a farmer. While devoted to the management of his farm, he was frequently called to positions of honor and trust. He represented Lexington County several times in the State Senate, and in 1897 was voted by the readers of the Columbia State as the most popular legislator. He succeeded W. A. Neal as superintendent of the penitentiary, and was several times re-elected to that office. July 27, 1865, Colonel Griffith married Sarah A. Lewie, daughter of Samuel Lewie of Lexington.

Dr. Lewie A. Griffith was born May 1, 1866, while his parents lived in Lexington County. He acquired a good education, and graduated with the class of 1887 from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he volunteered in the Medical Corps, and was made assistant surgeon of the Second South Carolina Regiment. Later in 1899 he was appointed assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant in the Forty-second United States Volunteers for serv-

ice in the Philippines. He went to those islands in December, and remained on duty for about a year, seeing much of the fighting during the insurrection in the Philippines.

After his return from the Far East Doctor Griffith located at Columbia and engaged in the active practice of his profession, which he continued nearly twenty years. In 1918 he gave up his professional practice in order to give his entire time to his growing business, the Union Station Drug Company, on South Main Street, opposite the Union Station, a business that has been under his ownership for several years. It is one of the most successful and profitable retail stores in Columbia.

Doctor Griffith is a former president of the Columbia Medical Society. As one of the founders of the Columbia Hospital he served on the executive committee, and was also president of the Board of Health of Columbia. In 1914 he was elected mayor of Columbia, being head of the commission government of the city for four years, until 1918. Thus to his professional career he has added the distinctions of success in business and efficiency as a public official.

Doctor Griffith married Miss Ruth B. Muller, of Sandy Run, Lexington County. They have three sons and one daughter: Dr. L. M. Griffith, David J., Lewie Allen and Mary Antoinette. The daughter is a graduate of the Columbia High School and of Columbia College.

Both the older sons were in the service of their Government during the World war. Dr. L. M. Griffith, a graduate of the University of South Carolina and of Johns Hopkins University, during the war had charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat work at the American Hospital at Brest, France, holding the rank of captain in the Medical Corps.

David J. Griffith is at present in the motor truck transport service of the United States Army at Camp Lee, Virginia. He volunteered at the very outbreak of the war with Germany, becoming a member of Motor Truck Company 5, First Corps, Artillery Park. He was with that organization in France but later was transferred to a machine gun company of the Three Hundred and Eighth Infantry, Seventy-seventh Division. As a machine gun fighter he was in the battles of the great offensive beginning in July, 1918, and ultimately served on all five of the American battle fronts. For conspicuous bravery and gallantry in the Argonne Forest he was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

In fraternal circles Doctor Griffith is an Elk, an Odd Fellow, and past worthy president in the Order of Eagles.

JOHN L. MARSHALL, M. D. Doctor Marshall has been one of the leading men in his profession at Greenwood since 1915. He has built up a large practice in general medicine and surgery, and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow practitioners is evidenced by the fact that in 1918 he was elected for a term of one year as president of the Greenwood County Medical Society.

He gave much of his professional time to the demands made upon him and other members of his profession by the war. In August, 1918, he volunteered in the Medical Reserve Corps and was trained



Lewis A. Griffith

at Camp Greenleaf. He was slated to go to France in December, but the movement of troops in that direction was cancelled by the armistice of November. Doctor Marshall is a member of the County, State, Southern and American Medical associations.

He was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1881, a son of Robert and Eliza (Moore) Marshall. His mother died in June, 1914, and his father is now living at Andrews in Georgetown County. Doctor Marshall's grandfather, Alexander Marshall, was prominent as a stock raiser and planter in Georgetown County, where the doctor's great-grandfather located immediately after coming to this country from England.

Doctor Marshall was educated in the local schools at Georgetown and graduated in 1913 from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston. The year before he engaged in practice at Greenwood he spent as interne at Roper Hospital at Charleston. Doctor Marshall built a beautiful new home in Greenwood in 1919. He married Miss Lalla May Dial, of Laurens, daughter of Dr. W. H. Dial of that city and a niece of United States Senator N. B. Dial.

LLOYD B. HARRISON, of the Greenwood bar, is one of the young men of distinctively modern type in South Carolina. He came to the bar while great world issues were being decided, had hardly had time to test his learning acquired in law school in actual practice when he felt it his duty to join the American forces in the war with Germany, and he was one of South Carolina's young officers who had actual and thrilling experience on the fighting front during the campaign of 1918.

Mr. Harrison was born near Duncan in Spartanburg County in 1889, a son of W. C. and Emma Louise (Waldrep) Harrison. His father, still living on the Harrison farm near Duncan, was born there, a son of the late Dr. W. A. Harrison. Doctor Harrison was a native of lower Greenville County, near Fairview Church, and member of a pioneer family of that county. Doctor Harrison was one of the first presidents of the Fairview Live Stock Fair. He removed about 1850 to Spartanburg County and settled at Reidville, where he practiced the remainder of his life.

Lloyd B. Harrison graduated from the Academic Department of the University of South Carolina in 1915. Altogether he spent six years in the classic atmosphere of the university, completing his law course there in 1917. During the latter part of his course in law he was called upon by the people of his home county to represent them in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and served during the session of 1917. After completing his law course he located in Spartanburg and began practice.

He enlisted in Company B, South Carolina Engineers in May, 1917, and later entered the second training camp for the Officers Reserve Corps at Fort Oglethorpe, and in November of that year was commissioned second lieutenant. He had the good fortune to be assigned to the Thirty-ninth Infantry, Fourth Division, in the regular army. With that division he went overseas to France in May, 1918, and participated in four major opera-

tions on four major fronts. He was in the counter offensive at Chateau Thierry in July, the Marne offensive in the first part of August, the St. Mihiel offensive, which was the first big drive exclusively American, and then, beginning September 26th, in several phases of the great Meuse-Argonne battles. During the Meuse-Argonne campaign and while in view of Mont Faucon, Lieutenant Harrison was wounded. He was promoted to first lieutenant in September, 1918. He was with the Expeditionary Forces overseas for more than a year, returning to America in July, 1919. He was honorably discharged the 15th of August and on September 1, 1919, located at Greenwood to resume the practice of his profession. He is a member of the firm Jones & Harrison, his partner being Mr. Demos Jones.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Masons and Woodmen of the World. He married Mary Lucile Stoney of Allendale.

ALBERT SIDNEY HARTZOG is the very progressive mayor of the progressive little City of Greenwood, and in many other relationships his name has been identified with the upbuilding and development of that community for over fifteen years.

He was born in Bamberg County, South Carolina, September 9, 1875, a son of Samuel J. and Mary Elizabeth (Owens) Hartzog. His father was a merchant and the son had a good home and good influences and a good education in preparation for his business career. He attended public schools and Clemson College. For four years he was deputy county clerk.

Mr. Hartzog engaged in the insurance and real estate business at Greenwood in 1902. He has prosecuted his affairs to the advantage of himself and the entire community. He is president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, is a director in the Grendel, Greenwood and Ninety-Six cotton mills. For two years he was a member of the town council and since 1915 has been mayor of the City of Greenwood. His administration has been perhaps chiefly notable for the expenditure of \$300,000 in paving and other essential city improvements. Mr. Hartzog was president of the Fair Association two years, is a member of the Finance Committee of the Baptist Church, and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library.

December 1, 1908, he married Mattie Abney, of Greenwood.

CHARLES RAMSEY CALHOUN, who was appointed postmaster of Greenwood in July, 1919, is member of the eminent Calhoun family of South Carolina and is a grandson of the founder of Greenwood.

Mr. Calhoun was born at Greenwood, then in Abbeville, now Greenwood, County, in 1872, son of Charles M. and Emily (Nelson) Calhoun.

The first settler of the Town of Greenwood was his grandfather, Dr. Ephraim Calhoun, who became and remained its most distinguished citizen for many years. He was a hard working physician, and made his profession a medium of beneficent service to the entire community. Those who remember Doctor Calhoun praise him as one of

the finest examples of the Calhoun race. Doctor Calhoun was a first cousin of the great South Carolina statesman John C. Calhoun. Their grandfather, James Calhoun, brought his family from Ireland in 1733, lived in Pennsylvania and in Western Virginia, and in 1756 established his home in the Calhoun settlement in South Carolina, where later he and other members of the family lost their lives as victims of an Indian massacre.

Charles M. Calhoun was born at Greenwood in 1836 and is now the city's oldest citizen. He was a Confederate soldier, and served four years under General Butler and General Hampton.

Charles Ramsey Calhoun, whose mother is now deceased, has spent his life in Greenwood, attended the public schools there and graduated from Wofford College in 1893. For twelve years he was in the postoffice at Greenwood and for ten years was assistant postmaster. He won his appointment for the postmastership by competitive examination in 1918. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and his useful work and character well entitle him to the honor and responsibilities of the office he now holds.

Mr. Calhoun married Miss Maggie Wolfe, of Orangeburg. They have two daughters, Margaret and Elliott.

WILLIAM MARION SCOTT is a South Carolinian educator, and has been teaching and in administrative school work for fifteen years.

He graduated from The Citadel, South Carolina's great military school at Charleston in 1905, and while there held the rank of first lieutenant. At the beginning of the war with Germany he at once applied to Governor Manning to make his previous experience useful to the state and Government. He was elected captain of one of the twelve companies of Home Guards and subsequently was made major of the First Battalion, comprising four Home Guard companies.

Major Scott was born in Sumter County, December 4, 1884, a son of William Heathley and Mary B. (English) Scott. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the common schools of his native county, and after graduating from The Citadel in 1905 spent one year as a teacher in Clarkton Institute at Clarkton, North Carolina, for two years was principal of the schools at Hopkins, South Carolina, for five years was principal of the Boys High School at Sumter and in 1913 was made superintendent of the Bishopville graded schools. He has under his supervision a staff of seventeen white and colored teachers, and the enrollment in the white and colored schools of Bishopville is 750. He is a member of the State and County Teachers' Association and is superintendent of the Presbyterian Church Sunday School at Bishopville. He also has some interests in farming.

October 31, 1914, he married Miss Dorothy Owens of Clinton, South Carolina. They have two children, Dorothy Owens and Mary.

JOSEPH A. MARSHALL. For nearly a quarter of a century Doctor Marshall practiced medicine at Greenwood. His life interests for over forty years

have been identified with that community. Since retiring from his profession he has given his business attention to the management of extensive farming areas, and is also one of the most widely known public citizens of Greenwood County. He participated in the movement for the organization of the county, served as first county treasurer, and is also a former mayor of Greenwood.

He was born in Abbeville County in 1856, son of Joseph and Anne (Brooks) Marshall. His mother was a cousin of Senator Preston Brooks, one of South Carolina's most distinguished men. This branch of the Marshall family is descended from James Marshall, who was born at Pembroke, England, in 1652. Some of his descendants moved to the North of Ireland. The grandfather of Doctor Marshall, George Marshall, was a native of the North of Ireland and married Mary Carson. He and his brothers became the progenitors of a large number of Marshalls who have figured prominently in the history of Abbeville County. George Marshall and two of his brothers came to America about 1800 and located in Abbeville County. Joseph Marshall was also a native of Abbeville County.

Doctor Marshall graduated from Furman University in 1874. Two years later, in 1876, he completed his course in the medical school of the University of Georgia at Augusta. Returning to Abbeville County, he began practice at Greenwood, and for twenty-four years he was ready at a moment's notice to answer any call for his services either in town or over a large outlying country territory. He had a busy and successful professional career. For six years he lived in Florida. Greenwood County was organized in 1897 and soon afterward Doctor Marshall was elected county treasurer and filled that office consecutively for fourteen years. After retiring from that position he served as mayor of Greenwood two years. Doctor Marshall in 1918 removed from the city to his suburban home 2½ miles northeast of Greenwood. He has a fine large residence and every modern convenience located on a farm of fifty-five acres.

Doctor Marshall married Emma Calhoun Logan, a daughter of Dr. John H. and Eliza (Calhoun) Logan. Her father, a native of Abbeville County, was long distinguished both in his profession as a physician and as an educator and author. He was educated in South Carolina College, in the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, and for many years was engaged in active practice. Later he served as president of the Talladega Female College in Alabama, and was also professor of chemistry in old Oglethorpe College at Atlanta. When Atlanta Medical College was founded he was given a chair in that institution, and spent the rest of his life in Atlanta. One service which he performed in the field of authorship was the writing of "A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina," published in 1859, now a very valuable and rare work of history.

The mother of Mrs. Marshall was a daughter of Dr. Ephraim R. Calhoun. Doctor Calhoun was the first citizen and founder of the Town of Greenwood, and was a cousin of the noted South Carolina statesman John C. Calhoun. Doctor and Mrs.



H. M. Scott



W. R. Deaneborough.

Marshall have five children: Prof. John Logan Marshall, of Clemson College, George Marshall, Annie Brooks, Dr. Stanmore Pickens Marshall and Mott Calhoun Marshall.

WILLIAM ROGERS SCARBOROUGH has had a constructive part in the business and civic life of Bishopville a number of years. He has made his own career strictly speaking, becoming dependent upon his own exertions when a boy and learning business and getting his opportunities at the same time that he was paying his way.

He was born at Bishopville February 15, 1876, a son of Henry Gilbert and Maria (Rogers) Scarborough. His father was a farmer and merchant. The son was educated in public schools and also had a business college course. His first position was clerk in a local grocery store. He spent two years at Spartanburg as an accountant and clerk, and on returning to Bishopville was for three years an accountant with a local cotton business. He then succeeded to that business. Since 1901 he has been a banker, becoming in that year one of the organizers and first cashier of the Bank of Bishopville, and has been the only cashier of the institution. Since July, 1916, this has been the Bishopville National Bank. Mr. Scarborough is also a director of the Ice and Drainage Tile Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Bishopville Investment Company, was one of the organizers, was the first secretary for two years, and is director of the Lee County Fair Association. He also served as mayor of Bishopville four years and for a similar length of time was a member of the council.

Mr. Scarborough as a business man of prominence was naturally a worker in behalf of the Government during the recent war. He was local chairman for the first, second, third and fourth Liberty Loan drives, also for the Victory Loan of 1919, and was chairman of the first Red Cross campaign. He is a steward and former treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and was treasurer of its building committee. Mr. Scarborough is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He married Miss Rosa Mood of Summerton, South Carolina, daughter of Rev. William W. Mood. They were married January 9, 1901, and have had three children. The son, William Rogers, Jr., died at the age of sixteen. The two living children are Claud Mood and Hattie Mood.

JAMES NORTON. While it has been his ambition always to engage in the substantial and essential activities of life and neglect the spectacular, James Norton of Marion has in the course of his long career garnered many honors that elevate him to a high position among the leading men of his native state.

Mr. Norton was born on a farm near Mullins, October 8, 1843. He has never been away from the scenes of his birth except while in the army and in public service in Columbia seven years and four years in Washington. He is descended from

James Norton, who came from England as a colonial settler in Massachusetts, and finally his descendants located at Georgetown, South Carolina. Mr. Norton is a son of John and Pennsylvania (Lewis) Norton. His mother was of Irish, Welsh and Dutch ancestry, descended from the noted Lewis family of Virginia. James Norton has always recognized a deep debt to the influence of his mother. On her advice he turned from the study of law, which was his early ambition, and it was she who gave him the spirit to labor and make a success in his native state after he had returned from the war.

He received a good farm training and the advantages of the common schools until 1861. When a little past seventeen years of age he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. He was in the war until he was wounded by a shot passing from the upper part of the left shoulder downward through the right lung, the ball coming out through the arm. He was then laid up from August to March and in March rejoined his command. He was captured at Petersburg and held prisoner at Point Lookout until paroled after three months in prison.

After the war Mr. Norton entered private schools and an academy. He spent two years at school and two years teaching. He prepared for college, but did not complete the course at college because of his physical condition caused by his wounds in service. He has always been a student, but his chief education has come from his own experience and his habit of constant reading. He taught school at Mullins. His career has been largely planting and merchandising, though he is essentially an agriculturist and as such has on many occasions used his wide experience and influence to benefit the agriculture of his native state.

From the tasks and responsibilities of farm life he has been called to many posts of public duty. He served as school commissioner for Marion County in 1870-72; was in the State Legislature in 1886-87, 1890-91, and again in 1907-08. He was assistant comptroller general in 1890-94, was comptroller general from 1894 to 1897, and in 1896 was elected to represent the Sixth South Carolina District in Congress, as one of the few who served as privates and were elected to Congress. He served two terms, until 1901, being in Congress when the Spanish-American war was fought and the Philippines made the United States a nation of colonial possessions.

The most persistent of all his interests outside of business and family has been his active membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for over sixty years. He is one of the widely known laymen of the church, has been a steward of his home church since 1867, and attended annual conferences half a dozen times.

He has always been active in Sunday School work and organized the Inter-Denominational Sunday School work in old Marion County. He is affiliated with the Masonic order.

May 18, 1870, he married Rachel Cochrane Sellers. Of their two children one reached mature years.

HON. JAMES HASELDEN MANNING. The name of the Hon. James Haselden Manning has been for many years intimately associated with the history of Dillon County, particularly in connection with its planting interests, but also in matters of public import. His activities along planting lines have been so well directed and his management of affairs so masterly handled that he is rated among the most able men of his day and locality and has earned the confidence and gratitude of men of high standing with whom he has been associated. However, business has not taken his attention to the exclusion of other matters, and during the eight years that he served in the State Senate of South Carolina, as the first senator from Dillon County, his legislative ability was evidenced in his labors for the welfare of his constituents, his county and his state.

Senator Manning was born in what is now Dillon County, then a part of Marion County, South Carolina, April 16, 1857, a son of Thomas J. and Annie M. (Haselden) Manning. The Manning family of this line was founded in America by John Manning, the great-great-grandfather of James H., who emigrated from Europe about 1760 and first settled in Virginia, from whence his son, also named John Manning, came to South Carolina and became largely interested in planting in Marion County during the period of the Revolutionary war. There was born Mealy Manning, the grandfather of James H., who, following in his father's footsteps, also engaged in planting and became one of the successful and wealthy men of his locality, being the owner of some 7,000 acres of highly cultivated, fertile and valuable land in Marion and Marlboro counties. Thomas J. Manning was born in Marion County and early adopted the family vocation of planting, in which he was successfully engaged at the outbreak of the War between the States. He did not go into active service at the front, but became a member of the Home Guards, in which he rose to the rank of major, and it was while serving in this capacity, in the work of rounding up deserters, that he met his death, in 1864. He married Annie M. Haselden, daughter of Maj. James C. Haselden, who was born in Marion County, of English antecedents. To this union there were born three sons and three daughters: James H.; Mrs. Doctor David, of Dillon; Lawrence A., of Little Rock; Mrs. E. B. Berry, and Mrs. T. W. Barry, of Latta.

James H. Manning was but seven years of age when his father died, and his educational training was confined to attendance at the public schools of Little Rock, where he pursued his studies until he reached fifteen years. At that age, as the eldest of his widowed mother's children, he took charge of the home place, and conducted it successfully and profitably until his mother's death, when the estate was divided. Mr. Manning continued to be located at Little Rock until 1905, in which year he moved to his present home, Latta, where he had erected a beautiful, modern, brick home, one of the finest in the county. He has continued with his activities as a planter, and owns about 2,100 acres in Dillon County and 5,000 acres in Marion County. In 1904 he was one of the organizers of

the Bank of Latta, of which he was president until 1906, when he disposed of his interests. In 1909 he was elected the first state senator from Dillon County, and during the next eight years served in that capacity, being elected without opposition. His work in that body characterized him as a man of the highest ability and was a factor in the passing of much beneficial legislation.

Mr. Manning was married December 5, 1877, to Miss Frances Ellerbe, daughter of Capt. W. S. Ellerbe, and to this union there have been born six sons and one daughter: Thomas Lahome, James Douglas, Lawrence Albert, Robert Hamer, Huston, Gertrude and Howard. Senator Manning is a prominent Mason and has numerous friends in that order as he has also in public and business circles throughout the state.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON, JR. From mill boy to superintendent of one of the best mills in the state, the career of William H. Gibson, Jr., is an inspiring instance of success gained by hard work, determination and ambition. While he was a humble workman he was studying in night school and preparing himself to make use of opportunity when it should come.

He was born in York County, South Carolina, in 1884, and has attained his present prominence at the age of thirty-five. His parents were R. F. and Mattie L. (Whisnant) Gibson, and his grandfather was Harold Gibson, a native of York County, who spent his last years near Gaffney in Cherokee County. Mr. Gibson adds the title junior to his name to distinguish him from his uncle, W. H. Gibson, superintendent of the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills at West Texas.

Until the age of twelve he lived on a farm. When he sought employment in a cotton mill there were no humbler duties to assign him than those of sweeper. He was sweeper boy in the mill of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, and remained there until the age of eighteen, in the meantime had been promoted to loom fixer. At the age of twenty he went to the Monaghan Mill at Greenville. While there he was promoted to overseer, and spent seven years with the Monaghan. All that time, five nights a week, after a hard working day, he was studying in the Monaghan Night School, and is indebted to that school for the all around education he possesses.

After that he had a variety of experiences and positions; overseer of the Alice Mill at Easley; overseer of weaving with the Capital City Mills at Columbia; overseer of weaving in the Social Circle Cotton Mills at Social Circle, Georgia; in 1914 became superintendent for the Fairmont Manufacturing Company at Fairmont in Spartanburg County; and in 1917 received his last and most important promotion, being made superintendent of the Union plant of the Union-Buffero Mills Company at Union. This is one of the best mills of the Union-Buffero Mills Company, one of the largest cotton manufacturing corporations in the South, employing a capital of over \$6,000,000. The Union plant has nearly 90,000 spindles, and in every department of the plant the operatives look upon their superintendent as a man of the rarest tech-



Yours truly
J. H. Manning



HUGH McCUTCHEN

nical skill and entitled to complete confidence and trust.

During the war Mr. Gibson was chairman of the Union Mill community in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other war campaigns, and under his leadership the Union Mills each time exceeded their quota. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gibson married Miss Lulu Davis, of Gaffney, and their two children are Dewey A. and Helen Lucile Gibson.

HUGH McCUTCHEM. The career of Hugh McCutchen represents a lifetime of energy devoted to farming and planting, the agricultural welfare of Williamsburg County, and also to extensive interests as a banker and in public affairs.

Mr. McCutchen was born at Indiantown, Williamsburg County, December 11, 1859, son of Colonel James and Mary Jane (Gilland) McCutchen. His father was a planter, before the war was an extensive slave owner, and had a spirited part in the activities of the county for many years. Hugh McCutchen as a boy had only such advantages as were afforded by subscription school maintained in his community, at that time suffering from the poverty of the reconstruction era. Later he attended Davidson College of North Carolina two years, and following that gave his best energies to his farm for fifteen years.

Since 1901 Mr. McCutchen has been the agent at Kingstree for the well known cotton firm of Alexander Sprunt & Son of Wilmington, North Carolina. He also organized and has since been president of the Wee-Nee Bank, is president of the Williamsburg Livestock Company, is president of the Farmers Supply Company, president of the Canal Ginnery Company, and of the Fidelity Development Company, a corporation for the handling of lands. Thus most of his interests are a direct asset to the agricultural prosperity of this section. Mr. McCutchen is the individual owner of 2,300 acres, having 700 acres in cultivation.

He is a present member of the State Senate, being elected in 1918, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Indiantown. December 16, 1886, he married Miss Louisa Dobbin of Clinton, North Carolina, daughter of James Cochran and Anna (Holmes) Dobbin. There were two children by this marriage both dying in infancy. Mr. McCutchen is a member of the Masonic Order of Indiantown Lodge.

FRANCIS STUART HANCKEL, one of the extensive cotton brokers of Charleston, is also a man of affairs in public matters, and is held in the highest esteem by his associates and competitors as a man of ability and unblemished integrity. He was born at Charleston, September 25, 1850, a son of John Hanckel, and grandson of Rev. Christian Hanckel, D. D., a native of Charleston and rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Charleston for fifty years. John Hanckel spent his entire life at Charleston, which was his native city. Here he was married to Susan Henrietta Wagner, also born at Charleston, a sister of Theodore D. Wagner, one of the leading merchants of Charleston, who attained to national repute during the war between

the states. Of the sixteen children born to John Hanckel and his wife, Francis Stuart Hanckel is the only survivor.

Growing up in Charleston, Mr. Hanckel attended its schools and college, and has been engaged in his present line of business since 1882. During the twenty years he has been in business for himself Mr. Hanckel has formed such connections as to make his dealings of some moment, and he has firmly established himself as a broker of consequence.

In 1886 Mr. Hanckel was united in marriage with Annie Charlotte Miles, a daughter of Charles Richardson Miles, ex-attorney general of South Carolina, and a lawyer of note. Mr. and Mrs. Hanckel had three children, namely: Charlotte Miles, Richardson Miles and Francis Stuart. The two sons served in the World war, and the elder made the supreme sacrifice, offering up his young life on the altar of patriotism, as a member of the National Naval Volunteers, United States Navy on foreign service, and is buried at Gibraltar. The younger son saw service in France as a member of the Veterinary Corps of the Thirtieth Division.

In addition to his cotton brokerage business, Mr. Hanckel has other important interests at Charleston and is treasurer of the Maybank Fertilizer Company. He is a Mason, Shriner and a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and of the St. Andrew's Society, and also of the Young Men's Christian Association. An Episcopalian by inheritance and conviction, Mr. Hanckel belongs to the Holy Communion Church of Charleston. He belongs to the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and is an ex-president of the Cotton Exchange of Charleston. For twelve years he represented the Eighth Ward in the City Council, and was mayor pro tem twice, and chairman of the committee on streets for eight years. Having spent his life at Charleston, Mr. Hanckel's interests are centered in this city and he has always sought to aid in bringing about any changes deemed advisable, and to exert himself to maintain the enviable prestige of his community.

Both as a public official and business man Mr. Hanckel has proven his worth, and his standing is not based alone on his material good fortune, but also on his personal character and his earnest efforts in behalf of the moral uplift of his kind. It is such men as Mr. Hanckel who give solidity and permanence to a section, and through precept and example influence others to become desirable citizens.

CLARENCE EDGERTON OWENS, M. D. Within the nine or ten years since he completed his course in medicine Doctor Owens compressed an enormous amount of work, study and practical experience, and for a man of his years has gained a place of enviable distinction in his profession.

Doctor Owens, who is practicing in the City of Columbia, was born at Congaree, in Richland County, April 18, 1887. The Owens family is of Welsh origin. Its first ancestor in South Carolina located in Barnwell County. Doctor Owens had at least one prominent physician ancestor, his grandfather, the late Dr. Stephen Owens, who was

a Confederate surgeon in the war between the states. After the war he moved to Louisiana and continued his work as a physician in that state the rest of his life.

Dr. Clarence Edgerton Owens is a son of E. S. and Elizabeth (Smith) Owens. His mother, now deceased, was of English descent. Her first American ancestor came direct from England prior to the Revolutionary war and settled on land granted by the King of England at Congaree in Richland County. E. S. Owens is a prominent planter at St. Matthews in Calhoun County, though born in Barnwell County and living for a number of years in Congaree and Richland counties.

Doctor Owens attended the Richland County High School, spent two years, 1903-04, specializing in chemistry and biology in the University of South Carolina, and took his medical course in the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston. He graduated with the class of 1910, and since then has taken a number of post-graduate courses in general medicine and surgery in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He began practice at Columbia, and in that city has met with the most gratifying success. Through his ambition and hard work he has built up a large and busy practice in general medicine and surgery. During the war period of nearly two years he did surgery under contract with the war department at Camp Jackson.

Doctor Owens is a member of the Columbia Hospital Association and owns and operates the Columbia Hospital. He is a member of the faculty of the Baptist Hospital and twice a week delivers lectures before a class of nurses on medicine and contagious diseases. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations and the Clinical Congress of Surgeons. He belongs to the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Doctor Owens married Miss Clara-Ellen Forbes, of Montgomery, Alabama. To their marriage were born two children: Clarence Edgerton, Jr., who died at the age of eighteen months; and Clara Ellen.

WILLIAM RUFUS BARRINGER. While he studied law as a young man and was admitted to practice, William Rufus Barringer has not figured in the work of the courtroom, at least to the knowledge of his friends and associates at Florence. He has been primarily a business man, and as head or otherwise officially identified with a number of leading business concerns at Florence his career has been one of prominence and usefulness.

He was born at Cheraw, South Carolina, March 4, 1866, second son and third child of eight children of William Rufus and Fannie Isabelle (Laurence) Barringer. This is a large family connection, and the upbuilding of the eastern part of South Carolina has been thoroughly impressed by the activities of the Barringer family through various generations. From his father, a successful merchant, William R. Barringer inherited natural business ability and has combined that with a sound intellectual taste and habits of study that have enabled him to master every problem to which he has applied himself. He was educated in public

schools, a business college, and in the intervals of other work studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1889. With a bent along financial and business lines, he never seriously considered the law as a profession, and has become best known as a banker and director of large financial and industrial affairs. He is now president of the Palmetto Bank and Trust Company of Florence and a director or stockholder in a majority of the other banks and enterprises of the city. He organized and was the first president of the Pee Dee Brick and Tile Company, the Florence Gas Company, and the Florence Daily Times, the only daily newspaper in the city. He is now president of the E. M. Matthews Company wholesale drug company and is president of the Florence Hotel Company, being the leading hotel of Eastern Carolina.

He has used his business talents for the benefit of many institutions and movements. He was the first mayor of the City of Florence, under the commission form of government, and discharged the duties of that office with distinction to the city and with credit to his friends for four years. He was frequently urged while in that office to become a candidate for Congress, but has no aspirations for a public office that would take him away from his native city, where he considers his first duties to lie. In all public affairs he has been in the front line, and his leadership has been a practical inspiration to all associated with him. He was chairman of the first Red Cross drive in Florence County during the World war and gave his energetic aid to the prosecution of other auxiliary war movements. He was one of the trustees of the South Carolina Industrial School located at Florence and gave it the benefit of his business ability while it was being established and was also for four years chairman of the city schools, during which time several of the best schools were erected. There has hardly been a single successful enterprise in his section of the state with which his name has not been associated during the past thirty years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

February 10, 1897, he married Miss Mary McIver Scott, only daughter of the late John S. Scott of Florence County. They have one son, Laurence Scott, and a daughter, Flora McIver.

ASBURY COKE SUMMERS as commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries for South Carolina, has many admirable qualifications for that position, an office directly and vitally linked with the agricultural welfare of this great state.

Mr. Summers was born at Springfield in Orangeburg County, February 21, 1885, a son of John A. and Florence E. Summers. In his individual career Ashbury C. Summers, though still a young man, is in a sense carrying on the work and influence of his father, who was one of the first scientific farmers in South Carolina. He served as a first assistant to Dr. Seman A. Knapp in farm demonstration work for this state.

Ashbury C. Summers attended the graded schools of Springfield, received his Bachelor of Science degree from Clemson College, took special work in the University of South Carolina, and spent two years at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.



Yours Sincerely
W. R. Donagan



W. M. Laverance.

where from 1908 to 1910 he was assistant state chemist of Indiana. He then returned to his home state and was state chemist for South Carolina from 1910 to 1917, and in the latter year was also assistant professor of chemistry at the University of South Carolina. Since 1917 he has been commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries.

Mr. Summers had some military training while at Clemson, serving as corporal, sergeant and first lieutenant in the College Cadets. He is a director of the Liberty National Bank of Columbia, is a Mason, a member of the Rotary Club of Columbia, and through his professional work is affiliated with the American Chemical Society, the Cotton States Advisory Marketing Board, the National Drainage Congress, and is vice president of the Southern Commercial Congress. He is a steward of the Shandon Methodist Church at Columbia.

June 26, 1912, Mr. Summers married Zella Scarborough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Scarborough of Darlington, South Carolina. Her father when sixteen years of age joined Company A of the Fourteenth Regiment of South Carolina in the war between the states. He was twice severely wounded and was captured and was in a hospital at Washington until after Lee's surrender. On receiving his discharge he walked all the way from Washington to Darlington.

WILLIAM M. SEVERANCE. While for several years Mr. Severance has enjoyed prominent relations with city banking, merchandising and other business enterprises, he was at one time not so many years ago known as the youngest telegraph operator in the state. He had mastered the technique of handling the telegraph key at the age of fourteen, and at that time was given responsibilities usually conferred upon young men much more mature in point of age.

Mr. Severance was born at Lake City, January 2, 1891, son of Paul Elisha and Emily Elizabeth (McKenzie) Severance. His father for many years was a general merchant and engaged in the Naval Stores business at Lake City. The son had a public school education, but long before his public school work was completed was doing something to earn his own living. In the intervals of his schooling he clerked in a baker shop one year. While employed as a messenger at the railway station he learned telegraphy, and for seven years he followed that occupation, eventually being made assistant agent of the Atlantic Coast Line at Lake City.

In January, 1911, Mr. Severance became assistant cashier of the Bank of Lake City, and since February, 1915, has been cashier of that institution. He is also president of the Lake City Realty Company, is president of the Farmers Hardware Company, is president of the Double Action Fertilizer Distributor Company, and is also an official in the Building and Loan Association.

While these items show that his career has been a very busy one, Mr. Severance at the same time has been one of the most progressive, public spirited and hard working men in behalf of public improvements and progress in his home city. He served two terms as a member of the council and one term as mayor pro tem, being the only member of the

old council re-elected. While in the council and out of it he has given all his influence to public improvements, and deserves much credit for the installation of the present city waterworks. He is chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Masonic Order, and is on the building committee of the Baptist Church of Lake City. November 30, 1916, he married Miss Lillian Scarboro of Georgia.

WALTER T. LOVE, who is in the real estate, bond and investment business, with offices in the Palmetto Building at Columbia, South Carolina, was born in the capital city December 30, 1886.

Mr. Love acquired his education in the public schools and the University of South Carolina, and acquired his early business training as an official of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce.

During the World war Mr. Love was local chairman of the First Liberty Loan. He served as corporal in the Third Pioneer Infantry, and for eleven months was overseas with the Expeditionary Forces in France. Since being discharged he has taken up his former business, and is also a director in the Palmetto National Bank and the Liberty National Bank. Is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and is unmarried.

TYRONE C. STURKIE has been a leading lawyer of Lexington for twenty years. He was born in that town February 7, 1878, son of C. R. Sturkie.

Mr. Sturkie was educated in the common schools, in Orangeburg College, and read law with Judge J. F. Izler of Orangeburg. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1899.

J. HENRY STUHR. Through a period of half a century the name of Stuhr has been synonymous with the undertaking business at Charleston. J. Henry Stuhr is the active head of a business established by his father, and he has been its managing head for twenty years.

J. Henry Stuhr was born at Charleston December 31, 1871. His father, Henry D. Stuhr, was a native of Germany, and came to America and located at Charleston in 1865. Six months after he arrived he took out his first papers of American citizenship. A skilled cabinet maker by trade, he soon engaged in the undertaking business and rendered a faithful and much appreciated service in that line until his death in 1899. On the same vessel that brought him to America another passenger was Meta Tierborn, also a native of Germany. They were strangers to each other during the voyage but became acquainted soon afterward and were married in Charleston. She is still living at the age of seventy-one. They became the parents of three children. J. Henry, G. August, who died in his fortieth year, and John A., associated with his brother in the undertaking business.

J. Henry Stuhr acquired his early education in the public schools at Charleston, attended the Bennett & Craft schools, and remained at home working with his father until he was about twenty years of age. He then had some experience as an undertaker and embalmer at Jacksonville, Florida, spent one year in New York City in the same line, and

while there took a course of embalming. Altogether he was away from Charleston about nine years, returning on account of the death of his father and assuming active management of the business. He has kept the business in line with the fine traditions set by his father, and at the same time has been progressive and has equipped his establishment with every facility used by modern undertakers.

In 1904 Mr. Stuhr married Catherine Viohl, of Charleston. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war and was also from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Stuhr have four children: Adele, J. Henry, Jr., Gertrude and Christine. All were born in Charleston. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Stuhr is affiliated with the Elks, with the Masons and Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a well known public-spirited citizen, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, for several years was a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the National Funeral Directors Association.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITEHEAD, present mayor of Lake City, is distinguished for his versatile gifts and attainments, and has done commendable work in three professions, the law, the ministry and education.

Mr. Whitehead was born in Sumter County, South Carolina, February 13, 1878, son of William Henry Whitehead, who for many years was a farmer and in the Naval Stores business, and Henrietta (Hicks) Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead grew up and received most of his education in North Carolina, attending the public schools of Wingate, and graduated A. B. from Wake Forest University in 1904. He also studied law at Wake Forest and was admitted to the bar in June, 1914. From 1904 for several years Mr. Whitehead alternated between teaching school and preaching as an ordained minister of the Baptist Church. He is still active in the ministry. Since 1911 his home has been at Lake City, where he continued preaching and teaching. He was honored by election as a member of the House of Representatives from Florence County, serving during the session of 1913-14. He is also a former alderman of Lake City and in December, 1918, was chosen mayor.

May 19, 1903, he married Miss Maud Lorena Ellis of Wake Forest, North Carolina. Their three children are Edgar Henry, Bruce Davis and Verdesa Thor.

THEO. J. SIMONS has been a business man of Charleston for many years, chiefly engaged in the fertilizer business.

He is a member of an old and noted family and was born at Charleston, June 27, 1864, son of Keating Lewis Simons, a native of the same city and grandson of Sedgwick Simons, also a native of Charleston. The Simons family came from France as representatives of French Huguenot stock, and one of his ancestors was an intimate friend of Gen.

Francis Marion of the Revolution. The mother of Theo. J. Simons was Melanie Taveau, a native of Charleston and daughter of Augustus Louis Taveau, who was born in Southern France, near the City of Havre de Grace. Theo. J. Simons is the youngest of nine children, all of whom reached mature years and six of whom are still living.

He was educated in Charleston schools and at the age of fifteen became clerk to a cotton factor. Later he was cashier of the Bank of Barnwell, and left that position to return to Charleston and engage in the brokerage business. Mr. Simons is now manager of the Maybank Fertilizer Company, manufacturers and distributors of fertilizer, and they carry on an extensive business all over South Carolina and adjoining states. The industry is one that employs about 175 people.

Mr. Simons married in 1887 Mary Leige Webb, daughter of Capt. Benjamin C. Webb, of Charleston, where she was born and educated. Captain Webb comes from the old family of that name who have resided in Colleton County since colonial days. He was captain of the Palmetto Guard in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Simons have five children, Theo. Jervys, Jr., Mary Leige, Ruth Harleston, Keating Lewis and Benjamin Webb. Mr. Simons is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of the Charleston Country Club, St. George Society and the New England Society.

L. M. COPLESTON is one of Charleston's energetic young business men, president of the W. S. Copleston Company, dyers and dry cleaners. This is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in Charleston, and for nearly forty years has maintained a reputation entitling them to be known as master dyers and dry cleaners.

The founder of the business was William S. Copleston, father of L. M. Copleston. W. S. Copleston was a native of England, and learned his trade in one of the finest and most progressive concerns of its kind, Mills & Company at London. In 1881 he established the present business at Charleston, and for many years the headquarters were on Society Street, where a branch of the present company is still maintained. Quite recently the new and modern plant of W. S. Copleston & Company was completed, a two-story brick and concrete fireproof building, with 12,000 feet of floor space, and equipped with every mechanical and technical process for the work of dyeing and dry cleaning and also with every device known to modern science for safeguarding against fire.

The company is incorporated for \$30,000, and besides L. M. Copleston as president the other officers are G. M. Moisson, treasurer, and George T. Prescott, secretary.

L. M. Copleston was born at Charleston in 1890, was educated in the local public schools, and was only a young man when his father died. At the age of seventeen he practically took charge of the business, has grown up in it, so to speak, and is directly responsible for the great advances made during the past ten years, including the new and modern plant.



W.H. Whitehead



W. E. Burnett

WILBUR E. BURNETT was a man whose fine attributes of character and whose splendid ability well qualified him for leadership in community affairs, and there has been no citizen who has wielded greater or more benignant influence in connection with the advancement of the City of Spartanburg, judicial center of the South Carolina County of the same name. His achievement was the direct expression of a strong, noble, and talented personality, and this history justly enters tribute to his memory, now that he has passed forward to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Wilbur Emory Burnett was born at French Broad, now known as Alexander, a station of the Southern Railroad, eight miles west of Asheville. North Carolina, and the date of his nativity was September 29, 1854. He was a son of Rev. Jackson Smith and Eliza (Alexander) Burnett, whose marriage was solemnized at French Broad, a little hamlet which later was named in honor of the Alexander family of which Mrs. Burnett was a representative. Rev. Jackson Smith Burnett came from Tennessee to North Carolina and was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became the first Methodist minister at Asheville, North Carolina, was later engaged in mercantile business, but eventually resumed his service in the ministry. About the time of the close of the war between the states he moved with his family to Hendersonville, North Carolina, but shortly afterward in 1865, he came with his family to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mrs. Eliza (Alexander) Burnett, who died when her son Wilbur E. was a boy, was a daughter of Col. James Mitchell Alexander who was a son of James and Rhoda (Cunningham) Alexander. James Alexander was a son of John and Rachel (Davidson) Alexander, the latter a daughter of John Davidson. Rhoda (Cunningham) was a daughter of Humphrey Cunningham. Col. James Alexander married Miss Nancy Foster, a daughter of Thomas and Orra (Sams) Foster, the latter of whom was a daughter of Edmund and Nancy (Young) Sams. Thomas Foster was a son of William and Elizabeth (Heath) Foster. John Alexander and his son James were members of the first company of white men to settle in the present western part of North Carolina. The Alexanders are a branch of the Scotch McDonalds and are descendants of King Robert (Bruce) I of Scotland. Thus the family lineage traces also to William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great, Cerdic, Charlemagne, etc.

Rev. Jackson Smith Burnett became the father of five children: Alice, Charles, Wiley B., Wilbur B. and Edward—to whom he gave the best possible educational advantages. At Hendersonville, North Carolina, Wilbur E. Burnett received elementary instructions under the direction of a talented woman, who later became Mrs. Massey and who eventually became the executive head of a girl's school at Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mr. Burnett next received training in the preparatory school or department of Wofford College, in the academic department of which he was matriculated in 1872. He was graduated with honors, as a member of the class of 1876, and received the degree of Bachelor of

Arts. As a student he showed a mind of unusual clearness and strength; was prompt, reliable and efficient in meeting his college duties; by a fine courtesy won the confidence and respect of both his instructors and his fellow students; and in various college activities displayed the promise of that leadership that afterward contributed largely to the many-sided development of that city in which he chose to make his home.

There was no lost motion with Mr. Burnett between college days and the real business of life. He immediately accepted the position of collection, or outdoor clerk in the First National Bank of Spartanburg, then a modest institution but six years old. To the bank he brought an unflagging energy, an unfailing courtesy, an undivided loyalty, and an intelligence singularly clear and certain in its processes and judgments. These qualities necessarily meant advancement and step by step, Mr. Burnett became book-keeper, assistant cashier, and cashier, while finally, in 1902—twenty-six years after his first connection with the bank, he was elected president, and at the same time president of the Fidelity Loan & Trust Company. In the next twelve years, under Mr. Burnett's progressive and wise administration, this bank not only related itself vitally and broadly to the whole commercial development of the City of Spartanburg, but also became one of the most commanding financial institutions in the state.

While his first loyalty was to the bank, in the management of the affairs of which he displayed both a comprehensive understanding of the larger aspects of the banking business and a definite grasp of even its smallest details, Mr. Burnett gave his extraordinary qualities of leadership unstintingly to the establishment of other important commercial and industrial enterprises. It was he who developed the Mechanics Building & Loan Association, the oldest of the building and loan associations in the City of Spartanburg. As far back as 1890 he had the prophetic industrial foresight to sense the future significance of the cotton-mill industry for this particular section, and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Spartan Mills Company. Later he was a leading promoter of the Town of Chesnee and the first president of the great mill of that place.

But, banker, capitalist, promoter of large industrial enterprises out of which the commercial progress of the city developed, Mr. Burnett was very much more than this. His insight was deep enough and his intelligence broad enough to take in the whole life of the city, and he understood that there were other forces that had to be cared for and directed if the progress of the city should be what it ought to be. He was therefore characterized by an abiding sense of public service, which found practical expression in a variety of ways. It was he who first felt the need of co-operative community effort in the form of a Chamber of Commerce, and, as its first president, helped to lay the foundations of one of the city's most serviceable organizations. He was willing also to serve as a member of the city council, with no other motive than to help advance the interests of the community. At a time, moreover, when military service was needed, he accepted the captaincy of the Spartan Rifles.

But the most noteworthy expression of Captain Burnett's sense of public service is probably found in his relations to Wofford College, his alma mater, and to Converse College for Women, in the establishment of which, in 1890, he was one of the leading spirits. For many years he was president of the Alumni Association of Wofford, and from 1900, a member of the College Board of Trustees and its secretary. He was a member also, of the Converse Board of Trustees from the beginning of the history of this college. To the service of both of these institutions he brought an understanding interest, an enthusiasm that never failed and a practical support that made him the leader in every movement that looked to their advancement, financial and otherwise. The result is that his thought and efforts are a part of the life of these two growing institutions. Without him, they could not have been what they are and what they are going to be.

With a life-history of commanding achievement which this record barely suggests, it is easy to understand that when Mr. Burnett passed away, on the evening of February 20, 1914, the whole community felt that it was losing one of the city's real builders—a man whose personality had wrought itself successfully into almost every enterprise upon which the city's industrial life depended as well as into those institutions that give to Spartanburg its peculiar intellectual and moral tone. In their efforts to measure the nature and extent of his service, by spoken word, in the newspaper press, by formal resolutions, the entire citizenship of the community paid tribute to his leadership and bore testimony to his extraordinary achievement in many lines of endeavor. All knew that the history of much that the City of Spartanburg has become could not be written without including the life-history of Wilbur Emory Burnett.

In the beginning of his splendid career as a man of initiative and constructive genius, Mr. Burnett married Miss Gertrude Du Pre, daughter of Dr. Warren Du Pre, an honored member of the faculty of his alma mater, Wofford College. Of this marriage he left three sons and four daughters—W. Du Pre Burnett, Jackson S. Burnett, Wilbur Emory Burnett, Mrs. William C. Cleveland, Mrs. Wilbur C. Cooke, Miss Helen Burnett, and Miss Carrie Burnett. Since the death of her honored husband, Mrs. Burnett has retained her home at Spartanburg in the representative social life of which she has long been a gracious and popular figure.—Written by H. N. Snyder, A. M., Lit. D., LL. D., president of Wofford College.

RT. REV. ELLISON CAPERS, D. D. A man of exalted character and achievement, Bishop Capers became one of the distinguished prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the South and was the seventh bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. He was known as "the soldier bishop," and with utmost consistency has it been written that "He was one of the most eminent figures in the South, and hundreds of South Carolinians are proud to claim him as their source of inspiration, whether as teacher, soldier, or Episcopal bishop of South Carolina."

Ellison Capers was born in Charleston, South

Carolina, on the 14th of October, 1837, and was a scion of an influential family whose name has been closely and worthily identified with the history of South Carolina since 1694. His grandfather was Captain William Capers, one of "Marion's Men" in the war of the Revolution—"though an officer, still a man; either way an honor." The father of Bishop Capers was an eloquent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its first bishops in the South. So it happened long ago that this family became distinguished on the battlefield and in the pulpit.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," but little did the parents of Bishop Capers know of what the future had in store for the child who first saw the light of day in that beautiful city by the sea, a city enclosing, among its quaint old buildings, facts and traditions and memories dear to remembrance. At the age of nine years Ellison Capers became a pupil of Doctor Brumby, head master of a then celebrated school that has honorable record in the history of educational work in South Carolina. In January, 1854, young Capers was nominated for a cadetship at the Arsenal, at that time the training school for the state's historic academy known as The Citadel. During the transformation scene between Arsenal and Citadel life, he endured much, and following the old rule of Rugby, Eaton and West Point, he never "peached" when passing through the ordeal that awaits the young recruit.

Cadet Ellison Capers was graduated at The Citadel as a member of the class of 1857 and became assistant professor of mathematics and belles lettres in that institution. At this time also was solemnized his marriage to Miss Charlotte Rebecca Palmer, of St. Johns, Berkeley County, South Carolina. His native state was about entering that struggle for independence which, for a period of four years was to deluge the soil of the South with the best blood of its people. Lieutenant Capers, of The Citadel, at the age of twenty-three years, was elected major of the First Regiment of Rifles. Well, and most faithfully, under Beauregard's command, he rendered service in and around Charleston, and then, having been promoted lieutenant colonel, he entered into more active service for the Confederate states. The campaign on James Island was opened by Lieutenant Colonel Capers. In this engagement Colonel Capers led the attack, and for his courage and skilful management was commended in general orders, "for distinguished gallantry." At the battle of Secessionville his action again caused him to be mentioned in general orders and in the affair at Clark's House he again received similar recognition, "and always for gallantry," says Brigadier General N. G. Evans. On the 4th of April, 1862, as lieutenant colonel, he went with the Twenty-Fourth Regiment to engage in the campaign at James Island. He commanded this regiment at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, where he was wounded. At Franklin, Tennessee, he was again wounded, as he was later at the battle of Chickamauga. On March 1, 1865, upon the recommendation of General Johnston and General Hardee, he was commissioned brigadier general, at the age of twenty-eight years.

For a year after the close of the Civil war Gen-



Ellison Capers
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eral Capers was compelled to use crutches, as the result of the wounds he received in battle. Before the war he had been studying law, in spare moments, and had completed the course. In one of the battles in which he took part there came to him a great moment, that was destined to change his career in future. It appeared inevitable to him, in one of the great battles, that his command would be annihilated. He appealed to his Maker in earnest prayer, and gave a vow to God to devote his life forever to His service if He would extricate his men from this massacre. This was the battle of Chickamauga. In 1866 General Capers was elected secretary of state of South Carolina. After serving his state in this capacity, during a political crisis, he resigned to redeem his secret pledge and applied himself for Holy Orders.

In an issue of the Edgefield (South Carolina) Chronicle a layman has written as follows: "Bishop Capers is perhaps the most widely known and most universally beloved man in South Carolina. We do not mean to say that his being bishop over the Episcopal Church in South Carolina makes him thus, although as high and broad a Christian as Bishop Capers is more than apt to be generally appreciated and honored. It is the Bishop's noble record in the Confederate war, joined to his almost perfect personal character, that causes him to be known and be loved on all sides. When the Bishop comes here or goes there or yonder, it is not Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian—but is 'Bishop Capers is here!' or 'General Capers is here!' or 'Brave old Ellison Capers is here!' And everybody wants to see him and shake his hand—old people, because they know and love him, and young people because they honor and love the traditions; because they would greet a hero of faithful history."

General Butler and General Capers were warm friends; indeed their early acquaintance and friendship soon ripened into a love that lasted throughout the life of the dead soldier and bishop. Close comrades in peace and war, none knew better or had a higher admiration for the lamented dead than his friend and comrade in arms, ex-Congressman Gen. M. C. Butler, who this morning paid the following beautiful tribute to his life-long friend: "Edgefield, April 26.—Special:

"The death of Bishop Capers leaves but three of the thirty-three general officers in the Confederate armies from this state, Stephen D. Lee, T. M. Logan and myself.

"I do not mean to disparage the high qualities of my two surviving friends and comrades, and trust they will not so regard it, when I say, in my opinion, Capers was a better man than either of us. In his sphere of action there was no more valiant, accomplished soldier in either army. When he was fighting for his convictions as a citizen of a constitutional republic. As a young soldier in that fight he flashed his sword with courage and honor under the starry cross, and when that banner was furled he enlisted under the cross of Christ, and took his orders from the Prince of Peace.

"We all know how he devoted the best years of his life in conscientiously, bravely, faithfully carrying out those orders of his Supreme Commander. No higher encomium can be awarded him than to

say he was a good citizen, in what is supposed to be a free republic, measuring up to the full height of his responsibilities as such.

"He was a chivalric gentleman, endowed by nature and employed in his daily life, with a grace, a patience and considerate firmness that few men possess.

"The last time I met him we were passengers in the same carriage, going in that imposing procession to the unveiling of the Hampton monument, in Columbia. It was my fortune to be selected to deliver the principal address. Bishop Capers was appointed to open the proceedings with prayer. We all recall the fervor, eloquence, grace and sincerity of his delivery.

"The world can ill afford to spare such men, but like all mortals he had to go, and although not present at the final summons, I venture the opinion he met the 'grim spectre' as fearlessly and bravely as he had met every danger and responsibility during his natural life.

"He was not afraid to die—why should he have been? He had discharged every duty to his God and his country, and I believe as firmly as I believe in my own existence that when his purified spirit left its mortal habitation, it took its flight straightway to realms of everlasting peace, there to enjoy communion with Bishop Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, of Tennessee, the Reverend Brigadier General Pendleton, of Virginia, soldiers of the world and of the cross, and other exalted spirits and patriots who had preceded him. He leaves surviving one distinguished comrade in each sphere—the Rev. Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, who exemplified in his life the best type of soldier and American citizen. May he be spared many years to continue his high ideals as an example to those who come after him."

In 1867 Ellison Capers became a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For twenty years he served as rector of Christ Church, Greenville, South Carolina. A beautiful memorial window, costing more than \$10,000, is now one of the visible testimonials to the love and reverence in which his name is kept in Christ Church. For one year he was at St. Paul's Church, Selma, Alabama. This church, incidental to his consecration as bishop, sent to him the episcopal ring, with a letter full of appreciation. July 20, 1893, he was consecrated bishop of the South Carolina Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. As he had been six years rector of Trinity Church, Columbia, the consecration services there took place. "Out of his old faith he brought with him all he had found in it that was holy and pure and of good report—not its intolerance, but its zeal, its self-devotion, its heavenly aspirations, its human sympathies.

"Thou hast the nobler virtues of thy race,
Without the failings that attend those virtues;
Thou canst be strong, and yet not tyrannous,
Canst righteous be and not intolerant."

When Ellison Capers died, April 22, 1908, there passed from earth one of the gentlest, sweetest spirits that has ever mingled with the lives of men. Endowed with great physical strength, and with a mind singularly alert, versatile and powerful, he had the heart of a child and the heart of a lion; he was

a counselor, guide and staff to the humblest, and to the highest; a soldier in war, a soldier in peace, he was ever erect, resourceful, conquering, yet making all who came under his powerful spell to feel that God at times vouchsafes to man the essence of divinity. In his life, as in his death, he was known as "the best loved man in South Carolina," and the knowledge that he deserved this crown of praise is the heritage of his church and his state.

Following is an extract from an editorial that appeared in the Charleston News and Courier under date of April 23, 1908:

"The bells that yesterday sent out from St. Michael's historic tower the tidings of the death of Bishop Capers have never sounded the knell of one more beloved, admired and respected. They have announced the decease of presidents, and governors and bishops and rectors and others of distinction in state and nation, for six score years and more, but for no man of them all has their reverberating message worked more universal and sincere sorrow. His has been a place unique in his native commonwealth. He touched its life at many points. As citizen, as soldier, as educator, as public official, as bishop, he has met the expectations and justified the confidence of his people, who delighted to do him honor as they followed his progress with sympathetic admiration and growing appreciation, bidding him to one high place after another until at the last, as leader of his church's host in South Carolina, they crowned his career of honorable service with the most exalted testimonial of trust and love in their power to offer. For fifteen years as bishop—more truly servant of all than ever before—he so bore himself in his high office as to have won the admiration of his peers, the good will of his fellow Christians of every name, and the devotion of his clergy and people, the respect of all sorts and conditions of men. In Colonel John Thomas' history of the South Carolina Military Academy much of interest is said of 'the most distinguished graduate': 'Strong alike with clergy and laity, the mantle of larger responsibilities than he has yet borne may, in God's providence, await him in the future. That his mind is strong enough, his soul sweet enough and his shoulders broad enough for heavy church burdens—this would seem attested by his character and career. So many times, on account of his graceful oratory, has he been called upon to address his fellow citizens, especially upon Confederate occasions that he might fitly be considered as having earned the title of Orator Laureate of the Confederacy.'"

After the death of Bishop Capers there came to his family many letters from different parts of the United States. As a separate booklet these letters would reveal the impressions of varied lives of men and women in every condition of life—letters from Bishop Weed, of Florida; Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee; Bishop Nelson, of Atlanta, Georgia; Bishop Cheshire, of North Carolina; Bishop Bratton, of Mississippi, and many other letters of deep feeling. An extract from the letter of the late Bishop Potter of New York City shows the attitude of the Northern bishop to the Southern friend. A silver service now in possession of the Capers family was

presented to Bishop Capers by Bishop Potter, October 14, 1904, as a birthday remembrance for friendship's sake. Bishop Potter writes: "It casts a sombre light upon the church, not alone in South Carolina but also throughout the United States, to learn, as we have done in New York of late, of the death of our dear friend Bishop Capers. He became endeared to some of us for the first time in connection with the General Convention of 1901, which sat, as it will be remembered, in San Francisco, and the undersigned was privileged then to enjoy his society, as his guest in the house which dear friends in San Francisco had placed at his disposal. No one under that roof at that time will ever forget those happy days, nor the sweet and gracious influence of that rare personality which incarnated in the late Bishop of South Carolina. It is not given to all men to be enriched by various contacts and services. They select them with courage and discharge them with fidelity; but are often wont to be hardened by the variety of responsibilities and of services which have come to them. But in Bishop Capers' case it was impossible to believe that he had ever touched life at any point without drawing from it something which made his own character—and in the episcopate his high ministry—of greater beauty, dignity, self-sacrifice and gracious comprehension. Those of us who are Northern men and women felt this perhaps most keenly in connection with his relation to that wider life which is the life of the republic, as distinguished from the life of the family, or the church, or even the state. Bishop Capers was a born statesman. He had a genius for seeing the other side of things—the political problems, the moral emergencies and other ecclesiastical tasks than his own—and in the house of bishops illustrated a breadth of vision, a fine serenity of temper and a most gracious and winning spirit, which endeared him to all who knew him. The writer of these lines can not venture to trust himself to speak of what Bishop Capers came to be to him in their personal relations. But the beautiful quality in his speech, in his every act, in relations with all sorts and conditions of men, which made one sensible at once that he was truly human in his sympathies and divine in his standards, will always live as a gracious and benignant inspiration. The diocese of South Carolina must needs mourn, and the whole church mourns with it." Such was the estimate of the late Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York.

At the time of Bishop Capers' death he was survived by his wife and seven children, five sons and two daughters—Francis Fasseaux, John Gendron, William Theodotus, Ellison, Walter Branham, May (Mrs. Charles B. Satterlee), and Lottie (Mrs. William H. Johnson). Of the sons it should be recorded that Rev. Walter B. is president of Columbia Institute, in the State of Tennessee, and author of a life of his father, issued under the title of, "The Soldier-Bishop." Hon. John G. Capers, a distinguished lawyer in the City of Washington, D. C., is the subject of an individual sketch on other pages of this work. Perhaps the mantle of Bishop Capers' great goodness has fallen upon his third son, the Rt. Rev. William Theodotus Capers, who is now



W. A. Motony

bishop of the diocese of West Texas, his home being at 106 West French Place, San Antonio, that state. He is eloquent and beloved, and is full of natural patriotism. His addresses delivered over the State of Texas influenced vast numbers of young men to enlist for service in the World war. The State of Texas sent him a testimonial of appreciation of his character and service.

The late Rev. Charles S. Vidder wrote as follows concerning his friend, under the title "Ellison Capers":

"The Bayard of the tented field,
Where knightly deed was done;
The Sydney of the stainless shield,
And princely heart in love revealed
When the red field was won.
His falchion sheathed a shepherd then,
His knightly deeds are sure;
Alike to rich and poor,
The good Sir Galahad of men,
Whose strength was as the strength of ten,
Because his heart was pure.
He sleeps a paladin at rest,
In Heaven's eternal peace;
His life on others' lives imprest;
His name, his words, his memory blest,
By tongues that will not cease."

GEORGE HALL MOFFETT was admitted to the bar and began practice as a lawyer at Charleston in 1892. His earnestness, well rounded ability, and diligence has brought him a high place at the bar, where for a number of years he has associated with the leaders in the front rank.

He was born at Charleston October 27, 1867. His grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Charleston in 1810. His father married Elizabeth Henry Simonton, whose people were colonial settlers, first in Pennsylvania and later in South Carolina, prior to the American Revolution. The father of the Charleston lawyer, George Hall Moffett, entered the Confederate army as a private, was promoted and became adjutant general of Hagood's Brigade, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Volunteers. After the war he was a prominent Charleston merchant.

George H. Moffett was prepared for college in the grammar and high schools of Charleston, also studied in the College of Charleston, and in 1889 received his Bachelor of Arts degree from South Carolina University. After graduating he taught one year in the country and one year in Charleston. In the meantime he was diligently studying law.

His career as a lawyer has been punctuated by various public honors. He served as a member of the Legislature in the sessions of 1901 and 1902 and in 1903 was chosen corporation counsel for Charleston and held that office several years. Mr. Moffett is now chairman of the Board of Public School Commissioners for the City of Charleston. He is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, a Knight of Pythias and is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

He married Miss Mary E. Conner, eldest daughter of Gen. James Conner, of Charleston.

CAPT. WILLIAM ADGER MOFFETT, who was commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station during the World war, is a native South Carolinian and a brother of the Charleston lawyer, George Hall Moffett. Captain Moffett was born at Charleston, October 31, 1869, son of George H. and Elizabeth (Simonton) Moffett.

Educated in the Charleston public schools, he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1886, graduated in 1890, and was promoted through the various grades—ensign, lieutenant junior grade, lieutenant, lieutenant-commander, commander—to captain on August 29, 1916. He served under Admiral Dewey on board the Charleston at the capture of Manila in 1898. He commanded the Chester at Vera Cruz and at Tampico, Mexico, when the demand was made for the salute of the American flag in 1914, and personally delivered the demand for the salute to General Saragossa of the Mexican forces. He commanded the Chester at the taking of Vera Cruz on April 21-22, 1914, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished conduct in that action.

September 14, 1914, he was appointed commandant of the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, and was commandant of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval Districts until December, 1918. During that time this station was developed from one with a capacity of 350 men to one of 50,000 inhabitants, and became known as the "world's largest naval training station," and furnished over 100,000 men to the fleets during the World war. The service he rendered at Great Lakes was a splendid achievement, and one that has been properly appreciated by the navy authorities and by the great civilian population in the Middle West as well. Since leaving the Great Lakes station Captain Moffett has been in command of the super-dreadnaught Mississippi with the Pacific fleet.

Captain Moffett is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Chevy Chase Club of Chevy Chase, Maryland, the University Club of New York, New York Yacht Club, South Shore Country Club of Chicago, Onwentsia Club of Chicago, Army and Navy Club of Washington, and Navy Mutual Aid Society. July 26, 1902, at Fowley, England, he married Miss Jeanette Beverley Whitton of Virginia. Their six children are Janet Whitton, born at Germantown, South Carolina; George Hall, born at Washington; William Adger, Jr., born in San Francisco; Marguerite Elizabeth, born at Washington, and Charles Simonton and Anna Beverley, both of them born while their father was at Great Lakes, Illinois.

HENRY AUGUSTINE MOLONY. Though his youth was beset by handicaps that prevented him from getting a liberal education, Henry Augustine Molony, after once getting into the fair field of the arena of life, made progress sufficient to outdistance any of his early contemporaries and has long been known as one of the most successful, aggressive business leaders and citizens of Charleston.

He was born at Charleston, January 29, 1858. His father, John Molony, came from County Clare, Ireland, to Charleston in 1845. From 1850 he was in the merchandise business at the corner of Church and Cumberland streets until his store was burned

in 1860, and not being insured entailed a total loss. He then took his family of seven children to Sumter, and remained there until the evacuation of Charleston, when he returned to that city. He died at the age of fifty-eight. He married after coming to Charleston Mary Bouchier, also a native of Ireland, who had come to South Carolina with a brother and sister. She died at the age of seventy-two. Of their seven children all grew to mature years, but only three are now living: Ellen, widow of Laurens Cavanaugh, who was a member of the Dixie Rangers in the Confederate Army and one of the few to survive the battling ordeal of that organization in Virginia, and James T., who is connected with the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

Henry Augustine Molony spent his boyhood days in Charleston, and his last attendance at public school was the old St. Phillip Street School. He was not yet fifteen when he began to make his own living. For a time he worked for monthly wages in the wood and lumber business, being employed by Patrick Brady about two years. He then became deputy sheriff under Alonzo White. His next post was bookkeeper for P. Moran, a work he performed faithfully four years.

July 1, 1886, Mr. Molony engaged in the hay, grain, fertilizer and commission business with Mr. Patrick Carter. Their combined capital was only \$1,800. The work of these two resourceful and vigorous young men was much more important in promoting the business than capital. It grew, expanded and prospered and in 1913 the Molony-Carter Company was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$50,000. It is one of the largest grain firms in the South, and handles a large part of the grain and other agricultural products of North and South Carolina. They are manufacturers of mixed fertilizers, having an annual output from their factory, foot of Laurence Street, of about 25,000 tons; also importers of fertilizer materials.

Mr. Molony is also president of the J. R. Stokes Lumber Company, capitalized at \$50,000, is president of the St. George Land & Investment Company, has for twenty-eight years been a director of the First National Bank and several years a director of the Charleston Consolidated Light & Power Company.

As a young man he did a yeoman's part in the democratic party and followed the fortunes of that organization for many years. He was an alternate delegate in the National Convention which nominated Cleveland in 1884. He was also deeply interested in the election of D. C. Heyward as governor and served on his staff. Mr. Molony is a Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus, and one of the prominent Catholic laymen of the state. For many years he has been an official in St. John's Cathedral.

At St. Louis, Missouri, in 1886, he married Annie Hennegan, who was born at Timmons ville, South Carolina. She died in 1892, the mother of three children, H. A., Jr., J. W., and Annie B. In 1900 Mr. Molony married Miss Ria Cahill. At her death in December, 1910, she was survived by seven children: Clair, Louise, Marcia, Elizabeth, Adel, Blanch and Rita.

The Molony residence at 112 Rutledge Avenue was bought some fifteen years ago by Mr. Molony.

It was one of the old houses of the city, but he has remodeled it, and made it a modern residence.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, M. D. Marked with distinction has been the professional career and service of Dr. William Henry Johnson, who has long maintained secure vantage-ground as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the South. He has been engaged in practice in the City of Charleston for many years, has been a member of many institutional boards, has been prominent and influential in the educational work of his profession, and during the World war he gave a large part of his time to active service in France.

Doctor Johnson was born at Charleston, on the 30th of March, 1871, and is a son of William and Mary Holmes (Mellichamp) Johnson. On the paternal side he is of English ancestry and on the maternal side is of French-Huguenot lineage. It is to be recorded that in the maternal line likewise is to be found a strain of consanguineous English origin. Thus it is that Doctor Johnson is a descendant of each of two brothers, William and John Johnson, who were sons of John and Jane (Haywood) Johnson, the original American ancestors of this family having emigrated from London, England, in 1660 and having immigrated to New York City with a Dutch colony. William Johnson married Miss Sarah Nightingale, of Charleston, South Carolina, and their ninth child, James Slidel Johnson, married Miss Eleanor Sophia Reid, the eldest of their nine children having been William Johnson, father of Dr. William H. Johnson of this review. Mary Holmes Mellichamp's ancestry goes back to John Johnson, the other of the two brothers mentioned above, and also to Col. Jonathan Fowler, of colonial days. It is recorded that John Johnson mortgaged his property on Broadway, New York, just north of historic old Trinity Church, to raise a company of which he became captain and which did splendid service in the battle of White Plains, in the War of the Revolution. The youngest of his eight children was Sarah Johnson, who became the wife of Oliver Cromwell—probably a descendant of Oliver Cromwell of English history. Sarah Cromwell, a daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Johnson) Cromwell became the wife of Rev. Stiles Mellichamp and mother of Mary Holmes Johnson, née Mellichamp.

Dr. William H. Johnson spent his boyhood days in Charleston, and from 1875 to 1881 he here attended a private school conducted by Miss Eliza McCrady Johnson. For two years thereafter he was a student in the school of Mrs. Ellen Toomer. His instructors were Professors Caldwell, A. Finger and B. R. Stuart. During 1883-4 his teachers were L. M. Coleman and C. W. Kent. From 1884 to 1888 he was a student under Walter D. McKenny. In the autumn of 1888 he entered the University of South Carolina, in which he completed a three years' elective scientific course, and finally he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Virginia, in which historic old institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He thereafter received valuable hospital experience in the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital in New York City; in the New York Polyclinic; in the "House of Re-



Wm. L. Johnson, M.D.



J. L. Stabler

lief," a branch of the New York Hospital; and also pursued a special course in the Carnegie laboratory of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was abroad, studying and attending clinics in Europe, in 1895, and again in 1898. He pursued also a course in electro-therapeutics in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, in 1900.

During a period of long, active and successful practice in the City of Charleston, Doctor Johnson has rendered many professional services in addition to his general practice. He taught histology and diseases of children and orthopaedic surgery in the Charleston Medical School. He was connected with Shirras Dispensary, and for four years was city dispensary physician. He was a lecturer at the University of the South, in Sewanee, in the summer of 1900 and 1901 on six different subjects. He also taught gynecology at the Charleston Polyclinic, taught Roentgenology at the South Carolina Medical College, and he is now (1920) professor of a course on fractures, dislocations and orthopaedics, at the South Carolina State Medical College. Doctor Johnson holds membership in the South Carolina State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and other representative professional organizations. He is affiliated with the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, and is a member of the St. Cecelia Society and various social organizations. He has served as surgeon for the Carolina Rifles, medical referee at the Charleston navy yard, physician to United States prisoners, and as United States pension examiner. He was for sixteen years a member of the vestry of Grace Church, Protestant Episcopal, in Charleston.

On the 5th of May, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Johnson to Miss Lottie Palmer Capers, daughter of Rr. Rev. Ellison Capers, D. D., and Charlotte (Palmer) Capers, a memorial tribute to her honored and distinguished father, the seventh bishop of the South Carolina Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being entered on other pages of this publication. Her mother, Charlotte R. (Palmer) Capers, was a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, a colonial governor of South Carolina. She was descended also from a royal governor of South Carolina—Thomas Broughton.

Doctor and Mrs. Johnson have four children—James Reid, Lottie P. Capers, Ellison Capers and Mary Elizabeth. Doctor Johnson and his son, James Reid Johnson, Jr., offered, in April, 1917, their services in the World war. The son, at the age of seventeen years, applied for a post as ambulance driver and also for service in the aviation corps, but Doctor Johnson persuaded him to go either to West Point or Annapolis, as he thought the war would continue at least six years longer and he wished the son to be properly educated. The result was that the son chose and entered the navy.

Doctor Johnson was on active service in the United States Army for nineteen months, a year of which was spent in France. Upon entering the service he was first ordered for a special course at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in the City of Boston; at Harvard University for anatomy; at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, for military training; at Rockefeller Institute for

Medical Research in New York City for the Carroll-Dakin course; Camp Jackson Base Hospital No. 60, for training and a tryout in base-hospital work; then to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pennsylvania, to join Base Hospital No. 68. July 8, 1918, he sailed, on the Leviathan, for France. He attended some of the wounded from Chateau Thierry, Ballou Wood, the Argonne, St. Mihiel, etc., and at one time, without other physicians, and even without nurses or orderlies, he had charge of 774 sick and wounded, who were in his care while at Mars sur Allier, with Base Hospital No. 68. After the signing of the historic armistice Doctor Johnson was sent to Savenay, with Base Hospital No. 119. He was several times recommended for promotion. His officer's record book contains the following: "June 10, 1919. This officer has been acting as chief of orthopaedic service at this hospital for about six months. His work has been very satisfactory. I recommended him for promotion." (Signed: L. O. Tarleton, Lt. Col. M. C. C. O., B. H. No. 119, Savenay, France.) "June 10, 1919. This officer has been most faithful and devoted to duty. He is especially well qualified in fracture work and has the ability to get results. It has been a pleasure to have had him on the orthopaedic staff, and I know of no one who deserved the rank of major more than he does. It is to be regretted that he was not promoted." (Signed: C. B. Francisco, Lt. Col., M. C., Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, Base Section No. 1, Savenay, France.)

JOHN GATES STABLER, one of the foremost of the prominent members of the Calhoun County Bar, shares his reputation as an able and conscientious lawyer with a number of years of successful educational work.

Mr. Stabler was born in Orangeburg County, October 3, 1871, a son of William D. and Johanna Zeigler Stabler. He was the youngest son of a family of four boys and three girls. His brothers, William E. M., George W. and Jacob S. Stabler, married and elected to live near the old homestead. His mother died in 1891 and his father in 1903. Upon the death of his father his three sisters, Misses Annie, Rosa and Emma, became his especial care. He says that whatever success he has so far achieved in life, he attributes it in a large measure to their devotion and encouragement. In the death of his sister Rosa, in 1918, he suffered one of the deepest griefs of his life.

Mr. Stabler comes of good German stock on his father's side, and of one of the old Scotch-Irish families of his mother's. His forebears came to this country in the 17th century and settled in middle South Carolina. As pioneers they took an active part in the development of their community life. They were among those who planted themselves in the wilds of America seeking personal and political liberty, found it, and afterwards fought to maintain it. Members of both sides of the family fought in the Revolution and the war between the states, many of them dying on the battlefield.

Mr. Stabler's father was a farmer and the boy grew up in a rural atmosphere, working in the fields and roaming the woods and meadows. As a result of the outcome of the war between the states, his

father, along with others, lost most of his property; but the son, in spite of conditions which prevailed in the South in those days, determined to educate himself. He attended the rural schools, such as they were then, and early in life qualified as a teacher and spent nine years in that vocation, teaching in the Orangeburg County Schools. He entered Wofford College, graduating with the class of 1905, taking his A. B. degree in three years. In his senior year at Wofford he taught Latin in the Wofford Fitting School, and the following year taught at the Carlisle Fitting School. He then entered the senior class of the law department of the University of South Carolina, taking his LL. B. degree in one year, in 1908. Since that year he has been located at St. Matthews, where he has been building up a good general practice as an attorney. Among other activities he is now attorney for three banks in Calhoun County and for the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

On June 20, 1912, he was united in marriage to Miss Hallie Murray of St. Matthews, the youngest daughter of Maj. Whitemarsh Seabrook Murray, a man of proud Scotch ancestry and a brave Confederate soldier, and Mrs. Amanda Amaker Murray, a gentlewoman of the old régime. Mrs. Stabler comes of distinguished Revolutionary and Confederate lineage on both sides. Her maternal great-grandfather was John Adam Treutlen, a patriot of the Revolution, who became the first governor of Georgia in 1777. She was born in Houston County, Georgia, while her parents were temporarily there looking after inherited estates. They returned soon after to St. Matthews and Mrs. Stabler, save for accident of birth, is a loyal daughter of South Carolina. She was educated principally at home, and after graduation was for several years in business prior to her marriage. She was a most faithful and efficient worker in the late war in the Red Cross drives and similar activities. She is devoted to her husband and his work, and inspires him to successful endeavor in whatever he undertakes.

During the late war Mr. Stabler was unfailingly active, subordinating private interests to public duty. He served the entire time as a member of the State Council of Defense, was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of his county and devoted much time and effort to all the war drives and every branch of war activity.

Early in life he joined the Methodist Church and at present is a steward in the St. Paul's Church at St. Matthews. For a number of years he has been active in Sunday school work.

As a right-thinking American, Mr. Stabler is vitally interested in good government and clean politics. Shortly after locating at St. Matthews he was elected its mayor, but for reasons satisfactory to himself refused to serve. For a number of years he has been chairman of the Calhoun County Democracy and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. His work in politics is characteristic of the man, clean and efficient and always for the good of party and state. This year, 1920, he was elected state senator from Calhoun County without opposition. His friends predict for him a successful career.

His home has not been blessed with children, but the home-life is beautiful and attractive.

WILMOT T. RILEY, JR., is the youngest bank president in South Carolina, and also the youngest mayor of one of the most progressive towns in the state, Allendale.

Mr. Riley was born at Allendale in 1888, son of Wilmot T. and Julia (Williams) Riley. His mother is now deceased. His father was born in the section of Barnwell County now included in the new County of Allendale, and for many years has been an influential and wealthy citizen of that community.

W. T. Riley, Sr., is engaged in farming. Old South Carolina family with early settlers of Orangeburg County and afterwards in the Barnwell District. Revolutionary stock of Irish descent. Mrs. Julia (Williams) Riley's father, Angus Riley, was the richest man in the county but he volunteered as a private in the Confederate Army and fought throughout the war in General Lee's forces. He was at the Appomattox surrender but died shortly after the war from tuberculosis contracted during that struggle. His family was of English descent.

Wilmot Riley, Jr., finished his education in The Citadel at Charleston. On leaving school he entered the bank at Allendale and in 1917 organized the First National Bank of that city. He is its active president and the institution has enjoyed a notable growth though founded in the midst of war times. It has a capital stock of \$50,000, and surplus of profits of \$15,000. Mr. Riley was very active in the movement for the creation of Allendale County and deems it a special honor to be elected mayor of the county seat. He is secretary of the County Board of Commissioners, having been appointed by Governor R. A. Cooper at the time he signed the act creating the County of Allendale.

Mr. Riley, Jr., has many property and business interests in and around Allendale. He married Miss Catherine Allen, a daughter of George Pierce and Hannah F. (Patterson) Allen of Allendale. They have two children: Wilmot T. III and Pierce Allen Riley.

Subject has one sister and two brothers: Emily, wife of Robert Kennedy, a Williston, South Carolina, merchant; J. M., clerk of the Allendale County Court, who married Miss Flora Tobin of Allendale, a daughter of I. L. Tobin. Subject's youngest brother, Angus W., will be graduated from The Citadel in the class of 1920.

ALAN JOHNSTONE, JR., until the beginning of the World war was a prominent lawyer of Columbia, a former member of the Legislature, and his name and efforts became especially identified with the cause of education in his native state. Mr. Johnstone went into public service for the Government early in the war, and at the beginning of 1920 established his home at Baltimore to take up an important new line of social service as executive secretary of the Maryland Social Hygienic Society.

Mr. Johnstone represents one of the prominent families of Newberry County. Several of the name have been men of distinction in that county and over the state. Alan Johnstone, Jr., was born at Newberry July 11, 1890, son of Alan and Lilla R.



Timothy T. Riley Jr.



Geo. T. Wise
H

(Kennerly) Johnstone. His father is a planter and is president of the Board of Trustees of Clemson College. The grandfather, Judge Job Johnstone, earned a high place in South Carolina history as one of the justices of the State Supreme Court prior to the war between the states.

Alan Johnstone, Jr., graduated from the graded schools of Newberry in 1906, from Newberry College in 1910, and was both an academic and law student at the University of South Carolina for two years, receiving his degrees LL. B. and A. M. in 1912. The following year he took a post-graduate course in law at the Harvard Law School and in August, 1913, opened his law office at Columbia.

In 1914 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Richland County. He was one of the younger members of the sessions of 1915 and 1916, but nevertheless impressed his influence upon the legislative record. He introduced and had passed the bill under which the county school system of Richland County was reorganized, resulting in a plan of reorganization that has been followed very largely by other counties in the state. He also advocated a general compulsory education law, legislation enacted at a later session. His stand for medical inspection of pupils in the public schools is another fact that indicates the distinct trend of his thought and action toward the larger phases of public welfare.

In the fall of 1917 Mr. Johnstone left his law practice at Columbia and accepted appointment as representative of the Law Enforcement Division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities under both the war and navy departments. His duties required his presence first at Atlanta and later at Washington. On resigning that post in March, 1919, he was for eight months at Richmond, Virginia, in charge of an important phase of the War Loan work of the Federal Reserve Bank of that city. Then in December, 1919, he removed to Baltimore to become executive secretary of the Maryland Social Hygiene Society.

This society has as its executive officers a number of distinguished citizens of Baltimore, including Dr. Hugh H. Young, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Charles Bonaparte, formerly United States attorney general, and one of its most active spirits is Dr. George Walker, a distinguished South Carolinian whose great work with the venereal section in the American Army abroad has earned him lasting fame. The Maryland Society is a fusion of all the other unofficial organizations in Maryland which have been combating venereal diseases and its causative vices. The organization is a new one, and is designed to give continued vitality to the practices and experience which developed from the World war. An official announcement of the society contains the following: "The great contribution that our war experience made in social hygiene methods was that during the war all the forces that had been fighting these conditions accepted and responded to a common leadership. A new effectiveness was developed from a combination of forces. The Maryland Social Hygiene Society has been organized to apply these methods in times of peace." The program is to work through legislation, law enforcement, protective measures, by promoting

recreation and physical exercise which were so important a factor in combating vice in the army, by education and publicity, and by arousing the medical profession in general to a sympathetic and active interest in the program. Maryland, representing as it does, all the types of Americans is an ideal field in which to develop a program in social hygiene the significance of which will be nationwide.

Mr. Johnstone married Miss Lallah Rook Simmons, of Newberry, October 28, 1914. On July 20, 1920, there was born to them a daughter, Lalla Rook Johnstone.

JOHN T. WISE, of Orangeburg, is known as "the father of optometry" in South Carolina. An optometrist and optician by profession, the work he has followed for a number of years, and a science and art in which he has been intensely interested not only in his own behalf but for the general advancement of its practice, he became the chief leader in the movement which resulted in the establishment of the South Carolina State Board of Examiners of Opticians and Optometrists under "An act to regulate the practice of Opticians and Optometrists" which was passed by the General Assembly in the session of 1917. Very appropriately under the provisions of this act Governor Manning appointed Doctor Wise a member of the board, at the organization of which he was elected secretary for the fourth term, an office he has filled with admirable efficiency to the present time. The work and influence of this board has been of the greatest benefit and protection to the public in preventing many of the obvious frauds which have been imposed upon people by men assuming the title and professing the skill of optician or optometrist. South Carolina is now one of a number of states which have enacted similar enlightened legislation.

John T. Wise was born in Richmond County, Georgia, in 1868, a son of Chesley S. and Mary E. (King) Wise, descendants from one of the early Virginia families. He was educated in the public schools of Augusta, Georgia, and as a youth took up a business career. His home was in Augusta until 1907, and for eighteen years he was associated with William Scheigert & Company, jewelers, opticians and optometrists. By long study and experience, both theoretical and practical, Mr. Wise became one of the most expert and efficient opticians and optometrists. He established himself in business at Orangeburg in 1907. He is owner of a general jewelry and merchandise store, and one of its leading departments is devoted to optical goods. Mr. Wise is a manufacturing optician and has every modern device and equipment for grinding lenses and the various mechanical aids to perfecting the instruments of artificial eyesight. Almost his entire time is devoted to the profession of optometry. For several years he has worked for and exerted his influence constantly in behalf of a general educational campaign by which the public may be enlightened and protected in the buying and use of eye glasses.

Mr. Wise was president of the South Carolina Optical Association for three years and is now chairman of the executive committee. He is a member of the Methodist Church, of the Knights of Pythias,

the Junior Order of American Mechanics; and a Knight Templar and a member of the Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston. Member of South Carolina Optical Association and American Optometric Association. Also a member of the Associated Optometrists of America.

Mr. John T. Wise was married on April 26, 1899, to Mary E. Maul of Richmond, Georgia, a daughter of George and Mary E. (Walker) Maul and Mrs. Maul's grandfather took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have three children: George Chesley, John B. and Mary Emmerline. George Chesley Wise was born May 26, 1900, and in June, 1918, left his studies at The Citadel in Charleston to enter the training camp at Plattsburg, New York. On September 16th he was commissioned a second lieutenant, U. S. A., then detailed military instructor in Boston University, serving in that capacity until discharged from the army December 21, 1918. At Plattsburg he was declared to be one of the youngest, if not the youngest lieutenant in the Regular Army and received the highest commendations from his superior officers. He resumed his studies at The Citadel on January 1, 1919.

CAPT. JOSEPH STANYARNE STEVENS. The name of Capt. Joseph Stanyarne Stevens, of Yonges Island, does not need to be introduced to the readers of this work, for it has been intertwined with the history of this locality for nearly a half century. The splendid success which has come to him is directly traceable to the salient points in his character. With a mind capable of planning he combined a will strong enough to execute his well-formed purposes, and his great energy, keen discrimination and perseverance have resulted in the accumulation of a handsome property. He carries to successful completion whatever he undertakes and his business methods have ever been in strict conformity with the most advanced business ethics, so that he has ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Joseph S. Stevens is a native son of the state now honored by his citizenship, having been born at Columbia, on November 1, 1863. His father, Daniel A. Stevens, a native of Johns Island, served in the war between the states with the rank of first lieutenant. On the conclusion of that struggle, in 1865, he returned to Johns Island. He later was in Charleston for a time, but his last days were spent on Edisto Island. The subject's grandfather, Dr. William Stevens, practiced medicine on Johns Island for many years. His father, also named William, was a surgeon in the American army during the Revolutionary war, but was captured, taken to England and imprisoned in the Tower of London for nine months. After his release he returned to South Carolina, where he spent his remaining days. The subject's mother, Agnes Isabel Yates, was a native of Charleston and the daughter of Rev. William B. Yates, who was a sea chaplain practically all of his mature years, giving himself to the service and welfare of the sailors. During all this period his home was in Charleston. The Yates family is of Welsh origin. Of the five children born to Daniel

A. and Agnes Stevens, Joseph S., the immediate subject of this review, is the first born.

Mr. Stevens grew to maturity under the parental roof and received his education in the public schools of Charleston. At the age of twenty years he started out on his own account, his first venture being as the operator of a gin house. Soon afterward, however, he and his brother, William Yates Stevens, built a small steamer, which they run between Edisto Island and Charleston. They sold that boat in about three months, but by that time the subject had discovered that there was a promising future for local coastwise boating and for inter-island communication, and accordingly laid plans for future operations along that line. In 1892 he went to Lake Michigan, but a year later returned to Edisto Island. In 1895 he took the contract for carrying the mail from Yonges Island to Edisto Island. He later broadened the scope of his operations and took the contract for handling the freight for all the sea islands contiguous to the South Carolina coast and connecting with the Charleston & Savannah Railroad. In 1913 Mr. Stevens organized the Line Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, of which he was elected president, a position which he still holds. The company is equipped for doing a general passenger, freight and towing business throughout the island waters of South Carolina and has been very successful in its operations.

Mr. Stevens is also interested in other enterprises, among which is a plantation of 500 acres on Wadmalaw Island, and one of 900 acres in the Toogoodoo section, both of which have proven good investments. He also keeps a large stock of automobile accessories and has other interests in various lines in the locality of his residence.

On July 9, 1901, Mr. Stevens was married to Mary Mellichamp Johnson, the daughter of William Johnson, of Charleston. She was born in Charleston, and was educated in the public schools there and in private schools, completing her studies at St. Marys College, at Raleigh. To Captain and Mrs. Stevens have been born three children, Stanyarne Yates, William Johnson and Mary Mellichamp.

Fraternally, Captain Stevens is a member of Calhoun Lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias, at Charleston, and the Masters and Pilots Association of America. Scrupulously honest in all the relations of life, patient, hospitable and charitable, he holds a warm place in the hearts of all who have been associated with him.

HON. JAMES GRAHAM PADGETT. Descended from honored ancestry and himself numbered among the leading citizens of his section of the state, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific recognition in a work of this character. The family name has long been connected with the development and progress of South Carolina and the record of the family is one that reflects credit upon the state. It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a country lies not in the machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In those particulars, those who have



J. G. Payette



Thomas P. Stony

borne the above name have conferred honor and dignity upon their county and state.

James Graham Padgett was born near Smoaks Cross Roads, Colleton County, South Carolina, on March 10, 1860, and is the fourth child in the order of birth of the seven children born to Hansford Duncan and Mary Isabella (Goodwin) Padgett. Hansford D. Padgett was a native of the same locality, and successfully followed farming pursuits until recent years. He has for many years been numbered among the leading citizens of his county and for the unusual period of twenty-five years he served as clerk of the circuit court and for eight years was a member of the State Legislature. Though eighty years of age, he is still in the enjoyment of good health and is remarkably active for an octogenarian.

He is now residing at Walteboro. He was a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate Army, serving throughout the struggle and escaping without injury. He served under Hampton and Butler and took part during the period of reconstruction. His father, who also was born in Colleton County, was a planter. The family, which came to this country from England, was of mixed English and Irish stock. The subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary I. Goodwin, was a daughter of James Goodwin, who also was a native of South Carolina, though of Irish extraction.

James G. Padgett received his elementary education in the public schools and then was a student in The Citadel Military College, at Charleston, where he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then applied himself to the study of law and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. During the two following years he engaged in teaching school and then located in Walterboro and entered upon the active practice of his profession. His abilities as a lawyer were quickly recognized and for a number of years he has been numbered among the leaders of the bar in this county. A sound and logical reasoner, a forceful speaker and an unusually successful pleader, he has been connected with much of the most important litigation which has been tried in the local courts and the courts of neighboring counties.

Mr. Padgett has been prominently identified with political affairs of this community and is now serving his second term as state senator. He was presidential elector on the democratic ticket in 1912 and chairman of the electoral board from this state. He is a member of the school board of trustees of the Town of Walterboro and is also a member of the board of trustees of The Citadel Military College, being the author of a bill presented to the Legislature in 1919 providing for the building of a "greater Citadel." This bill carried an appropriation of \$300,000, together with the proceeds of the old Citadel site. At the next session of the Legislature, in 1920, he introduced another bill asking for an appropriation of \$600,000 additional, which was passed unanimously by the Senate and had practically no opposition in the House. The measure is considered one of the most important pieces of legislation ever introduced into the General Assembly of South Carolina. Senator Padgett carried it through as the author of the bill and stood sponsor for it and piloted it through both houses with practical unanimity. The Greater

Citadel now being erected on the historic Ashley, in the City of Charleston, will forever attest Colonel Padgett's loyalty to his state and love for his alma mater.

In 1897 Mr. Padgett was married to Ethel M. Moorer, the daughter of Dr. P. L. and Martha Moorer. Fraternally, Mr. Padgett is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He has been essentially a man among men, moving as one who commands respect by innate force as well as by superior ability, and because of his sterling qualities of character and his high professional standing, he commands the confidence and regard of all classes.

Mr. Padgett was elected a delegate to and attended the Democratic National Convention which met at San Francisco, California, June 27, 1920. He was appointed colonel by Governor Heywood on his staff, serving throughout Governor Heywood's term.

THOMAS PORCHER STONEY of Charleston, South Carolina, is present solicitor for the Ninth Judicial District, being the youngest solicitor in South Carolina. He is an able lawyer, and has made rapid progress in his profession since he was admitted to the bar, less than ten years ago.

Mr. Stoney was born at Back River plantation, in Berkeley County, in the oldest house of the state, the former home of Landgrave Thomas Smith, the first provincial governor of South Carolina, said place having been in the immediate possession of his father's people for several generations. His birth occurred there December 16, 1889, and his entire boyhood was spent in the country on a rice plantation on the Cooper River, where stock raising was also engaged in. His parents are Samuel Porcher and Eliza (Croft) Stoney. His great-great-grandfather, John Stoney, was a native of the north of Ireland (his family having moved there from Yorkshire, England, in 1682). On coming to this country he settled in South Carolina, where Mr. Stoney's great-grandfather, also John Stoney, was born in 1780. His grandfather was Peter Gaillard Stoney, and his grandmother Anna M. Porcher. Mr. Stoney's mother was a daughter of Dr. Randell Croft, of Greenville, South Carolina, and Charlotte M. Jenkins of St. Helena, South Carolina, the former of English and French ancestry and the latter of English and Welsh descent. Samuel Porcher Stoney and wife had seven children. Dr. Randell Croft Stoney was killed in a trolley car accident in San Francisco, California, October 1, 1906; Anna Porcher died in infancy; Charlotte M. resides in Charleston, South Carolina; S. Porcher is a planter at Ladson, South Carolina; Laurence O'Hear died May 21, 1906; Thomas Porcher is the next in age, and Sanford Barker resides at Dillon, South Carolina, being connected with the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

Thomas P. Stoney received his primary advantages from governesses and in the country schools of Berkeley County; graduated from Porter Military Academy at Charleston in 1907, afterward spending two years in the University of the South, at Suwanee, Tennessee, and in 1911 took his law degree from the University of South Carolina. He also attended Columbia University, New York, where he took special work under Rolf M. Gifford. He was

admitted to the bar June 7, 1911, and spent eighteen months in the office of J. P. Kennedy Bryan. He then embarked in a general practice for himself, and for a time was associated in the firm of Stoney & Cordes. Mr. Stoney was elected solicitor of the Ninth Judicial Circuit on September 12, 1916, and offering for re-election in 1920, is unopposed for nomination for said office.

October 7, 1915, he married his cousin, Beverly Means Du Bose, daughter of Dr. Theodore Marion and Beverly (Means) Du Bose of Columbia, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Stoney have two children, Randall Croft and Theodore Du Bose.

Mr. Stoney has been a working member of the democratic party all of his life. He is affiliated with the A. T. O. fraternity, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Order of Moose and a few social clubs. While in "prep" school and college he took a great interest in all forms of athletics and closed his college days on the varsity football and track teams. He has carried with him in life this love of all forms of clean athletics and is convinced that the best work is accomplished when one is physically as well as mentally fit.

JAMES SWINTON WHALEY, one of the leading planters of his section, is successfully engaged in operating his large property on Little Edisto Island, where his family has been located for several generations, and where he was born on August 22, 1861. His father, Ephraim Mikell Whaley, was also born on this island, February 2, 1829, and spent his entire life on it, dying there when seventy-one years of age. A graduate of Princeton and Harvard universities, he was an attorney of note, became prominent in public affairs, and served on the staff of Governor Means. The paternal grandfather of James S. Whaley, Edward Whaley, was born on Johns Island, but moved to Little Edisto Island following his marriage to Miss Abigail Baynard, where his children were born and reared. The father of Edward Whaley, Thomas Whaley, was another member of the family to be born on Edisto Island. The founder of the Whaley family in South Carolina is Edward Whaley, who was one of the judges of Charles I, King of England, and at the Revolution he was compelled to leave and he settled on the eastern shore of Virginia, where he is buried. His son John came to Charleston via the Isle of Jamaica and founded the South Carolina family. The maternal grandfather, William G. Baynard, was also a resident of Edisto Island, where Abigail Baynard was born. The Baynard family of this locality trace back to the Baynards of Baynard Castle, England. Ephraim M. Whaley and his wife had sixteen children, but only four reached maturity, namely: Dr. E. Mikell Whaley, of Columbia, South Carolina; Gertrude Bailey; Eva Whaley, wife of Charles W. Seabrook, and James Swinton.

The eldest of the four living children of his parents, James S. Whaley, attended Porter Military Academy of Charleston, and then the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, from which he was graduated. An accident changed his plans, and he returned to the plantation and worked for his father during the subsequent three years, in the meanwhile buying a property, and assuming its management at the expiration of this period. On it he

erected a residence and lived in it for sixteen years. When his father died he bought the homestead and now controls all of the Island of Little Edisto, owning about one-half of it. To aid him in conducting this property he gives employment to two white families and forty-five colored families. Mr. Whaley is also in the mercantile and stock raising industries and operates in cotton as a factor. For about twenty years he has been a trustee of the school district, and for a number of years has been trustee of the University of the South, representing the diocese of South Carolina and for three years has been a member of the board of regents of this institution. A devout Episcopalian he has been lay reader during the past fifteen years for Trinity Church parish, Edisto Island, and has represented the parish for many years as a delegate to the various conventions of the church and the division as delegate to the Provincial Synod. He is a member of the South Carolina State Board of Equalization, was a delegate to the Cotton Congress held at Montgomery, Alabama, and was engaged in an advisory capacity as an expert with relation to the growing of sea island cotton. After the devastating storm of 1893 Mr. Whaley was appointed by Governor B. R. Tillman, chairman of the Relief Committee. Mr. Whaley was appointed by the governor to represent the state at the Waterways Congress held at New Orleans, Louisiana. A member of the Chamber of Commerce, he belongs to its agricultural committee, and he is also a member of the Agricultural Society, the oldest organization of its kind in the United States. He is a member of the executive committee of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, and is a life member of the same.

On December 6, 1882, Mr. Whaley was married to Sarah Anna Seabrook, a daughter of William and Martha S. Seabrook, and they had three children, namely: Judge M. Seabrook Whaley, judge of Richland County, South Carolina, residing at Columbia, a graduate of the University of the South, and the law school of the University of South Carolina; Sarah Ann, who is the second in order of birth; and Harry Hugh Baynard, who is a student of the University of the South. Mrs. Whaley died on January 5, 1915, after an exemplary life as a wife and mother, and she is deeply mourned by her family and community. On July 29, 1920, he married Miss Annie H. Dyer, daughter of Professor Dyer of New Orleans.

CHARLES A. DOUGLAS. While for a quarter of a century one of the distinguished members of the bar of the City of Washington, and a well known authority on international law, Charles A. Douglas won his first cases and his early fame in his profession in his native State of South Carolina, and has always been deeply attached to the commonwealth which bore him and where his family has been known for several generations.

Mr. Douglas was born on his father's plantation in the Albion section of Fairfield County, South Carolina, January 31, 1862, son of John S. and Margaret (Boyce) Douglas. It was his great grandfather who settled the family in South Carolina after coming from Scotland. Mr. Douglas' father and grandfather were both natives of Fairfield County.

His literary education was completed with his



Chas. A. Douglas



Susan B. Anthony

graduation from Erskine College at Due West in 1880. The following two years he attended the Columbian, now the George Washington University at Washington, graduating with the LL. B. degree in 1882 and following that with further law studies in Georgetown University. Admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1883, he practiced at Winnsboro and in 1890 moved to Columbia, and was a member of the capital city bar until 1895. He won success in the law and in politics in his native state, served several times as a member of the Legislature, representing Fairfield County, and in the presidential election of 1888 was president of the South Carolina delegation in the Electoral College and as such cast the vote of the state for Grover Cleveland.

Removing to Washington in 1895, Mr. Douglas was until 1915 a professor in the law department of Georgetown University. The special subjects assigned him were Elementary Law, Law of Torts, and Negotiable Instruments. During that period he collaborated with Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia in writing the work "Elements of Negotiable Instruments," a students' text book which for a number of years has been used in Georgetown University and other law schools. Mr. Douglas himself revised and has issued the fifth edition of the work entitled "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments."

Few American lawyers could claim a practice distinguished by participation in more notable cases and with greater importance of interests represented. Mr. Douglas is remembered as attorney for the defense in the famous Bonine murder trial at Washington. He also represented the defendants in the Machen postoffice fraud cases during the Roosevelt administration. These are only two outstanding cases that attracted nation-wide attention, but many others have involved important legal and financial interests.

At the commencement of the revolution in Mexico in 1913, Mr. Douglas was employed as the American counsel of the successful Revolutionary party. He personally conducted the negotiations that culminated in the recognition of President Carranza by the United States Government and during President Carranza's term as President Mr. Douglas has been American counsel for the Mexican Government. For a number of years he has been counsel for the Nicaraguan Government in the United States, and as such negotiated and took part in securing the ratification of the Senate of the treaty for the purchase by the United States of the Nicaraguan Canal route.

As these facts indicate, Mr. Douglas has for years given much of his time to international law. His practice of this branch of his profession brings him in close relationship with Congress, especially the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. In his general practice he is counsel for the Continental Trust Company of Washington and represents a number of other financial and commercial corporations. He is a member of the University Club, City Club, Press Club, Washington Country Club, Lawyers Club of New York City, University Club and American Club of Mexico City.

Mr. Douglas has other ties with his native state by marriage. His wife was Miss Augusta Aiken,

daughter of Dr. William E. Aiken of Winnsboro, South Carolina, a niece of Congressman D. Wyatt Aiken and a kinsman of the Governor Aiken family. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have four children: Charles Simonton, Alexander Talley, Margaret Boyce Adair and Miss Patsy Aiken Douglas.

PHILIP HENRY GADSDEN has been an active member of the Charleston bar since 1889, but his abilities have been most conspicuously displayed in the management and development of a number of well known state utility corporations, especially the Charleston Consolidated Railway and Lighting Company, of which he is president.

He was born at Charleston, October 4, 1867, member of one of the most conspicuous families of the old South State. One of his ancestors was Thomas Gadsden, at one time a lieutenant in the Royal Navy and collector of the Port of Charleston in 1722. Christopher Gadsden has been called the father of independence from British rule in South Carolina. He was born at Charleston in 1724 and was elected a delegate to the Congress of the Colonies called in 1774 and was elected to the first Congress in 1776. At the time of the surrender of Charleston to the British he was lieutenant governor. He was also a member to the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution and framed the State Constitution of 1790.

The Charleston lawyer and business man is a son of Christopher and Florida Gadsden, his father having been a civil engineer by profession and at one time was second vice president of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Philip Henry Gadsden was educated in the Holy Communion Church Institute, later the Porter Military Academy, was graduated A. B. in 1888 from South Carolina College, and studied law in that school, being admitted to the bar in 1889. He was at first a clerk and afterwards a partner of T. M. Mordecai, the firm being Mordecai & Gadsden.

Mr. Gadsden was elected vice president of the Charleston Consolidated Railway, Gas & Electric Company in 1899. He was made president of the Roanoke Navigation & Water Power Company of Weldon, North Carolina, in October, 1903, and in February, 1905, became vice president of the Charleston Light & Water Company. He served as a member of the Legislature from 1893 to 1898. He was elected vice president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1907 and in the same year was appointed by the mayor of Charleston to go to Germany to represent his home city on matters of immigration.

Mr. Gadsden is a Mason, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1895 he married Miss Sallie Pilzer Inglesby, who died July 22, 1900.

SUSAN PRINGLE FROST, one of several sisters who have been distinguished by their efforts as educators and business women in Charleston, is a daughter of Francis le Jau Frost, who gained distinction as a Confederate soldier, and a granddaughter of Judge Edward Frost, one of the finest characters in the public leadership of South Carolina during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Judge Edward Frost was born at Charleston in 1801, son of Rev. Thomas Frost, an Episcopal min-

ister. Judge Frost was educated at Yale College, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and in 1832 resigned his post as United States district attorney. He was many times a representative of Charleston in the State Legislature. In 1843 he was elected to the bench, but resigned that life office in 1853 and soon became president of the Blue Ridge Railway Company. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865 and was one of the delegates from South Carolina sent to Washington to interview President Johnson on the establishment of a Provisional Government. He died July 21, 1868.

Francis le Jau Frost was born June 1, 1837, at Charleston, and was educated for medicine. During the war he was body and staff servant to General Hill and later to General Longstreet. Following the war he took up planting, and was one of the organizers of the fertilizer business in South Carolina, and for eighteen years was head of a large industry of that kind in Charleston.

Miss Frost's mother was Rebecca Brewton Pringle, who was born at the old Pringle home in Charleston, daughter of William Bull and Mary Motte (Alston) Pringle. She was educated in private schools.

To Francis and Rebecca Frost were born five children, the oldest now deceased. Mary Pringle was born March 15, 1871; Susan, January 21, 1873; Francis le Jau, March 27, 1875, now a priest of the Episcopal Church at Staten Island, New York; and Rebecca Motte Frost, born August 12, 1877. All were educated in private schools, attending the institution of the Misses Sass of Charleston. Mary and Susan were afterward graduated from St. Mary's at Raleigh, North Carolina, and Rebecca is a graduate of St. Mary's at New York. Mary and Rebecca for the last twenty years have conducted a private school, primary and preparatory, at 4 Logan Street, Charleston.

Miss Susan Frost began her business career as a Federal Court reporter in May, 1902, and gained a wide acquaintance with public and business affairs through that experience. Later she resigned and opened a real estate office and has developed a large and important clientele. She is also a leader in the suffrage movement of South Carolina and a member of the national woman's party, being chairman of the Charleston division and a member of the National Advisory Council.

JAMES ADGER SMYTH. Hardly a name could be found carrying with it greater real distinction in business, civic affairs and dignified character than that of the veteran Charleston merchant, James Adger Smyth, who died April 25, 1920. He was one of a notable group of men and women comprising the Smyth and Adger families.

His birth occurred at Charleston, June 8, 1837, a son of Rev. Thomas and Margaret Milligan (Adger) Smyth. Rev. Thomas Smyth, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and Scotch ancestry, educated in theology at Belfast and at London, came to America in 1830 to finish his theological education in Princeton Seminary, and in 1831 came to the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston and for forty-two years served that church as pastor, that being his first and only pastorate. In the midst of his busy work as a pastor he produced many theological

works, some of them used as text books in seminaries. He died in 1873.

Of the Adger family much is said on other pages of this publication. It was founded by James Adger who came from Belfast, Ireland, and the Smyths were also from the north of Ireland. However, the Adgers were of remote French ancestry. James Adger, who came to Charleston in 1799, served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812. He married a daughter of Maj. Robert Ellison, an officer in the Continental army who was imprisoned in the old post-office building at Charleston by the British. A younger brother of the late James Adger Smyth is Ellison Adger Smyth, long prominent as a South Carolina manufacturer and business man.

James Adger Smyth was educated in Doctor Miller's Preparatory School, in the Charleston High School and the noted Charleston institution where so many men of that generation acquired their early training, the Professor Sachtleben School. He was a first honor graduate in 1858 from the College of Charleston. For several years he was employed as a clerk in the J. E. Adger & Company business, but at the end of the year became a member of the firm and was closely identified with the mercantile life of Charleston for over half a century. In April, 1862, he volunteered in Company A of the Twenty-fifth South Carolina Infantry and was in active service until he was paroled in North Carolina in 1865. He then resumed business with the firm of J. E. Adger & Company until 1873 when he formed the copartnership of Smyth & Adger as cotton commission merchants. For five years he was president of the Charleston Cotton Exchange, served as president of the Travelers Protective Association, as president of the Chamber of Commerce, for fifteen years was an alderman of the city, and from 1895 to 1903 was mayor of Charleston. He was always prominent in state and municipal politics. In 1876 he was one of the state democratic executive committee of seven that conducted the campaign resulting in the election of Gen. Wade Hampton as governor, and marking the end of reconstruction rule. After two terms as mayor he was urged to be a candidate for a third term in 1902, but ill health compelled him to withdraw. As mayor his administration was marked by a wonderful development in the prosperity of Charleston and the complete restoration of the confidence of the people in the future of the city. During his eight years as mayor the old time horse cars were abolished and the electric street railway system installed, but the crowning achievement was the successful completion of the work undertaken by the United States Engineer Department increasing the depth of water in the Charleston Harbor from 18 to 34 feet, thus making a channel of only seven miles from the wharves to the Atlantic Ocean. One institution with which his name will always be associated was the location of the navy yard at Charleston. The late Senator Tillman said: "Every well informed man knows that he had more to do with it than any other one man living or dead." On retiring as mayor in 1903 his political and public life came to an end, though as president of the Chamber of Commerce from which he resigned in 1910, he continued his interest and worked for the building up of the community.

He was one of the distinguished Masons of the South and for three years was grand master of the State Grand Lodge of Masons, representative of the Grand Lodge of England and for two years high priest of the Grand Chapter, and at the time of his death in 1920 was the oldest past grand master in South Carolina. The earliest and strongest influence of his life was that of an ideal Christian home. He had been an elder of his church in Charleston since 1868 and for thirty years was president of the Church Corporation. He was also a member of the Commercial Club, Country Club, St. Georges Society, St. Andrews Society, St. Cecelias Society and other social organizations. Mr. Smyth was practically retired from the responsibilities of business from 1903, and much of that time he spent in travel in Europe, spending the winter of 1906-07 in Egypt.

As a man of great prominence there were naturally many tributes paid his life and character after his death. One of these was a resolution included in the records of the city council as a memorial. From this resolution are quoted the following sentences: "He served his state and city faithfully in times of trying need and whenever the call of duty summoned him none was more eager to answer the summons. As a member of the state and county democratic executive committees in 1876, as alderman from 1877 to 1891, as mayor from 1895 to 1903, whether in peace or in war he was ever ready to respond to the call of duty and he has left a bright and shining example to those who follow him. The records show that to him more than to any other, Charleston is indebted for the navy yard, as his zeal, his continuous efforts, his unflinching interest, overcame every obstacle and surmounted every difficulty. His tact, his courteous manner, his facility of speech are remembered when as mayor of Charleston it was incumbent upon him to receive officially the many delegations that visited our exposition in 1901-02. Inheriting the qualifications of a great merchant from his grandfather, he soon won prominence and distinction in the commercial world, and became president of the Chamber of Commerce and also of the Charleston Cotton Exchange where his best efforts were directed to the upbuilding of the city and for the general welfare of the community."

March 14, 1860, he married Annie R. Briggs, who died in 1901. On November 17, 1903, he married Ella Calvert Campbell of Washington, District of Columbia.

Ellison Adger Smyth, son of the Charleston merchant, was born in Clarendon County, South Carolina, October 26, 1863, is a graduate of Princeton University, of the law department of Columbia College and the University of Virginia and is a widely known scientist, his particular field being biology. Since 1891 he has been professor of biology in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and is a scientific author and member of many learned societies.

ROBERT BEVERLY SLOAN has followed the same profession as his father, the law, and has been engaged in an important general practice at Columbia for the past fifteen years.

He was born at Columbia April 27, 1883, a son of John Trimmier and Jane Taylor (Beverly) Sloan. His father held rank among the leading

members of the bar of the state for many years. The son spent five years in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and took his law work in the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1904, and at once returned to Columbia and began general practice. He is attorney for a number of corporations, and was vice president of the Peoples National Bank, now the Guaranty National Bank of South Carolina, of which latter institution he is one of the counsel and a member of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sloan has always been interested in politics and public affairs. For years he served as chairman of the democratic party in Richland County, and for four years was assistant clerk of the State Senate and was United States Commissioner for eleven years. He enjoys the outdoor sports of fishing and golf, and is a member of the Ridgewood Club. May 22, 1909, he married Meriam Earle Watrous, of Ponto Gorda, British Honduras.

CAPT. JAMES S. COTHRAN. The Cothran family has furnished many distinguished members to the law, public life and business in Upper South Carolina. The late Capt. James S. Cothran, who at the time of his death was a resident of Greenville, was a Confederate soldier and officer, a lawyer, legislator and congressman, and for many years a circuit judge.

Captain Cothran was born in Abbeville County, August 8, 1830, a grandson of Samuel Cothran, a native of South Carolina. Wade S. Cothran, father of Captain Cothran, was a native of Newberry County, but in 1850 moved to Rome, Georgia, and was long prominent as a banker and railroad president in that city. He died in 1877. Wade S. Cothran married Elizabeth Sproull, daughter of James and Rebecca (Caldwell) Sproull. Rebecca Caldwell was a cousin of John C. Calhoun, their grandfather William Caldwell being one of three brothers who came from the north of Ireland and after a brief residence in Pennsylvania settled in the Piedmont section of South Carolina. The Calhoun and Caldwell families have so much historic distinction in the Carolinas and Georgia as to scarcely need reference. Elizabeth Cothran's father, grandfather of Captain Cothran, was a soldier of the Revolution.

James S. Cothran graduated from Georgia University in 1852. Soon afterward he returned to Abbeville in his native state, and began the study of law with Thomas C. Perrin, for many years a distinguished lawyer of the state and at one time president of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Captain Cothran was admitted to the bar in 1853. Two years later in 1855 he married Emma C. Perrin, daughter of his preceptor.

Captain Cothran entered the Confederate army in July, 1861, as orderly sergeant of Company B, under Capt. James M. Perrin, in Orr's Regiment of Rifles. Upon the promotion of Captain Perrin to colonel of the regiment, Sergeant Cothran became captain. He and his regiment were part of the Army of Northern Virginia, and his own record was largely that of the splendid record of achievement made by his regiment. He was wounded in the second battle of Manassas, August 29, 1862, his right leg being broken. At Chancellorsville he was shot through the right

wrist. At Jericho Ford, May, 1864, he received a face wound. Despite these wounds, he remained in the service and surrendered at Appomattox.

The war over, broken in health and fortune but not in spirit, Captain Cothran resumed law practice at Abbeville as a partner of Thomas C. Perrin. From that time until his death he was always able to command a large and profitable law practice. In 1876, the year that marked the restoration of state government to white men, he was county democratic chairman and an effective aid in the candidacy of General Hampton for governor, and on the same ticket was elected solicitor of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. He was re-elected to that office in 1880 but resigned the following year to accept the appointment from Governor Hagood to fill a vacancy in the judgeship of the circuit. The Legislature re-elected him judge in 1881 and again in 1885. He was on the bench until December, 1886, when he resigned on account of his election to Congress. Captain Cothran spent two terms in Congress and during part of the time was member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In January, 1890, he became division counsel for the Richmond & Danville Railroad, now the Southern Railway, and most of his work as a lawyer in later years comprised the responsibilities of this position. He remained division counsel until his death, December 5, 1897.

Of the four sons of the late Captain Cothran, Thomas Perrin Cothran is the oldest of the family. He was educated at the University of Virginia and subsequently attended the law school of this institution. He has gained a place of high distinction among the lawyers of his native state and now holds a responsible position in the legal department of the Southern Railway at Greenville. Several times he has represented that county in the Legislature and was speaker of the House in the sessions of 1918 and 1919-20.

Wade Samuel Cothran, the second son, was born at Abbeville in 1859, attended school there, afterwards taking a business course at the Eastman Business College. He is now engaged in farming at Abbeville.

James Sproull Cothran, third son of the late Judge and Capt. J. S. Cothran, has been a business man of Charlotte, North Carolina, for many years and is widely known all over the South as an authority on textile machinery. He was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, in 1869, attended school at Abbeville, acquired his college training in South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina, graduating with the Bachelor of Science degree with the class of 1890. He took an engineering course in Cornell University and received the degree of Mechanical Engineer with the class of 1893.

For more than a quarter of a century he has been in the machinery business, especially as applied to the textile industry and since 1898, his home has been in Charlotte, the central city and distributing point for the great textile plants of the South.

Mr. Cothran is a member of the Southern Manufacturers Club, the Charlotte Country Club, the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, and the Second Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Sally Jenkins McAden. Her father was the late Dr. John H. McAden, member of one of the oldest and most

prominent families of Charlotte and North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Cothran have two children: Sally McAden and Emma Perrin.

William Coulter Cothran, the fourth son, was born at Abbeville in 1872 and attended the public schools there. He completed his education at the University of South Carolina, read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Greenville, and is the junior member of the firm of Cothran, Dean & Cothran. He has also served as special judge upon the recommendation of the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state.

CHARLES D. DRAYTON has earned distinction as a lawyer where distinction in that profession is most difficult to achieve, in the City of Washington, whose bar is represented by some of the greatest legal minds.

Mr. Drayton who has practiced law at Washington for fifteen years is a South Carolinian by birth and early training, and a member of one of the state's historic families.

The Draytons for generations have had their home at Charleston, the family estate being the famous Magnolia Gardens a few miles above Charleston. These gardens are still in the possession of the present generation of Draytons. One of the most distinguished of the family was Governor John Drayton, who served twice as governor of South Carolina, his first term from 1800 to 1802 and his second from 1808 to 1810. It was during the administration of Governor Drayton that the University of South Carolina, under the old name of South Carolina College, was founded. Another prominent member of the family was William Henry Drayton, who was the first chief justice of the State of South Carolina.

Charles D. Drayton was born at Aiken, South Carolina, in 1883, son of Charles E. and Jessie (Mackey) Drayton. His father was born at Charleston, a son of Alfred Rose Drayton.

Charles D. Drayton studied law in the National Law School at Washington. In 1906 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States and since that year has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in that city, representing many important interests. Mr. Drayton depended upon his own efforts to acquire his higher and professional education, and on his merits has won his place and standing as a lawyer. He married Miss Irma B. Eliason of Chestertown, Maryland.

DANIEL S. MURPH. A native of South Carolina, a product of some of its best schools, an educated lawyer, Daniel S. Murph by practical experience and early training achieved the standpoint of the practical cotton grower, and with all his official responsibilities still regards himself as a cotton farmer in South Carolina.

Mr. Murph for the past seven years has been in Washington most of the time, where he is now in charge of the Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture.

He was born near St. Matthews in what is now Calhoun County then a part of Orangeburg County

December 31, 1879, son of Daniel J. W. and Euphrasia Ann (Wolfe) Murph. He grew up on a cotton farm, attended local schools, graduated A. B. from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1902 and spent the following year in Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina. From this institution he holds the degree Master of Arts granted in 1903. After coming to Washington Mr. Murph took up the study of law in Georgetown University and received his LL. B. degree in 1916.

Four years following his Trinity College course he was a teacher in the Trinity Park School at Durham, North Carolina. For several years he was county superintendent of education in Calhoun County, South Carolina, and carried on his farming operations there at the same time. He was also the first president of the Farmers Bank and Trust Company, of St. Matthews, of which institution he is still a director.

Mr. Murph came to Washington in 1913 as clerk of the Committee on Agriculture, of which former Congressman A. F. Lever of South Carolina was chairman. He remained as clerk until 1916, and early in 1917 came with the Bureau of Markets, a branch of the Department of Agriculture. Soon afterward he was placed at the head of the Division of Cotton Marketing.

The Bureau of Markets, one of the modern features of the Government's activities for the welfare of its citizens, was first provided for by Congress in the general appropriation for the Department of Agriculture in 1913. In the Bureau of Markets an important division is that of cotton marketing, which Mr. Murph has charge of, and which is of particular benefit to the cotton planters and farmers of the southern states. Its functions have a wide scope. It has in charge the administration of the United States Cotton Futures Act, regulating the operations of cotton exchanges. It also carries on a vigilant investigational work covering the state of the cotton market, and issues regular bulletins to cotton farmers and others interested in the trade, giving them information as to actual sales and market conditions. Many valuable suggestions for improving the condition of the cotton industry have been emanated from the Division of Cotton Marketing. The division furthermore keeps in personal touch with growers in the cotton states, there being an organization of assistants in each of these states, and much demonstration work in cotton classing is carried on under the auspices of the division. Through this division within the past few years the Government has established and developed cotton grading standards. Another important work now well under way is conducting spinning tests of different grades and varieties of cotton, the results of these tests being made available to cotton growers and spinners. Mr. Murph also acts in advisory capacity in the administration of the United States Warehouse Act, under which cotton warehouses can be licensed and bonded by the Government to receive and store cotton under uniform regulations all over the South.

Mr. Murph is widely known as an exponent of uniform classification of cotton and as expert on all phases of production and marketing of the great staple. With a long practical experience as a cot-

ton grower, and with his exceptional qualifications in other lines, Mr. Murph is the right man for a highly important place. He is well known throughout the South, since the duties of his office require extensive travel, and he has personally addressed many assemblages of cotton men.

ESTEN C. TAYLOR, member of one of the old and prominent families of Greenville County, has achieved distinction and success in his profession as a lawyer in New York City, where he has made his home for the past twelve years.

Mr. Taylor, who earned his first honors in the law at Spartanburg, was born at Arlington in Greenville County September 30, 1879, son of William P. and Alice C. (Turner) Taylor. For nearly a century and a half the Taylor family have been residents of upper South Carolina, and the various generations have produced men of worth and usefulness in their community. The family was established in upper South Carolina by Thomas Taylor, great-grandfather of the New York lawyer. He came to this state from Virginia, where the Taylors had lived for several generations. It was about the close of the Revolutionary war that he went into Greenville County, settling about eight miles east of Greenville. In this community is the Town of Taylor, named for the family. The grandfather of Esten C. Taylor was Washington Taylor.

William P. Taylor was interested in the old Cedar Hill cotton mill at Arlington and in that community his son Esten C. spent his boyhood. He acquired a liberal education preparatory to his professional career, attending Furman University at Greenville, and studied law in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Mr. Taylor was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1905. However, he returned to his native state to practice at Spartanburg for two years, and since then New York has been his home and the scene of his professional work. Mr. Taylor since 1908 has been connected with the legal department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, one of the most powerful financial corporations of the country. He is now assistant attorney for the company. Mr. Taylor is a member of the New York Southern Society, The National Democratic Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

EDWARD McCRADY. In the number of "The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine" for January, 1904, appeared the following appreciative sketch of Edward McCrady, to whose historical writings the editors of this work are so much indebted:

Edward McCrady, President of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence, No. 7 Water Street, in the City of Charleston, on Sunday morning, November 1, 1903. He was born in Charleston, April 8, 1833, and was the second son of Hon. Edward McCrady (1802-1892) and Louisa Rebecca Lane, his wife; received his preparatory training at the school of Samuel Burns in Charleston and was graduated from the College in Charleston in 1853; studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in Columbia in May, 1855, and immediately entered upon the practice of law with his father. He took an active interest in the militia and in May,

1854, was elected major of the Rifle Battalion (Charleston), South Carolina militia. The next year he wrote several articles on the necessity of militia reform, which led to his appointment on a commission, created under a resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1859, to examine the militia system of the State. In 1860, he resigned his commission as major of the Rifle Battalion and accepted the captaincy of a company of guards. His active service in the State military establishment began with the taking of Castle Pinckney (Charleston Harbor), December 27, 1860, and ended with the surrender of Fort Sumter (Charleston Harbor), April 13, 1861. He entered the service of the Confederate States, June 27, 1861, as captain of the Irish Volunteers, of Charleston,—the first company to volunteer "for the war"—and was ordered to Virginia in July, 1861, and in August, following, joined the First (Gregg's) Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; was promoted major, December 14, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel, June 27, 1862. When the great battles around Richmond began, soon after, Col. McCrady was in Richmond, sick in bed, he determined to join his command in the field and so expressed himself to his physician, who positively refused to give his permission, assuring him that he could be of no use in the lines and predicting death as the penalty of the attempt. Nevertheless, although too weak to ride on horseback, he hired a carriage and had himself driven to the lines, joining his brigade just as the battle of Cold Harbor began, and reported to Gen. Gregg for duty. As he was unable to walk Gen. Gregg ordered him to serve on his staff, so that he might remain mounted. In this manner he shared the fortunes of his brigade during the action, rendering valuable services, but fainting three times upon the field, but after the battle he was taken back to his sick bed, in Richmond, to linger for weeks with typhoid fever. On July 30, 1862, although scarcely recovered and still very feeble, he rejoined his regiment and commanded it at the battle of Cedar Run, August 9th., and at Second Manassas, August 28th., 29th., and 30th., being severely wounded in the head on the last day. Narrowly escaping death from this wound, he missed the Maryland campaign, rejoining his brigade during the affair at Snicker's Gap, October 30th., after its return from Virginia. He was present for duty at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and rendered good service in assisting in the repulse of the Federal attack on Gregg's brigade, in which Gen. Gregg was killed. On January 27, 1863, at camp, on Morse's Neck, he was seriously injured by a falling tree, and rendered unfit for further action in field duty. Rejoining his command several times only to find himself physically disabled and unfit for duty, he saw the last actual engagement at Mine Run, December, 1863, and in March, 1864, was transferred to the command of the camp of instruction at Madison, Florida, where he served until April, 1865, when on his way to rejoin the Army of Northern Virginia, he heard of Lee's surrender. He surrendered himself on May 5th., following. In October, 1865, he resumed the practice of law, in copartnership with his father, in Charleston. In 1867, he organized the Survivors' Association of Charleston, and in 1869 succeeded Col. P. C. Gaillard in the presidency. He was also

chairman of the Executive Committee of the State association in 1869, and as such commenced the work of recovering and collecting historical materials of the war. In 1870 he made a report to the meeting of the Survivors' Association at Columbia which forms the basis of all the information we now have of the troops of this State in Confederate service.

In 1880, Col. McCrady was elected to the House of Representatives of South Carolina from Charleston County and was reelected in 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888. In 1882, he introduced and carried through the Legislature an Act to establish a Confederate War Records bureau in the office of Adjutant and Inspector General for South Carolina and to this he presented all of the great number of records which he had collected. He also took an active part in the passing and perfecting of the railroad laws of the State, the stock law, the "bill to prevent duelling," and introduced the resolution endorsing civil service reform. He was chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and a member of the Judiciary and Railroad committees.

In 1882, he was appointed a major-general of South Carolina militia, and had much to do with bringing the militia of the coast region up to a high state of efficiency. He took part professionally in all the political trials of the period, resulting from the Reconstruction oppression, and raised the question as to the test oath to jurors, arguing that as "Rebellion" was a crime in the eyes of the law, no one could be asked on his *voir dire*, after having been brought into court by subpoena, whether he had been guilty of rebellion—a point which was subsequently sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. He took an active part in the defense of the stockholders of the banks broken by the war, and made, before the Supreme Court of the United States, an argument which is said to have gained the case for the stockholders. His services in these cases, and his arguments in the McKeegan and Davie will cases, with others, placed him in the front rank of the bar of the State.

The political campaign of 1876, which resulted in the election of Gen. Wade Hampton as Governor and the complete transfer of the State to the hands of the white people of the State,—a campaign in which Col. McCrady rendered valuable services—did not alter the relative numerical strengths of the two races in the State. The negroes were still vastly in the majority, and their return to power, with all that their government of the State implied, could only be prevented under the then existing election laws by the constant use of questionable and demoralizing methods at the polls. A choice between fraud and violence was all that was left to the most conscientious white man, and the constant recurrence of struggles to be decided by such means was endangering the political virtue of the purest and best men in the State. Besides, it was only a question of time, when such methods would involve the State with the General Government, and result in the loss of all the ground gained in 1876. Realizing this situation Col. McCrady instituted a fight to remedy the evil. In 1879, he published a pamphlet on "The Registration of Electors," and this he followed in 1880 by his address before Erskine College, at Due West, on "The Necessity of Education as the Basis

of Our Political System" and in 1881 by his essay on "The Necessity of Raising the Standard of Citizenship, and the Right of the General Assembly to impose qualifications upon Electors," which was widely distributed throughout the State. Having thus prepared the public mind for the change, he submitted to the committee appointed on this subject by the General Assembly in 1881, a draft of the "Eight Box Ballot Law." After a long and bitterly contested fight in the Legislature the bill was passed and became a law. This was the first attempt at ballot reform in this section. It was the first step toward an educational qualification for voters, and the wisdom of Gen. McCrady has been fully sustained by the fact that since the passage of his bill almost every Southern State has made education a constitutional requirement for voting, thus legally and properly disfranchising a great majority of the negroes of the Southern States.

Soon after the reorganization of the South Carolina Historical Society, in 1875, Col. McCrady was elected a member thereof. On August 6, 1883, he read before the Society a paper on "Education in South Carolina Prior to and during the Revolution," in which he conclusively proved that John Bach McMaster had shown gross ignorance of the subject when he stated in his *History of the People of the United States*, that in South Carolina "prior to 1730, no such thing as a grammar school existed. Between 1731 and 1776 there were five. During the Revolution there were none." At the annual meeting, May 19, 1886, Gen. McCrady was elected a Curator of the Society; was reelected in 1887 and 1888 and in 1889 was elected Second Vice-President. In 1895, he succeeded Mr. J. J. Pringle Smith as First Vice-President and on January 7, 1899, was elected President, succeeding Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, D. D., LL.D., deceased.

In 1897, The MacMillan Company, of New York, published the first of a series of four volumes on the history of South Carolina, which proved to be the greatest achievement of Gen. McCrady's life. They were: *The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719* (1897); *The History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719-1776* (1899); *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780* (1901); and *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783* (1902).

On February 24, 1863, Col. McCrady was married, at Chester, S. C., to Mary Fraser Davie, daughter of Major Allen J. Davie, an officer of the War of 1812, and granddaughter of Major William R. Davie, a famous leader of North Carolina militia in the Revolution and subsequently a general in the United States Army, Minister to France, and Governor of North Carolina, who survives him. They had no children.

At a called meeting of the Managing Board of the South Carolina Historical Society, held at the room of the Society, on Wednesday afternoon, January 13th, at 5 o'clock, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last regular meeting of this Society the death of its late President, Edward McCrady, LL.D., D. C. L., has occurred, and marked one of the greatest personal losses it has ever suffered. He was the fourth in succession of our

Presidents; had been a member of the Society for many years, and its President for five years.

Distinguished in the practice of Law, in legislative and military service above many of his contemporaries, he applied himself, at the close of a long and useful life, to the writing and publishing of "The History of South Carolina." This work, in four volumes, covers more than one hundred years, from the settlement of the Carolinas to the end of the Revolutionary War. Only one who has loved his native State, as he did, could have felt the long neglect of her history, by her own people, the slurs and slanders of alien authors, the richness and glory of her abundant and extraordinary records. Only one fitted by education, patient and determined labor, by trained discrimination in evidence and judgment, could have carried through the painstaking examination into original authorities, that enabled him to complete a work of such imperishable value.

Others may give, as they have already given, unstinted praise to the author of this history; the people of South Carolina, and other States, may unite in their encomiums; but the members of this Historical Society feel it to be their peculiar privilege to record their deepest obligation to the author, and their sorrow at his recent decease.

May such an example as he has left us bear fruit abundantly in the coming years! May the men and women of our time and their children after them learn that it is not enough to be South Carolinians, or even to cherish their honored genealogies, but that their distinction should oblige them to do, as well as to be, to achieve, if they can, something for the State as worthy of remembrance as the great work of our late President and much lamented friend.

Therefore, by this meeting of the Managing Board of the South Carolina Historical Society, duly convened, be it

Resolved: That the above Tribute to the memory and worthiness of their late President be spread upon the Minutes, and that a blank page therein be inscribed to his honor.

Resolved: That a copy of this Tribute and these Resolutions be prepared by the Secretary and sent to the Widow of the deceased, with assurance of the Society's deep feeling for her in her bereavement and affliction.

JAMES HERBERT BRANNON has been one of the progressive teachers and workers in educational affairs in South Carolina for sixteen years, and has successively qualified for some of the more advanced positions and responsibilities in state education.

He was born near Inman, Spartanburg County, February 25, 1883, son of James Albert and Hattie Brannon. After making the best use of local advantages in school he entered Furman University, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1903. In 1908 Furman University conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts. Since leaving college he has had practically no other interests beyond teaching, and has taught in every class of public schools in the state. From January, 1911 to July 1, 1915, he served as County Superintendent of Education of Spartanburg County. On July 23, 1917, he was made state agent for negro schools, and in that capacity has made his official headquarters at Columbia. Mr.

Brannon is a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES MILLS GALLOWAY. Of former South Carolinians now residents of the City of Washington, few have more completely earned national distinction than Charles Mills Galloway, who for six years was United States Civil Service Commissioner, and resigned to take up the practice of law in Washington.

Mr. Galloway, whose home for many years was in the City of Columbia, was born in Pender County, North Carolina, August 15, 1875, son of Charles Mills and Ellen (Register) Galloway. He completed his education in South Carolina, receiving his law degree from the University of South Carolina in 1907. Like many brilliant men in public affairs Mr. Galloway first came in touch with men and politics through journalism. From 1904 to 1909 he was news editor of *The State of Columbia*. He first went to Washington in 1909 as secretary to Senator E. D. Smith and in addition to his secretarial duties was also clerk of the Senate Committees on Immigration and Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. He rapidly gained recognition because of his comprehensive knowledge and versatile administrative faculties, and it was a reward of merit when President Wilson appointed him a civil service commissioner, the duties of which office he began on June 20, 1913. This commission, consisting of three members, has been in existence since 1883, when it was organized under the Civil Service Act "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." The growth of the Federal Civil Service has been one of the significant features of the Government during the past thirty years. The jurisdiction of the commission was at first very limited, but the powers were greatly extended and improved under President Cleveland's first administration, and during the years that Mr. Galloway was a member of the commission there were more than half a million officers and employees in the executive Civil Service.

From many sources the comment upon Mr. Galloway's official work has been unusually unanimous in commending his efficiency, his wisdom and discretion, and it is possible to assert that no other commissioner has done more to make the Civil Service what the originators of the Act and its most ardent friends proposed that it should be. Mr. Galloway was also one of the very popular officials of Washington. When he resigned as civil service commissioner September 7, 1910, he received the unprecedented compliment of being presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain by the members of the various staffs and employees of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Galloway has since established himself in the general practice of law at Washington, and devotes special attention to matters pending before all Government departments. He has been admitted to practice in the United States Court of Claims, the District Court of Appeals and the United States Court of Appeals.

Mr. Galloway is a member of the South Carolina Bar Association, is a Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and a member of the University and National Press clubs of Washington. He is a member of the Episcopal

Church. October 23, 1903, he married Lyda McNulty of Columbia.

CAPT. QUINCY B. NEWMAN. A South Carolinian by birth and early training, Captain Newman since the age of twenty-four has been in the Government service and in December, 1919, was appointed by President Wilson as engineer in chief of the United States Coast Guard. Captain Newman is a veteran of the old Revenue Cutter Service, which a few years ago was combined with the Life Saving service under the name Coast Guard. It is an integral part of the navy in time of war, but in time of peace is under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

As engineer in chief of the Coast Guard, Captain Newman has charge of the construction and repair of all motive power plants and other machinery of the Coast Guard both afloat and ashore.

He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of the American Society of Naval Engineers, and is on the technical committee of the American Bureau of Shipping.

Captain Newman was born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, in 1877, son of Burrell S. and Mary (Myers) Newman. The Newman family was established in South Carolina before the Revolutionary war. The family for several generations was closely identified with the history of the old Cheraw District, and Captain Newman's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all born in Chesterfield County.

Quincy B. Newman is a graduate of the Engineering Department of Clemson College, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in 1901. Soon afterward he entered the Revenue Cutter Service, and is now one of its veterans, having received promotion through the various ranks to that of captain, corresponding to that of colonel in the army. All his service has been in the Engineering Division.

Captain Newman's official headquarters are in the Coast Guard Building on Fourteenth and E streets in the City of Washington. Captain Newman married Miss Carrie Laurretta Davis of Thomasville, Alabama.

BENJAMIN BROWN KIRKLAND is head of two large business houses of Columbia vitally connected with and performing an important service to the entire state. One is the B. B. Kirkland Seed Company and the other is The Kirkland Distributing Company.

Mr. Kirkland was born in Barnwell County, April 17, 1870, a son of Col. B. B. and Margaret A. (Dunbar) Kirkland. His father was for many years a successful planter. Benjamin Brown Kirkland was educated in the public schools and at an early age entered upon his business career. He clerked in a general store for fifteen years and for eight years was merchandise broker at Columbia. He established The Kirkland Distributing Company in 1908 and is the chief owner of this corporation. The business is that of wholesale distributing of flour, feed, grain, produce, and the company manufactures a line of special flours, particularly self-rising flours, the use of which is by no means confined to the State of South Carolina. The business is housed in a large plant and warehouse at the corner of Lady



B. B. Kirkland



Geo. P. Reames

and Lincoln streets. This company began business in 1900 and was incorporated in 1908. Mr. Kirkland is also owner of the B. B. Kirkland Seed Company, handling feed, agricultural and garden seeds, supplies for poultry and livestock breeders and raisers. He is also a director in the Carolina National Bank and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Kirkland built the handsome Kirkland Apartments, comprising six modern apartments on Pendleton Street. He is a deacon in the First Christian Church of Columbia. He has ever taken an active and lively interest in public and community affairs; is a member of Columbia Chamber of Commerce, also the Rotary Club. While a resident of Eauclair he served as alderman, also as mayor, and was chairman of the board of trustees at the time of the construction of the handsome school building at Eauclair.

July 25, 1895, he married Evelyn Ella Ceruti of Nassau, West Indies. They have seven children, Evelyn E., Benjamin Brown, Catherine, Elizabeth, Elsie, Wilbur and Martha Ann.

GEORGE ROGERS REAVES. While he has been a member of the Legislature several times and is a former mayor of Mullins, Mr. Reaves' main interests have been anchored in the soil as a leading agriculturist of Marion County.

He was born at Mullins in that county September 3, 1863, a son of George Washington and Emma (Rogers) Reaves. His father was also a planter of Marion County. Educated in the public schools, with a commercial course in Kentucky University, George R. Reaves began his career as clerk in a general store and for a number of years was manager for W. H. Daniel at Mullins, and since the incorporation of the W. H. Daniel Supply Company has been secretary-treasurer and is now secretary. Mr. Reaves owns a farm of 600 acres and employs twenty plows and is one of the leading producers of cotton and other diversified crops. Mr. Reaves was the first president of the Bank of Mullins, and served in that office for several years. He is now a director of the Bank of Mullins. He has served several terms as councilman and is an ex-mayor of Mullins and was for two terms in the Legislature, being elected in 1904 and 1906. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

February 15, 1893, he married Kate Daniel of Mullins. They have eight children: George Henry, a graduate of Clemson College, who served as second lieutenant in the Seventh Division with the American Expeditionary Forces; Mary D., a graduate of Coker College with the class of 1918; Lucile, a student of Coker College; James Clarence, Inez, Katherine, Marion and Dorothy May.

MAJ. EDWARD N. CHISOLM, JR. For upwards of twenty years Major Chisolm had a satisfactory routine of life at Columbia where he was engaged in the practice of his profession of engineering and otherwise employing his talents and time as a good citizen. Then America entered the war with Germany. Qualified through his profession and also by seven years of training as a member of the State National Guard, he at once responded to the call of duty, served eight months on the firing line in

France, and since the war has been retained as a part of the regular establishment of the United States Army Engineers, with duties at Washington.

Major Chisolm was born in Charleston in 1878, grandson of Robert Chisolm and son of Edward N. and Felicia (Robinson) Chisolm. He comes of an old and well known family of Orangeburg County.

Major Chisolm was educated in private schools at Charleston, and graduated in 1897 from the Porter Military Academy. While in school he had specialized in engineering and did his first practical work in the profession in the City of Columbia in 1898, and soon became recognized as a man of the highest qualifications in his technical profession.

The official record of Major Chisolm's service with the military establishment of his native state comprises four enlistments and a total service of seven years twenty-one days. He first enlisted in the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, South Carolina Volunteer Transports, November 9, 1897, serving to September 1, 1899. He enlisted in Company K 2nd South Carolina National Guard Infantry September 1, 1899, and served to May 15, 1902. His third enlistment was in Company C Second Infantry South Carolina National Guard, serving from May 15, 1902, to April 14, 1904. October 2, 1905, he enlisted and served to July 14, 1906, in Company C Second Infantry.

With the interest and training thus acquired he was one of the first to volunteer from Columbia and entered the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe May 8, 1917. He was commissioned captain of engineers in July and being assigned to duty at the American University in Washington, District of Columbia, arrived in that city in August. Here he was attached to the Second United States Engineers, Regulars. In September he was sent to France as adjutant of the Second Battalion of Engineers, and completed the course for officers in the First Corps school at Gondrecourt. In November, 1917, he was put in command of D Company, Second Engineers, Second Division; was brevet major of the Second Battalion in June and July, 1918, during the Chateau Thierry and Soissons campaigns. For eight months he was engaged in the line of advance, and his record includes four major engagements: With the French engagements at Verdun, the second battle of the Marne, the battle of Aisne-Marne including Chateau Thierry, and the battle of Soissons. June 1, 1918, near Belleau Wood (Chateau Thierry) he was wounded in the knee by shrapnel at Hill 204, and was gassed at Belleau Wood June 12th. While the wounds were severe they did not disable him and he kept on in service.

The colors of the regiment with which Major Chisolm served were decorated three times and was awarded the following citation:

CABLEGRAM

Number 463

On August 31st the French Minister of war, accorded to the 2d U. S. Engineers the Fourragere with the Croix de Guerre colors. The necessary instructions regarding the matter being given to General Collardet.

Mott.

One interesting tribute to the Second American Engineering Regiment is contained in the following extract from an order signed by the French Commanding General Petain October 25, 1918: "Engaged

unexpectedly in the offensive of July 18, 1918, in the middle of the night on a terrain which was unknown and very difficult, displayed during two days, without allowing themselves to stop by fatigue and the difficulties of obtaining food and water, a remarkable ardor and tenacity, driving back the enemy 11 km., capturing 2,700 prisoners, 12 cannon and several hundred machine guns."

A personal tribute to Major Chisolm is contained in a memorandum from Col. W. A. Mitchell, commanding the Second Engineers, dated July 23, 1919: "Captain Chisolm has served under my command from July 4, 1918, to date. He has commanded the Second Battalion during this time, which includes the battle of Soissons. His work has been very satisfactory. I regret to lose him, but I have been ordered to return my best captain to the United States for promotion to grade of Major, and I have chosen Captain Chisolm to fill these requirements."

Of the same date is the following memorandum by Col. Cary H. Brown, lieutenant colonel of the Second Engineers: "Captain Chisolm has served directly under my command since September, 1917, with the exception of about a month and a half in November-December, 1917. He has been in command of Company D for the past eight months, and for the month last passed has acted as battalion commander, with entire satisfaction. He is an able officer, has taken hold of his duties with unceasing efficiency from month to month. I would be pleased to have Captain Chisolm under my command at any time."

These orders having taken him from the fighting front, Major Chisolm returned from France, reaching Hoboken August 13, 1918, and soon afterwards was promoted to major of Engineers and assigned to duty as executive officer of the Fifth Engineer Regiment at Camp Humphrey, Virginia. He remained in command of that regiment until the signing of the armistice, and January 20, 1919, was ordered to Washington, and has since been engaged in his duties as chief of Materiel Section, Statistics Branch, General Staff, with office in the State War and Navy Building.

Major Chisolm married Miss Annie Weston of Columbia, a daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Weston, Sr., of that city. They have one daughter, Felicia N. Chisolm.

JAMES BARUCH HUGHEY, M. D. A prominent physician of Gaffney where he located in 1917, Doctor Hughey was for over thirty years a busy practitioner and a citizen of many useful activities in Greenwood County.

He was born in Newberry County October 25, 1861, a son of Joseph L. and Sallie F. (Duncan) Hughey. The Hughey family is of English origin. Joseph L. Hughey was born in that part of Abbeville County, now Greenwood County, and was a Confederate soldier from 1861 to 1865. Sallie F. Duncan was a daughter of Baruch Duncan who came from Scotland and settled in Newberry County about three miles from the present town of Whitmire. He was an old time planter and a very successful business man. Duncan Creek and Duncan Creek Baptist Church were named for him.

Doctor Hughey attended common schools until his twelfth year and after that had some good in-

struction in the Greenwood High School, preparing for Furman University, in which institution he completed his literary education. He attended the Charleston Medical College, later the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and in 1883 graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. With this liberal training and equipment Doctor Hughey located in Greenwood, and for thirty years was busied with the cares and responsibilities of a large practice and many duties as a citizen. Much of his professional work was in that poorly compensated field of public health. For many years he was chairman of the Greenwood Board of Health, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools and finally a member of the Light and Water Commission of Greenwood.

Doctor Hughey located at Gaffney December 1, 1917, and in a short time his talents attracted a large and busy practice. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Association and is a Knights Templar Mason.

Doctor Hughey married for his first wife Lucia Tarrant. He has six children by that marriage: Robert D., Florence, Annie L., wife of R. F. Curry, Lucia T., wife of W. C. Harrison, Mary H., and Joseph W. For his second wife Doctor Hughey married Miss Bessie Yarborough of Fairfield County. Their three children are named Evelyn Y., James B. and John Perry.

WILLIAM MELLARD CONNOR, a native of Charleston, a graduate of Wofford College and for a brief period engaged in the practice of law at Spartanburg, has given eighteen years to the Federal Government both in the Civil and Military departments, and is now lieutenant colonel in the judge advocate general's department at Washington.

Colonel Connor was born at Charleston August 31, 1878, son of William M. and Olivia (Moorer) Connor. His father joined the Confederate army at the age of sixteen, serving during the last two years of the war. He was in Company F Second South Carolina Heavy Artillery. For about a year he was on James Island in the defense of Charleston Harbor, and later went to North Carolina and joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, with which he was surrendered at Greensboro at the close of the war.

Colonel Connor was reared in Charleston, attended the local schools there, and graduated from Wofford College with the class of 1897. He was a special student in the law school of the University of Virginia, finishing with the class of 1900, and practiced for about one year in Spartanburg.

His first position in the Federal service was in the Philippine Islands in the Government's teaching department. He went to the Philippines in 1902. After a year as a teacher he was appointed by Gen. Leonard Wood as assistant attorney for Moro Province. He became one of the prominent American lawyers and officials of the Philippines. In 1908 he was made attorney for the Moro Province, and ex-officio member of the Legislative Council thereof, in which capacity he served throughout the administration of Gen. John J. Pershing as provincial governor, and in 1914 was appointed city attorney for Manila and a few months later judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in the Philippine Islands.



Dr. J. B. Hughes



Rev. Mr. H. Duffy v.g.

In December, 1917, after America entered the war with Germany he terminated his service on the bench to accept a call to active duty in the military service as judge advocate, Officers Reserve Corps. He was made department judge advocate for the Philippine department, serving in that capacity until November, 1918, when he was transferred to Washington. His rank at that time was major. Since then he has been on duty at the headquarters of Judge Advocate General Crowder in the City of Washington, and in April, 1919, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Colonel Connor is a member of the General Board of Review, Administrative Law Division in the judge advocate general's department.

His record and his responsibilities are best described in the official language of his chief, General Crowder: "Lieutenant-Colonel Connor was appointed Major, Judge Advocate, Officers' Reserve Corps, November 28, 1917, and ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General, Philippine Department, where he remained until November 9, 1918, when he was relieved from that assignment and directed to report to the Judge Advocate General for duty. He has been on duty in this office since December 30, 1918, at first in the Military Justice Division and subsequently as a member of the Board of Review, Administrative Law Division, where he is now on duty. On April 23, 1919, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, Judge Advocate.

"The functions of the Board of Review, upon which Lieutenant-Colonel Connor is now serving are among the most important in this Department. This Board passes upon all opinions and decisions of this office prepared by other sections of the Administrative Law Division, and coordinates, revises and finally approves all of the opinions and decisions of this office not connected with the administration of military justice.

"The work performed by the members of this Board is most exacting and requires a wide knowledge of all fields of civil law with particular application to the administration of War Department business. The many ramifications into which the emergency legislation has broadened this field render the work of this Board not only difficult and responsible but very exacting. Many of the questions presented to the Board for final determination are novel ones and its decisions in many cases have a most far-reaching effect in matters of great importance."

Colonel Connor is a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. He married Miss Katharine Peyton of Mississippi. Her father, Chancellor Peyton, was a prominent jurist of that state. Her grandfather was the late Chief Justice Peyton of Mississippi. Colonel and Mrs. Connor have a son, William Mellard Connor, III.

RT. REV. MGR. P. L. DUFFY, V. G., LL. D., LITT. D. It is not alone the people of the diocese of Charleston who appreciated the scholarly character and services of Doctor Duffy. His wisdom and learning and the ripe fruits of his experience were assets to the culture of the state as a whole.

Doctor Duffy, who was vicar general of the Catholic diocese of Charleston, spent most of his life in that city, making his preliminary studies in the public and private schools of Charleston. From

there he entered Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, graduating with the first honors of his class and the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1875. On completing his course in theology he was accorded the degree A. M. in 1879, received the degree LL. D. in 1894, and the honorary degree Litt. D. was bestowed upon him in 1908 upon the occasion of the delivery of the Centennial Ode at the Centenary of that institution. Cardinal Gibbons, who conferred the degree, pronounced this ode a masterpiece.

In 1908 Doctor Duffy published a volume of poems, "A Wreath of Ilex Leaves," which was accorded generous and deserved praise by the press. He lectured before the College of Charleston on "The Ideal in Literature and Art," and also before the South Carolina Military Academy and elsewhere. He was a contributor to the Catholic Encyclopedia, the Library of Southern Literature, and other publications. At the request of the Daughters of the Confederacy he composed and read the ode on Memorial Day and on several occasions delivered memorial addresses.

Through all the years since his graduation, more than forty in number, Doctor Duffy was a very busy clergyman, devoting himself to the interests of his parish, especially to his schools and general educational work. He was appointed vicar general of the diocese of Charleston in 1911 and was made a prelate of the Papal Court with the title of Monsignor by Pope Benedict in 1917.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. L. Duffy, V. G., was born March 25, 1851, at Waterford, Ireland, and died July 22, 1919, at Charleston, South Carolina.

NIELS CHRISTENSEN. A merchant, editor, and for twenty years a successful business man of Beaufort, Mr. Christensen is most widely known for his splendid public services as a member of the State Senate from Beaufort.

He was born at Beaufort in 1876 and secured a thorough education in private and public schools. In 1895 he became associated with his father and brother, F. H. Christensen, in the hardware, lumber and building supply business. Since 1901 he has also owned and edited the Beaufort Gazette.

He was elected state senator from Beaufort County in 1905 and is now rounding out his fifteenth consecutive year in the State Senate. He has had a notable part in the progressive legislation and improvement in many fiscal affairs of the state. Soon after entering the Senate he introduced a bill for an investigation of the coast fisheries, and as a result of that report a State Board of Fisheries was created. Also during the first session Senator Christensen became a member of the Dispensary Investigating Commission, which disclosed to the public a condition of corruption which had potent results in ultimately abolishing the dispensary system. He invited Messrs. Carey and Cothran and other members of the House and Senate in the fall of 1907 to the Columbia Conference which he called to organize the legislative contest that overthrew the State Dispensary by the passage of the Carey-Cothran Act. As a result of the work of the Second Dispensary Investigating Commission, of which Senator Christensen was chairman and which sat during the session of 1907, large sums of money were paid

to the state and the directors of the dispensary removed from office.

Senator Christensen was also chairman of the commission which investigated conditions of the State Hospital for the Insane. In this work he was closely associated with the Hon. Wade C. Harrison of Greenwood. Each of them gave up practically an entire year to the work. They made an exhaustive illustrated report which included comparison with conditions in other similar institutions, and as a result of the revelations made by the commission better provision has been made for the state's unfortunate.

Senator Christensen was a member of the Senate Printing Investigating Commission in 1915, and served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing created at the 1916 session, upon the recommendation of the investigating commission. This committee has saved the state over \$15,000 annually in its printing expenditures.

Important constructive measures bearing the name of Senator Christensen are the acts creating the State Board of Charities and Corrections, the Tax Commission, the Boys' Reformatory at Florence, the Home for Feeble Minded, Girls' Reformatory and the Budget Commission. Since the extra session of 1914 Senator Christensen has served as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a chairmanship which carries with it ex-officio membership on the Sinking Fund Commission, the Canal Commission and the Budget Commission. It was in 1919 that membership on the State Budget Commission was added to the responsibilities of this chairmanship.

Just before the beginning of the World war Senator Christensen enlisted in the naval service, and was attached to the headquarters of the Sixth Naval District at Charleston as aid for information and assistant ship routing officer under Admiral Beattie. He won promotion from ensign to lieutenant (j. g.) and was on duty until relieved February 1, 1919, though still retaining his commission in the Naval Reserve force.

Upon the organization early in 1919 of what is now known as the South Carolina Development Board he was elected its president, in which capacity he has served up to the present time. It is an association of the leading citizens of the state for the advancement of the economics and social life in the state. After a year of preliminary activities it so impressed the state that a campaign for general and popular support was inaugurated and enlisted the active co-operation of prominent men in every county, headed by Governor Cooper, Ex-Governor Manning and Ex-Governor Haywood. The organization promises to be an important factor in state development.

On December 3, 1912, at Boston, Massachusetts, in Kings Chapel, Mr. Christensen married Miss Katherine Wales Stratton, a native of Boston and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Stratton. Mr. Stratton was a member of the firm of Jones, McDuffee and Stratton, merchants of Boston, but has recently retired. The Strattons are of an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Three children: Niels Christensen, Jr., Anne Wales Christensen and Stratton Christensen.

THOMAS ALLISON HUDGENS, M. D. While he was best known in his community in Anderson County as a faithful and hard working physician, the late Dr. Thomas Allison Hudgens earned a place in the history of his state as lieutenant colonel of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, a gallant regiment in the Confederate Army, as a leader in politics during reconstruction times, and as a citizen whose life was one of the finest integrity and irreproachable conduct in all its relations.

He was born at Laurens June 19, 1831, and died suddenly at his home in Honea Path February 25, 1892. His parents were Colonel John and Kathryn (Allison) Hudgens. His father, a native of Laurens County, was a farmer, served as a colonel in the State Militia, also a member of the State Legislature. Ambrose Hudgens, grandfather of Doctor Hudgens, was a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish lineage and developed one of the early farms in Laurens County. He married a Miss Irby of that county. Kathryn Allison, mother of Doctor Hudgens, was born in Laurens County and her father Robert Allison was a native of Ireland, settling in Laurens County in early life.

Doctor Hudgens grew up on a farm, was the oldest of eight children, and had a healthy and wholesome youth, recreation being judiciously combined with study and labor. He finished his literary education in the University of South Carolina and in 1858 completed his medical course in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. For one year he practiced in his native county and then located at Donalds in Abbeville County. The outbreak of the war called him from his profession into the ranks of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment as a private. Upon the reorganization of the regiment he was made captain and subsequently was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and as such continued to serve the Southern cause until the close of the war. The war over he located at Honea Path, and for a quarter of a century was looked upon as a leader in his profession and also in the general interests of the community. He owned and supervised much farming land, and in politics was chiefly identified with the movement which culminated in 1876 in the redemption of the state from negro rule. Later he served as a member of the Legislature. He was a Baptist and was a master of his Masonic Lodge. May 31, 1870, he married Ella Gaines. She was born in Pickens County but was reared at Anderson. Mrs. Hudgens is a member of the Methodist Church and is still living at Honea Path. Her parents Rev. Barnett S. and Margaret (Whitfield) Gaines were born in South Carolina, her father being a Methodist minister. Mrs. Hudgens grew up at Anderson in the home of her grandmother Whitfield. Dr. and Mrs. Hudgens have eight children: John Allison of Pelzer married Sarah, youngest daughter of Capt. E. A. Smyth of Greenville. Ella died at the age of eleven years. Margaret is the wife of Rev. F. H. Wardlaw, Presbyterian minister. William Augustus Hudgens who was born September 26, 1878, is a distinguished name on the honor roll of South Carolina in the state record for the World war. He was a volunteer soldier, was on duty along the Mexican bor-



J A Hendricks



W. A. Ludwig

der one year, and soon after his return from the South entered the army when the United States declared war against Germany. He rose to battalion adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant in the 118th Infantry of the Thirtieth Division and he was killed in action in France on October 8, 1918. Lieutenant Hudgens married Lucia Taylor. The next in the family in age is Thomas Arthur Hudgens, living at home with his mother. Frank Hampton Hudgens, a grain dealer at Nashville, Tennessee, married Miss Virginia Waterfield. Catherine is the wife of L. L. Wright of Honea Path, superintendent of the public schools of that city. The youngest child, Bessie May, married Dr. J. Wallace Payne of Greenwood County, South Carolina.

HENRY TOOMER MORRISON, planter, manufacturer and prominently identified with the leading enterprises of McClellanville, is a native of the city where he was born May 17, 1863. His father Richard T. Morrison was born in Christ Church Parish, McClellanville, and with the exception of ten years spent all of his life here. The grandfather, also Richard T. Morrison, was born in Maryland, from which state he migrated to South Carolina, and located at McClellanville. The mother of Henry Toomer Morrison was Abigail Toomer, and she also comes of an old family of Christ Church Parish, where she and her father, Nathan Toomer, before her were born. Nathan Toomer married a member of the Van Derhard family, of which one of the name was mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, when Gen. George Washington visited that city.

Prior to his marriage with Miss Toomer, Richard T. Morrison was married first to a Miss Venning, and they had three sons and six daughters. By his second marriage he had two sons and four daughters, of whom Henry T. Morrison is the eldest. After attending Erskine College, Henry T. Morrison matriculated at the College of Geneva, New York, from which he was graduated in 1886 from its classical course. For the subsequent two years he was engaged in teaching school in South Carolina and Georgia, but the confinement of the schoolroom told upon him and he left it for railroad work. A year at that and two years and a half at surveying lands brought him back to McClellanville. Here, in his native place he found abundant opportunities to give expression to his abilities and was engaged in farming, merchandising and saw-milling at different periods. At present he owns about 4,000 acres of valuable timber land, and 150 acres of finely developed farm land. For the past twelve years he has run the "Star Route" carrying the mail from McClellanville to Mount Pleasant, and it is the best conducted one in the South. Mr. Morrison also owns and runs the gasoline boat between Charleston and McClellanville, and this route was the first one of its kind in the state.

On January 6, 1892, Mr. Morrison was married to Sada Ward McGillevray of Charleston, a daughter of Alexander C. McGillevray of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison became the parents of the following children: Abigail Toomer, Caroline, Sada Ward, Katherine A., Florence Elizabeth, Henry Toomer, Jr., and William M. Fraternally Mr. Morrison is a Mason and Knight of Pythias and active in both orders. A staunch democrat he has been

very active in his party, serving as a member of the township board and as president of the Democratic Club. He is also president of the Board of Trade and is interested in developing the natural resources and bringing the advantages of this locality to the attention of outsiders for he realizes that with the advent of new and added capital will come extra impetus to the place to which he is bound by so many ties.

ANTHONY FOSTER MCKISSICK is a graduate mechanical engineer and during the past thirty years in his professional work as a teacher and practical business executive has made a strong impress on the industrial life of the South.

Mr. McKissick, whose home and business activities for many years have been centered at Greenwood, was born in Union County, June 10, 1869, son of Isaac G. and Sarah (Foster) McKissick. His father was a lawyer by profession and also served as clerk of court and in the State Legislature. The mother was a relative of Capt. Anthony Foster of the Mexican war and Col. B. B. Foster of the Confederate States Army.

Anthony Foster McKissick spent his boyhood at Union, South Carolina, and in June, 1889, graduated with the degrees Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts from South Carolina College at Columbia. The following July he was made superintendent of the electric lighting plant at Columbia. About a year later he resigned to become professor of electrical engineering in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama. For nearly ten years he gave most of his time to educational work, resigning from the Polytechnic Institute in 1899. In the meantime by post-graduate courses at Cornell University he had received in 1895 the degree Master of Mechanical Engineering from that institution.

From 1899 to 1902 Mr. McKissick was again in his native state and employed as mechanical and electrical engineer for the Pelzer Manufacturing Company of Pelzer. In 1902 he became president and treasurer of the Greendel Cotton Mills at Greenwood, and gave to that industry the benefit of his thorough technical skill and fine business energies. In 1904 he was also elected vice president and treasurer of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mill at Ninety-Six, and in 1908 became president. He is a native South Carolinian who has done much to build up and promote the great textile industry of the state.

He has served as a member of the water and light commission of Greenwood, is a Baptist, a democrat in politics, and a Mason and Shriner. While in college he played the more rugged sports, and has spent many of his vacations fishing and hunting. Mr. McKissick married Miss Margaret Adger Smyth on December 17, 1891. To their marriage were born six children, of whom only one, Capt. Ellison Smyth McKissick, survives.

CAPT. JAMES MIMS SULLIVAN, one of the most distinguished of the surviving officers of the Confederacy, has spent most of his long life in Greenville County, though his business interests have been distributed in many southern states.

The Sullivans are an ancient and honorable family of South Carolina. The great-great-grandfather of Captain Sullivan was Owen Sullivan. Born in the

north of Ireland, he came to Virginia when a youth, some time between 1700 and 1720, locating in the neighborhood of Jamestown. He sent back to Ireland for his sweetheart, paying for her transportation a hogshead of tobacco to the captain of the sailing vessel. On her arrival in the colonies they were married. Owen Sullivan was one of the early slave owners in the South. Accompanied by his retinue of black families he moved to lower South Carolina, locating in the Four Holes swamp country in what is now Georgetown County. He had erected what was said to have been the first sawmill in Virginia, and was a pioneer in that industry in South Carolina. He converted large tracts of timber into lumber, and also was greatly prospered as a planter.

The next generation was represented by Charles Sullivan, who was born in Georgetown County. He was in the Revolutionary war, serving with the Partisan Rangers under Sumter and Marion in South Carolina. His son, Hewlett Sullivan, was also a colonial patriot, entering the war when a mere youth. During their campaigns against the Tories and Red Coats, Charles and Hewlett Sullivan became familiar with the upper parts of the state and were so attracted by its charms and natural advantages and its healthfulness that they determined to move to that section.

Hewlett Sullivan, who was the grandfather of Captain Sullivan of Greenville, accordingly located about the close of the Revolution in Dunklin Township, Greenville County, about twenty-one miles south of Greenville. He became a very successful business man, interested in many affairs, owning great tracts of fine land and carrying on extensive mercantile trade from a number of stores he established. On his plantation and surrounding lands he and his descendants lived continuously until 1917, when the last of the Sullivan properties in that locality were sold. Hewlett Sullivan was the father of twelve children, and gave each between 1,000 and 1,500 acres of land. He died in 1826. Hewlett Sullivan married a Miss Dunklin, and Dunklin Township in Greenville County was named for her father. Her brother, William Dunklin, leaving South Carolina, went west, at first to Alabama and later became governor of Missouri, and a county in that state is named for him.

One of the children of Hewlett Sullivan was Dr. James Madison Sullivan, who was born in Dunklin Township, at the old plantation, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He spent a long life as a practicing physician. His wife was Sarah Scott Mims.

Their son, James Mims Sullivan, was born on the old plantation in Dunklin Township in 1843, seventy-seven years ago. At the outbreak of the war between the states he was a cadet in the Arsenal, the State Military College at Columbia. In March, 1861, he returned to Greenville County and joined the Butler Guards as a private. This was organized as Company B, Second South Carolina Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Kershaw. He was in Virginia with his regiment until after the close of the seven days fighting around Richmond in 1862. In the meantime he was promoted to lieutenant. With that rank he was

transferred to the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry, Hampton's Brigade, being assigned to Company A. With this command he went to the coast of South Carolina and was there transferred to Company D. Later this portion of Hampton's Cavalry was returned to Virginia and participated in many of the historic battles of the war, including Gettysburg. Promoted to captain of Company D, Captain Sullivan not only commanded his company but on several occasions in the loss or absence of his colonel or major was regimental commander. His war record shows that he was in sixty-one engagements and he is one of the few survivors of the great struggle who were in the war from the first to the very last. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and was at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, the last in which Johnston's army was engaged, and was with those troops when they surrendered near Durham.

At the close of the war Captain Sullivan returned to Greenville for a time, later went to Florida, and for about five years was a resident of Jackson, Tennessee, and during that time served as mayor of the city. The dominant interest of his active life has been mining gold, copper, coal and other minerals. For several years he carried on extensive mining projects in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Arkansas and later in South Carolina. Through study and practical experience he has become a widely known mineralogist and geologist and expert engineer on mining properties. His service and interest have been associated with most of the gold mining projects in South and North Carolina, including the one in McCormick County, South Carolina, and at Gold Hill in North Carolina. He still owns the gold mining properties at Gold Hill. For a long number of years Captain Sullivan was extensively engaged in business enterprises at Greenville, and became one of the largest cotton buyers in the state. He made and lost several fortunes, but with his experience and ability has been able to command capital and accumulated a sufficient prosperity for his declining years. In his home city of Greenville he has long been esteemed a leading and active citizen.

In 1868 Captain Sullivan married Miss Mary Virginia Stokes. Her father, John W. Stokes, of Greenville, was a distinguished lawyer, and a pioneer citizen of Greenville County. Captain and Mrs. Sullivan have lived happily together for over half a century. Their five living children are: Richard Mims, a business man of Greenville; John Wickliffe Stokes Sullivan, noted actor and playwright whose home is in New York; Jones Sullivan, a New York business man; Earle Elgin Sullivan, who is in business in Virginia; and Mary Virginia, wife of Rev. George T. Harmon, of Bennettsville, South Carolina.

JONES SULLIVAN, a son of Capt. James M. Sullivan of Greenville, has a deep and abiding affection for the state of his ancestors, but has found his chief business and professional interests in the City of New York.

He was born in 1882, while his parents were residents of Jackson, Tennessee, and about the time his father was serving as mayor of that city. How-



Jas. Julien Bush

ever, he grew up at Greenville, attended the public schools, is a graduate of the Greenville High School, and spent one year at Furman University. He also studied law at Greenville and was admitted to the bar in 1903. Mr. Sullivan removed to New York in 1904. For two years, from 1907 to 1909, he was in the quartermaster's department of the United States Government in Cuba. This was during the period when the American Government was adjusting the internal troubles of the island, during which time Secretary of War Taft was sent to Cuba, and later Governor Magoon. Returning to New York in 1909, Mr. Sullivan engaged in the general real estate and insurance business. He married in New York City Miss Mary V. O'Neill, and they have a son, John Wickliffe Stokes Sullivan.

JOHN WICKLIFFE STOKES SULLIVAN, who under the professional name of John Stokes is one of the most widely known of American playwrights and actors, is one of the younger members of the ancient Sullivan family of South Carolina, being a son of Capt. James Mims Sullivan of Greenville.

He is author of a number of successful plays, chief among which are "The Cat Came Back," "Making Good," "Between Trains," "The Baby," "The Leap Year Girls," "The Letter from Home," and "A Regular Business Man." Douglas Fairbanks starred in "A Regular Business Man."

Mr. Stokes' wife is the famous emotional actress, Emma Dunn.

JAMES JULIEN BUSCH. James Julien Busch, though a young man, has gained many of the most substantial honors and successes of his chosen profession, the law. He is junior member of the firm Brown & Busch at Barnwell, whose reputation has become widely extended not only through the bar of South Carolina but to other states as well.

Mr. Busch was born October 2, 1890, at Ellenton, South Carolina. After the usual preparatory course he entered the University of South Carolina, majoring in literature and graduating in 1910. Following that he took the regular course of the law department, graduating in 1914, and at once moved to Barnwell and began practice. In January, 1916, he formed his present partnership with Edgar A. Brown, and in less than four years this has become one of the busiest law offices in the state.

In 1916 Mr. Busch married Miss Gladys Brown, daughter of Charles and Bertha (Vogel) Brown, of Barnwell. Her parents have been residents of Barnwell for many years. The one child born to their union is James Julien Busch, Jr.

The present achievements and the promise of many larger distinctions that have come to Mr. Busch fulfill the anticipations derived from his distinguished ancestry. In the paternal line he had a great-great-uncle, Col. Isaac Busch, who achieved fame as a Revolutionary soldier. The grandfather, David Busch, was a man of prominence in his day and married Clarissa Ashley, whose ancestry on both sides went back prior to Revolutionary war times. Mr. Busch's maternal grandfather was Robert Dunbar, of old Revolutionary stock, whose wife traced her ancestry through Elizabeth Randolph of Virginia to the famous John Randolph of Roanoke.

The father of the Barnwell lawyer was the ardent South Carolina soldier and fighting man, James H. Busch, one of the picturesque figures during the reign of terror in the reconstruction period. He was one of the leaders of the white men in the Ellenton riot. He was greatly feared by the negroes, who knew well his dauntless courage and powers of leadership. He was in the thick of the fighting at Ellenton, and when more than 2,000 blacks were massed at the ginnery dam on Upper Bull's Run, opposed by a mere handful of whites, a negro courier was sent to Colonel Butler demanding James H. Busch, promising if he was given to the negroes they would at once disburse and return to their homes. Colonel Butler replied "Go to Hell," and the fighting was renewed more fiercely and on that spot James H. Busch was badly wounded, the leader of the blacks was killed, and the negroes so demoralized that they began to run in every direction. That was the culminating event in a long series of race riot, and at that time the threat of negro domination of South Carolina passed away forever.

James H. Busch was one of the few men for whom the Federal Government issued warrants who was never arrested. He was a splendid officer in the War between the States, his commission as captain being signed by Wade Hampton. This document is carefully preserved by his son James J. at Barnwell. After the war James H. Busch was honored by his own community in election to the Legislature. James H. Busch married the widow of Clifton E. Buckingham, and to their marriage were born two sons.

James Julien Busch is a member of the Masonic order, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World, is affiliated with the Christian Church, and is the present mayor pro tem of Barnwell. While closely devoted to his profession he has also acquired some valuable interest in land and banks, and is associated with the group of men who are doing most for Barnwell's general advancement and improvement.

JAMES SIDNEY ERSKINE. The Erskine farm east of Anderson is a place of considerable interest because of its long and continuous occupation by one family. The Erskines came to Anderson County considerably more than a century ago and the paternal acres which James Sidney Erskine now cultivates were originally developed by his grandfather.

James Sidney Erskine was born on this farm December 1, 1841, son of John and Margaret (Hillhouse) Erskine. His father was born on the same land, being a son of James and Agnes (Duncan) Erskine, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland and came to America between 1790 and 1800. They settled in Anderson County and lived there to the age of fourscore. Among their children were William, James, Thomas, Hugh, John, Polly, Nancy and Mattie.

Margaret Hillhouse, mother of James Sidney Erskine, was born in Anderson County, a daughter of John and Polly (Montgomery) Hillhouse, who came to this state from Virginia. John Erskine spent his active life as a farmer. He died from accidental

injury at the age of fifty-eight, while his wife lived to be seventy-five. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. Their three sons to reach mature years were John N., William P. and James Sidney, all of whom were Confederate soldiers. William P. was killed in the battle of Frazier's Farm in 1862. John N. after the war became a farmer and died at the age of sixty-three.

James Sidney Erskine was twenty years of age when on April 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company J of the 4th South Carolina Regiment. He was with that command twelve months and then until the close of the war was a member of the Palmetto Sharpshooters. He is an honored member of the United Confederate Veterans at Anderson. In 1864 he received a wound from which he has always suffered more or less, and after the war he walked on crutches for some time. As soon as he could lay aside these impediments to action he went to work as a section foreman on the Blue Ridge Railroad and was employed by that road and the C. C. & A. altogether for twenty-four years. About thirty years ago Mr. Erskine bought the old parental homestead in Anderson County, and has since been quietly settled down to the profitable vocation of farming. He has 200 acres in his farm. Mr. Erskine is a Presbyterian and a member of the Masonic order.

He married Miss Annie A. Cobb in 1876. She was born in Anderson County a daughter of Henry Cobb. Their children are: Mallie E., wife of J. B. Campbell; Margaret F., who is unmarried; Lillie E., wife of J. A. Singleton; and Bertha L., wife of Henry Sluyter.

WILLIAM BARTOW GRUBER. For over thirty years Judge Gruber enjoyed a practice of great diversity and importance as a member of the Walterboro bar, and shared his special interest with many other calls to public and business needs. He is still a very active and influential citizen of Colleton County.

Judge Gruber was born at Maple Cane, Colleton County, in 1861, son of John W. and Mary E. Gruber. His maternal great-great-grandfather migrated to this country from Germany and settled in Colleton County about 200 years ago and his descendants have lived in that section of the state ever since.

William Bartow Gruber was well educated in the common schools of his home county and under private tutors. He was twenty-one years of age when he was admitted to the bar in 1882, and he practiced uninterruptedly at Walterboro until he retired in 1918. Many times he was entrusted with important cases which brought him before the Circuit and Supreme courts. He was also president of the Colleton County Bar Association for fifteen or twenty years, and on four different occasions by special appointment served as circuit judge.

From 1881 until 1885, during his early years as a lawyer, he was editor of the Colleton Press, and from 1885 until 1890 was publisher of the Southern Star. He has also been extensively engaged in agriculture and livestock raising. From 1898 to 1902 he represented Colleton County in the State Senate, having been elected without opposition and voluntarily retiring from the Senate at the end of his second term. During the war Judge Gruber was a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Colleton County.

He was a director and vice president of the G. S. W. & B. Railway, the first railroad built to Walterboro, the county seat. This road was constructed in 1884, and Mr. Gruber had an active part in organizing the company and carrying out its plans. In politics he has always been a staunch democrat, and in 1890 and 1892 was a leader of the anti-Tillman forces in the state. He has been actively affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the past thirty-five years. As a private citizen much of his enthusiasm has been in behalf of local education. For many years he served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Walterboro High School.

At Walterboro November 24, 1885, Judge Gruber married Carrie Rebecca Black, daughter of Robert Black, who for twenty-four years was sheriff of Colleton County. Judge and Mrs. Gruber have two children: Marshall, who married Vivienne Price, and Ethel, wife of B. George Price.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BARBER was elected attorney general of South Carolina at the age of twenty-five. He was the youngest official of that rank the state ever had. His service of four years justified the brilliant promise of his early attainments. Soon after retiring from office Mr. Barber moved to New York City, where his many friends in this state have since followed his career until he has come to rank among the leading lawyers of the metropolis.

Mr. Barber is a native of Chester County, South Carolina, where he was born September 10, 1869. His parents, Captain Osmond and Mary (Westbrook) Barber, were also natives of the same county. He was endowed with a good mind, health and strength, and his studious proclivities were given every opportunity for their perfection. He prepared for college in King's Mountain High School at King's Mountain, North Carolina, and in October, 1885, at the age of sixteen entered the University of South Carolina at Columbia. By intensive study, especially in law, during the summer months he was enabled to graduate in 1889 in both law and academic departments with the degrees A. B. and LL. B. At that time he was twenty years of age, and it required a special enabling act of the Legislature to admit him to the bar. He began practice in January, 1890, and his scholarship and ability as a public speaker quickly won him distinctive honors. In 1893 he was appointed assistant attorney general of South Carolina under Attorney General Buchanan. He was chosen to succeed Mr. Buchanan in December, 1894, taking office immediately. He was reelected in 1896 and served until January, 1899, when he moved to New York City.

While in the university Mr. Barber was given every honor that could be bestowed by the Clariosophic Society, including the presidency of the society. He won the declaiming and debating medals some years later at the Centennial Anniversary of the University, representing the society as orator. On that occasion the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

In his old home community of Chester in September, 1892, Mr. Barber married Miss Belle Hardin. They are the parents of three children, William A., Jr., Julia and Mary. The daughters are graduates of Sweet Briar College of Sweetbriar, Virginia.

The son, a graduate of Princeton University and of Harvard Law School, during the World war was an ensign in the navy and served in the mine barage fleet in the North Sea throughout the conflict.

Soon after his removal to New York Mr. Barber became a law partner of Henry D. Hotchkiss, now one of the justices of the State Supreme Court. The firm of Hotchkiss and Barber continued for about twelve years. In 1915 Mr. Barber organized the present firm of Barber, Watson & Gibboney. This firm has a distinguished clientage, representing principally large corporate interests. In addition to his professional activities Mr. Barber is director of several financial and business corporations, to which he gives considerable time. For many years Mr. Barber has been interested in railroads, and until the railroads were taken over by the Government he was president of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad. Thus business as well as social and home ties bind him closely to his native state.

A democrat in politics and an influential figure in city, state and national politics, Mr. Barber has never since leaving South Carolina sought nor accepted political office. Many high honors in New York politics would have been conferred upon him had his attitude been one of acceptance. Besides being one of the most prominent of the South Carolina colony in New York, Mr. Barber for a number of years has been an active figure in the New York Southern Society, and greatly appreciated the honor of three consecutive years as president of that society. He retired in March, 1920, at which time he received a tribute of appreciation from his fellow members that could only have been one of the most gratifying of the many honors that have come to Mr. Barber in the course of a long and active career.

Mr. Barber has taken an active interest in the lawyers' organizations in the city. For many years he has been an active member of the board of directors of the county lawyers' association. He has also been interested in club life, being a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Lawyers' Club, the New York Club, the Bankers' Club, Sleepy Hollow Country Club and the Englewood Country Club. He also participates in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and Shriner and having continued his membership in the Masonic orders in South Carolina.

EPHRAIM MIKELL CARROLL. A descendant of the Carroll and Mikell families of the Charleston district, Ephraim Mikell Carroll has spent only his younger years in his native state.

The grandfather of Ephraim Mikell Carroll was Bartholomew Rivers Carroll, who was closely associated with educational affairs in Charleston for many years. He was an ardent secessionist and served as state treasurer of South Carolina for twelve years.

Prof. B. R. Carroll married Eliza Adelaide Mikell, of Edisto Island, sister of Jenkins Mikell and daughter of Ephraim Mikell. The ancestral home of the Mikells is Edisto Island, where descendants of the family still live.

Ephraim Mikell Carroll was born in Beaufort County, South Carolina, February 28, 1868, and is a

son of Edward and Fannie (Lartigue) Carroll. His mother was of one of the French Huguenot families of the state. His father, Edward Carroll, was a member of the Washington Light Infantry and served as lieutenant of that organization during the war between the states. Later he was a colonel on the staff of his uncle, Governor Anderson Gordon McGrath of South Carolina. Aside from his military service his chief interests have been in scholarship and education. He was formerly principal of the Bennett School and is now a supervisor of public schools at Charleston.

Ephraim Mikell Carroll attended the Bennett School at Charleston until graduating. For three years he lived in Florida, and since 1889 his home has been in New York. For five years he was associated in the business of Robert Colgate, New York banker, and for four years with the banking house of James F. Matthews & Company. Mr. Carroll served for eleven years as treasurer and general manager of the National Pyrogranite Company. In 1908 he established the business which bears his name.

While an active business man, Mr. Carroll is no drudge to commercialism. He is also a keen sportsman. He has done some literary work, chiefly in the line of studies and discussions of economics and political science. His principal diversions are travel and golf. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, Mendelssohn Glee Club, Academy of Political Science of Columbia University in New York City and the Nyack Arts Club and Rockland Country Club of Nyack, New York.

Mr. Carroll resides at Nyack in Rockland County. He bore his share of the burdens of war work in that section, serving as Federal food administrator for Rockland County and was also vice president of the Business Men's National Service League of New York City, which was organized before the war to promote preparedness. Mr. Carroll is an independent in politics.

He married Miss Lucy Frances Lander, of Nyack, a daughter of the artist, Benjamin Lander.

FURNEY RHEM HEMINGWAY. One of the younger members of the South Carolina bar, Mr. Hemingway has already established himself securely in the practice of his profession at Kingstree.

He was born in Williamsburg County February 19, 1889, son of Allard Belin and Mary Louise (Britton) Hemingway. His father was a farmer and also a merchant. The son was educated in public schools and graduated from the Academic Department of the University of South Carolina with the A. B. degree in 1912. Following his graduation he taught school three years and then after a thorough education in law was admitted to the bar in 1919 and began practice at Kingstree.

IRVIN B. TIEDEMAN. Tiedeman has been a distinguished name in the commercial history of Charleston for the greater part of a century. The house of Tiedeman is an old and historic business concern of the city, and was established by the late Otto Tiedeman, a native of Charleston, who is 1838 engaged in the wholesale grocery business. That business for many years was known as Otto Tiede-

man & Sons. Otto Tiedeman died at Charleston in 1916, at the advanced age of ninety-six.

A number of men were trained for business in the house of Tiedeman, including several of the sons of Otto Tiedeman. One of these sons is Irvin B. Tiedeman, a prominent business man of New York City. Still another son is George W. Tiedeman, who since 1887 has been a resident of Savannah, a wholesale grocery merchant, banker and for three terms mayor of the city at a time marking Savannah's greatest commercial and civic progress. Still another son of the late Otto Tiedeman was the late Christopher G. Tiedeman, who gained distinction as a lawyer and was author of several valuable works on law.

Irvin B. Tiedeman, president of the Southern Cotton Mills and Commission Company, Incorporated, at New York, was born in Charleston in 1859, son of Otto and Caroline A. (Corby) Tiedeman. His mother was also a native of Charleston. He grew up in his native city and though a boy was able to appreciate some of the suffering and hardships borne by Charleston following the ravages of the Civil war. His education was acquired in the private school of Doctor Tarrant, a notable educator of his time under whom were educated many of the boys who later became prominent and successful business men in Charleston and in other cities. His literary education was thus well provided for, and Mr. Tiedeman had from an early age the exact and systematic commercial training resulting from his experience in his father's establishment. He finally became a partner in the business, but in 1887 he withdrew from the Charleston House and accompanied his brother George W. to Savannah. Mr. Irvin Tiedeman left Savannah in 1900 and has since been a resident of New York City.

The Southern Cotton Mills and Commission Company, Incorporated, of which he is president, controls and handles the product of a number of leading cotton mills in the South. Mr. Tiedeman is therefore one of the prominent men in the textile industry represented in New York City. While his business is in the city his home is at Mahwah, New Jersey. He takes a keen interest in civic affairs of his home community and is president of its school board. From time to time Mr. Tiedeman renews his associations with his home state and other sections of the South, and is one of the prominent members of the New York Southern Society. He is also a member of the Arkwright Club, New York Athletic Club, and the Hovenkopf Country Club. Mr. Tiedeman married Miss Lillie V. Seymour, of Hagerstown, New Jersey.

EDWARD CARROLL, JR., son of Edward and Frances Julia Lartigue Carroll, born in Charleston, came to New York in 1882, where he has since lived. In 1893 he published "Principles and Practice of Finance," and has since then contributed special articles on finance, the tariff and the Philippines. In 1899 he accompanied the Schurman Commission to the Philippine Islands, acting as chief clerk and official stenographer of this commission.

In 1885 Mr. Carroll was married to Elizabeth Otis Woodruff, eldest daughter of Dr. William H. Woodruff of Orange County. They have two chil-

dren, Miss Antoinette Lartigue Carroll and Capt. Charles Rivers Carroll, of Nyack, New York. Captain Carroll volunteered in the great war, joining the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Just before going abroad he was married to Miss Dorothy Pleasants Harrison, of Richmond, Virginia. They have a son, Charles Rivers Carroll, Jr.

Edward Carroll, Jr., is the great-grandson of Charles Rivers Carroll, of Waterford, Ireland, merchant, who settled in Charleston about 1803, and the grandson of Batholomew Rivers Carroll, educator, historian and writer, of Charleston, and Eliza Adelaide Mikell, of Edisto Island, South Carolina.

JAMES RION MCKISSICK, editor of the Piedmont of Greenville and president of the Piedmont Company, has been in the newspaper profession for the past eleven years.

Mr. McKissick was born at Union, South Carolina, October 13, 1884. His father, Isaac G. McKissick, served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Fifth South Carolina Cavalry of the Confederate Army. He was one of the leading criminal lawyers and legislators of the state and in 1872 was elected on the democratic ticket to Congress. However, on the ground that his state had not been properly "reconstructed," the republican majority unseated him. Colonel McKissick married Sally Agnes Foster, daughter of B. B. and Mary Ann (Perrin) Foster of Abbeville. Her father was a lieutenant-colonel of the Third South Carolina Volunteers in the Confederate Army.

James Rion McKissick grew up at Union, attended the public schools there, a private school at Asheville, North Carolina, also the noted Bingham School of Asheville, and received his A. B. degree from South Carolina College in 1905. During 1905 he was reporter for the Union (S. C.) Progress and in the same year assistant business manager of the Union Times. Leaving South Carolina and going to Virginia, he was reporter on the Richmond Times-Dispatch during 1909-10, was assistant editor of that paper in 1910-11, during the editorship of Maj. J. C. Hemphill, and its chief editorial writer from 1911 to 1914.

In the meantime Mr. McKissick had been a student in the Harvard Law School and the College of Charleston, and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1914. He then came to Greenville, and was engaged in the active practice of law until 1917. However, journalism had marked him for its own, and during 1916-17 he was contributing editor to the Greenville News, was editor of that paper from 1917 to 1919, and in the latter year bought the controlling interest in the Greenville Piedmont, the leading afternoon daily paper of Upper South Carolina. He has been editor and president of the Publishing Company since that date.

Mr. McKissick is a director of the Young Men's Business League of Greenville, is vice president of the Alumni Association of the University of South Carolina, and vice president of the South Carolina Press Association. He served as code commissioner of South Carolina from 1916 to 1918, and was a member of the staff of Governor Richard I. Manning from 1915 to 1919. He campaigned in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts in 1908 for Bryan and Kern, and in 1920 is a member of the

State Democratic Executive Committee from Greenville County.

Mr. McKissick, who is unmarried, has taken interest in fraternal affairs. His college fraternities are Kappa Alpha (Southern), Sigma Upsilon and Tau Kappa Alpha. He was editor of the Kappa Alpha Journal from 1916 to 1918. He is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of Pythias, the Euphradian Literary Society of South Carolina College, Clisophic Society, College of Charleston, and honorary member of the Adelpian and Philosphian literary societies of Furman University, and member of the Southern Club of Harvard.

EDWARD LADSON FISHBURNE. A man of naturally sound judgment and shrewd perception, Edward L. Fishburne, of Walterboro, has so ordered his career as to be eminently eligible to representation in a work of this kind. He has risen through his strictly moral habits, his attention to his professional demands and his desire to deal fairly, promptly and honestly with his fellow men, and today his name stands high in all circles in which he has come into relationship.

Edward Ladson Fishburne has spent his entire life in Walterboro, having first seen the light of day here on the 4th day of November, 1883. He is the son of William J. and Mary E. (Carn) Fishburne. His father, who also was born in Walterboro, has lived here all his life, having devoted himself to the legal profession during his active years, but is now retired from active life. His father was Josiah Fishburne, a native of this place and who traced his line of descent back to English origin. Mary E. Carn was a native of Walterboro, and the daughter of Mereek Carn, who was lieutenant governor of South Carolina in 1861 and died in office. Of the five children born to William J. and Mary E. Fishburne, the subject of this sketch is the fourth in order of birth.

Edward L. Fishburne received his education in the public schools and in the Citadel Military College of Charleston, where he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the following two years he was engaged in teaching school, but in the meantime he was devoting his spare time to the study of law with the intention of making law his life work. In 1907 he was formally admitted to the bar and at once located at Walterboro and entered upon the active practice. Two years later he moved to Kingstree, where he entered into a professional partnership with Leroy Lee, but in 1912 he returned to Walterboro and has since remained here. He has demonstrated a thorough and accurate knowledge of the principles of the law and has been connected with much of the important litigation in the courts of Colleton and neighboring counties, earning an enviable reputation as a safe and reliable counsellor and a forceful and effective pleader.

In 1912 Mr. Fishburne was united in marriage with Mary Patterson Gage, the daughter of Judge George W. Gage, of the Supreme Court. To this union has been born one son, Lucius Gaston. Personally Mr. Fishburne is genial and approachable and has a host of warm and loyal friends in this community where he has spent his entire life.

JAMES MARION BAKER. Though for twenty-seven years a resident of Washington, James Marion Baker still retains his citizenship in South Carolina and when his official duties permit he renews old friendships and enjoys other associations in his home community of Lowndesville, Abbeville County, where he owns a large farm. Owing to almost uninterrupted calls upon his time in recent years he has pursued the novel method of operating this farm "by mail" and his instructions and advice have brought results that might make such a plan worthy of further adoption.

Many states now have an office known as legislative reference librarian. It is a comparatively new profession, and Mr. Baker might be called the dean of legislative reference librarians. For twenty years he performed those duties in the United States Senate.

His service as Senate Librarian is worthy of the highest commendation, and members of the Senate and others competent to speak say that his official work was one continued round of real service, resulting in daily acts of kindness and helpfulness which would fill volumes. He was called upon constantly to look up and investigate information and sources of information for senators in the preparation of their bills and addresses, and his painstaking care deserved much of the credit that went to the nominal authors of important Federal legislation. His services in that field were considered invaluable.

Mr. Baker was born at Lowndesville in Abbeville County, August 18, 1861, son of Theophilus and Mandeline (Latimer) Baker. His father was a merchant and planter. His mother was the only daughter of James Marion Latimer, an extensive land owner and planter of Abbeville County. Mr. Latimer built the Savannah Valley Railroad from McCormick to Anderson, now part of the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway. He was president of the road, but died before it was completed.

James Marion Baker was educated in the public schools of Lowndesville and in Wofford College, which he attended from 1878 to 1880. During 1885 he studied law in New York City. From 1888 to 1892, business interests engaged him at Lowndesville and in 1893 he was appointed assistant librarian of the United States Senate, taking his oath of office August 7th, that year. That was his position for nineteen years, and he served as the democratic caucus representative in the Senate Library. Besides compiling references for legislative work he also performed a large routine of general library work in indexing and cataloging. His long service in the Senate Library made him well versed in legislative history and procedure. The system he installed in the Senate Library and the precision with which the details of that system were carried out still remain in the library and stand as evidence of his industry and efficiency.

Upon the reorganization of the Senate in 1913, when the democrats secured control of that body, he was elected secretary of the Senate, April 13, 1913, taking the oath of office on that date, succeeding Charles G. Bennett of New York. The duties of this office he filled for six years until May 19, 1919, when the control of the Senate passing to

the republicans, he was succeeded by George A. Sanderson of Chicago.

Mr. Baker's present duties at Washington are as deputy commissioner of internal revenue, a position to which he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on July 19, 1919. Mr. Baker is a member of the University and Washington Country clubs. His home is at 3141 Highland Avenue.

January 26, 1888, he married Miss Mary Adams, a daughter of Lawrence A. Adams of Augusta, Georgia. They have three sons, James Marion, Jr., Lawrence Adams and Mac Latimer Baker. The oldest and youngest sons have war records. The first was a paymaster in the United States Navy before America entered the war with Germany and during the war period was assigned to duty as assistant supply officer on the great transport *Leviathan*, which made many trips to France with soldiers and equipment. The second son, Lawrence Adams, is a lawyer, a graduate of George Washington Law School. After serving as executor solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, he resigned to practice law. The son Mac Latimer entered the officers training camp at Camp Meigs, was commissioned second lieutenant and was in France in the Motor Transport Service for two years. He was promoted to a captaincy and received a citation from General Pershing.

CHARLES W. STOLL was in the active practice of law at Kingstree from 1902, as senior member of the firm Stoll & Stoll until 1919, when he retired from active practice.

He was born near Kingstree February 4, 1867, son of Rev. James C. and Mary L. (McCollough) Stoll. His ancestors were among the Scotch-Irish settlers of old Williamsburg, and are closely related with many of the historic families in that section of the state. His father for over forty years was an active minister of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, serving four years as presiding elder of the Florence District.

Charles W. Stoll as a boy had the limited advantages of a preacher's son, though he owes much to the cultured atmosphere of the home, and also acquired sound habits of industry by the unlimited opportunities for performing a wide routine of personal services for his parents and others. He lived in the country until he was fourteen years of age, attended country schools, and largely by private study prepared for college. In 1887 he entered Wofford College, and with some assistance from his father was graduated A. B. with the class of 1890. He was president of one of the literary societies and in his senior year won the alumni science medal. After leaving college he taught in the city schools of Orangeburg, becoming principal of one of the graded schools there, also taught in the Kingstree Academy, and in the meantime won his Master of Arts degree from Wofford College. He gave up teaching to study law, was admitted to the bar in 1901, and the following year began practice at Kingstree with his brother Philip Henry. He has combined his profession with other useful activities, both as a banker and farmer. He helped organize the Bank of Williamsburg, and in 1906 became its

president. In 1903 he was elected mayor of Kingstree to fill out an unexpired term, and in 1905 was reelected. He is a democrat, and a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PHILIP HENRY STOLL, who for nearly a year and a half was in active service in the judge advocate general's department of the American Army, has been a prominent lawyer of Kingstree since 1901.

He was born at Little Rock, South Carolina, November 5, 1874, of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents were Rev. James C. and Mary (McCollough) Stoll. The Stolls were a colonial family in South Carolina, and some of them were actively associated with old Bethel Church in Charleston. His father spent forty years in its active ministry.

Colonel Stoll attended country schools and made the best of such opportunities as were open to the son of a hard working but not over rich minister of the Gospel. He completed his education in Wofford College in 1897, and then for four years while teaching school was a student of law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1901. In that year he engaged in general practice at Kingstree, and gave all his time to his private clientage until he was elected solicitor of the Third Judicial Circuit in 1908. He filled that office with credit and distinction until 1917, resigning in that year to enter the army.

September 5, 1917, he was commissioned a major in the judge advocate general's department and remained in the service until February 6, 1919. Ten months of that time were spent at the northeastern army headquarters in Boston, and from there he was transferred to the Twelfth Division at Camp Devens in Massachusetts. October 10, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and upon the demobilization of the Twelfth Division received his honorable discharge.

Colonel Stoll served as a member of the Legislature in 1905-06. In October, 1919, he was elected to Congress as a representative from the Sixth South Carolina Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by death of Congressman J. W. Ragdale. In 1920 he was again nominated by the democrats for Congress. He has various business and civic interests being a director of the Kingstree Dry Goods Company. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Kappa Alpha college fraternity.

November 12, 1907, he married Miss Mary Evelyn Cunningham, of Indiantown, South Carolina. They have three children: Philip Cunningham, Charles Victor and Mildred.

MAJOR WILLIAM S. LANNEAU is president of Lanneau's Art Store of Charleston, a business widely known and patronized not only in Charleston, but over the State of South Carolina.

Major Lanneau was born at Charleston, November 30, 1869, a son of William S. and Isabella (Calder) Lanneau. His parents were also natives of Charleston. The Lanneaus were one of the original families of French Huguenots to establish their homes in Charleston. He established the Art Store in 1899



W. J. Larmann

and has been president since the business was incorporated as a stock company. He has a number of other business interests and is a director of the Commercial National Bank.

In 1906, while captain of the old historic Washington Light Infantry, the company bought their present armory, which they opened on the 22nd of February, 1907, celebrating the centennial of the command. In 1908 he was major of the First Battalion of the Third Infantry of the South Carolina National Guard, and retired with the rank of major in 1909. During the time of the World war, he was again captain of the Washington Light Infantry, Company A of the First South Carolina Reserve Militia.

Major Lanneau was an alderman of the City of Charleston under the Hyde administration, 1915-1919. He was chairman of the committee on water supply of the city council, and it was while chairman that the purchase of the present plant was made. He was then made one of the commissioners on the Board of Public Works, which had charge of the municipal water supply.

Major Lanneau is a member and vestryman of St. Johns Lutheran Church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is also a member of the Masonic Order.

In 1902 Major Lanneau married Miss Mary Siegling, daughter of Henry and Kate Rutledge (Patrick) Siegling, of Charleston.

SAMUEL MORTIMER WARD, JR. Among South Carolinians who have achieved success and distinction in New York City, one is Samuel Mortimer Ward, Jr., a prominent patent lawyer who grew up and acquired his early education in South Carolina. He is a member of the old and historic Ward family of Charleston and Georgetown. By parish records, old wills, United States Government records and county archives, it has been possible to substantiate by authoritative documentary evidence many facts regarding the Ward lineage in South Carolina for nearly two centuries. These records and documents are the basis for the brief sketch of the family as here presented.

It appears from investigations made in London, and from the family Coat of Arms, that the immediate ancestor of the South Carolina branch of the family was Sir John Ward of London, of the house of Dudley & Ward, who had several sons, some of whom came to America. This is confirmed by a letter written by a member of the family three generations back, in which it is stated that Sir John Ward of London was the father of Col. John Ward of Charleston. However, the unquestionably authentic history of this branch of the family begins with the said Col. John Ward, born in England and who is recorded as being in South Carolina in 1739 and died in May, 1783. He was a member of the Assembly in 1772 and of the Provincial Congress held in Philadelphia in 1775. His first wife was buried at St. Philips Church, Charleston, in 1739. In 1756, at Charleston, he married for his second wife Love Legare, a French Huguenot girl (from Paris). Their first two sons, John Peter and William, were officers of the Continental line of South Carolina, members of the First Regiment. William was commissioned a

first lieutenant December 21, 1779, and John Peter was also a first lieutenant in the same regiment.

The lineage of the present family is carried through Joshua, a younger son of Col. John and Love (Legare) Ward. This (Major) Joshua, whose portrait hangs on the walls of Mr. Ward's home in New York, was one of the original indigo planters of South Carolina and amassed a large fortune. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of South Carolina. His old homestead at Waccamaw is still owned by members of the family. His children were by his second wife, Elizabeth Cook, widow of Charles Weston. These children were Joshua John, Maham Copk and Catherine Jones. Catherine Jones, it should be noted, married Joseph LaBruce, both of whom were among the maternal ancestors of S. Mortimer Ward, Jr.

Joshua John Ward, who was born in 1800 and died in 1853, maintained a city home in Charleston and a country estate at Brook Green, Waccamaw. He became the largest rice planter in South Carolina and greatly increased his father's wealth and estate. He served in both Houses of the Legislature and was lieutenant governor of South Carolina (1850) at the time that his close friend, Governor Alston, was governor. Both came from a narrow strip of land in South Carolina on the coast known as Waccamaw Neck. The men living along this neck and in that section of the country at that time were among the richest and most influential in the state, and maintained elaborate estates. Lieutenant Governor Ward, known as Colonel Ward, married Joanna Douglas Hasell on March 14, 1825.

Their sons were Joshua Mayham and Hugher. The oldest child, Capt. Joshua Ward, was born in 1827 and died in 1867. He was executor and sole manager of his father's entire estate. He served as captain of a South Carolina Coast Artillery Battery during the Civil war. His children were by his first wife, Elizabeth Mortimer, and were Joshua John, who died in childhood; Florence, who has never married; Samuel Mortimer, Sr.; and Joanna, wife of Harry Manigault (deceased) of Charleston.

Samuel Mortimer, Sr., who represents the fifth generation of the family in South Carolina beginning with Col. John Ward, though properly his place belongs in at least the sixth generation, is a resident of Georgetown. He was born at Brook Green in April, 1858, was educated at Porter Military Academy and Sewanee, and has enjoyed a long and active career as a rice planter and business man, and a political leader in that section of the state. Following in the footsteps of his grandfather, planting some of the same plantations and many others on the five rivers in Georgetown County, he became by far the largest rice planter in the state. He is a retired brigadier-general of the South Carolina National Guard, in which he had been active for about a quarter of a century.

Samuel Mortimer Ward, Sr., in 1880, married Catherine LaBruce. Her father was John LaBruce of Waccamaw (who married Selina Mortimer), her grandfather, Joseph LaBruce (who married Catherine Ward), her great-grandfather, John LaBruce (who married Martha Pawley), and the latter was the son of Thomas LaBruce, whose father, Dr.

Joseph LaBruce (de Marbouff)—(the immigrant)—was the son of Julien de Marbouff of Bretagne, France. The ancestor Joseph de Marbouff, with Jean Lebert and Paul Nicon, came from Bretagne, France, to South Carolina, in 1681, and settled on the Waccamaw Peninsula near Georgetown, where his descendants have ever since remained. The living children of Samuel Mortimer, Sr., and Catherine LaBruce are: Samuel Mortimer, Jr., Dr. John LaBruce, Catherine LaBruce, Allen Rutledge, Joshua and Alice LaBruce.

Samuel Mortimer Ward, Jr., was born at Georgetown in December, 1880, representing two families of wealth and social prominence in the state. 'He is a graduate of Porter Military Academy at Charleston, 1897, and Clemson College, South Carolina, 1902 (electric engineer). He took up the study of law in 1904, graduating from the National Law School at Washington in 1906, and from George Washington University in 1908 (Master's degree). He has been practicing patent law in New York City since 1909. In 1906 he married Etta Elise Nicholson, a native of England. Their son is Samuel Mortimer Ward III. Mr. Ward is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his church is Trinity Episcopal Church of Hewlett, Long Island.

JULIAN HAZLEHURST WALTER. A South Carolinian who went to New York a quarter of a century ago and has achieved a distinctive place among the business men of that city, Julian Hazlehurst Walter represents some of the old families of the historic City of Charleston, but in his individual career relied almost entirely upon his talents and energies to advance him in the world.

His paternal grandfather was Wilmot Walter and his parents were Capt. William Dove and Lois (Hazlehurst) Walter, also of Charleston. Captain Walter served with distinction in the Confederate Army through the war between the states, being captain of the Charleston Riflemen. Prior to the war and afterwards he was a cotton factor at Charleston, and had extensive relations with the cotton market in the south and elsewhere. He became one of the original members of the New York Cotton Exchange in 1870. Captain Walter died in 1872.

His son, Julian Hazlehurst Walter, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1870, but a few days after he had become two years old the family returned to the South. Largely due to the early death of his father he assumed responsibilities in advance of his years. However, he was well educated, attending the Bennett School and the Porter Military Academy at Charleston. He began his experience in the same business in which his father had engaged, and his first employment was in the cotton office of Seckendorf & Middleton, one of the well-known old-time cotton firms of Charleston. His abilities brought him advancement from the ranks, and in 1896, at the age of twenty-six, he arrived at New York to begin the difficult task of making an independent business career in that great city with all its competition. Since 1897 he has been identified with the seed business, and is now member of the firm Stumpp & Walter Company, one of the leading

concerns of its kind in New York and one that has been built up solely on honor and merit. The building of the Stumpp & Walter Company is at 30-32 Barclay Street, five stories high with two basements, the entire plant being devoted to the wholesale and retail seed business.

Mr. Walter has always retained a keen interest in his native state and particularly his native city, and is one of the best known members of the South Carolina Colony in the American metropolis. He married Miss Effe May Blanchard, of Newark, New Jersey, and they have one daughter, Effe May Walter.

JOHN JACOB WANNAMAKER, successful planter, minister of the Gospel, signer of the Ordinance of Secession, a leader of men in his day and generation, was born in Orangeburg District, South Carolina, July 29, 1801. His ancestors on his father's side came from Germany, on his mother's side from Austria-Hungary. He was the son of Jacob Wannamaker and grandson of Lieut. Jacob Wannamaker of Revolutionary fame.

What education he had in the schools was at the hands of an old German schoolmaster, and judging by the results he must have made good use of his opportunities. He taught school for a while himself, but he held a well earned diploma from the "people's university," for his lot was cast from beginning to end in the "stream of life." Heavy responsibilities were placed upon his shoulders when quite a young man. During a visit to Glenn Springs, South Carolina, in search of health his father died. He had been twice married and left five little boys, Jacob, Asbury, Elliott, Marcus and Hayne, and one little girl, Rachel, to the guardianship of their half-brother, the subject of this sketch. From 1835 to 1853, when the youngest child became of age, the children themselves testify that John J. Wannamaker was a father to them. He looked carefully after their property, fed and clothed them, insisted upon sending them to the best neighborhood schools, finishing them off at the celebrated school at Cokesbury, South Carolina, and the South Carolina College. One of the boys, Marcus, died in 1845, the others all attained their majority and became valuable citizens.

When only nineteen he married his cousin, Rachel Treutlen, the granddaughter of Gov. John Treutlen of Georgia. Inheriting from his father lands in St. Matthews Parish and purchasing other lands, he settled near the site of the present town of St. Matthews, South Carolina, and began the life of a planter. To them were born seven children, only four of whom attained their majority: Mary Ann, who was twice married, first to Mr. Joel Butler, and after his death to Mr. W. T. Reeves; Dr. W. W. Wannamaker, who married Miss Adella Keitt; Capt. Francis Marion Wannamaker, who married Miss Margaret Bellinger; and Emma Catherine, who married Dr. W. L. Pou. His wife dying, John J. Wannamaker remained a widower for several years. The second marriage contract was with Miss Mary K. Salley of Orangeburg District, and was solemnized June 19, 1850. The fruit of this marriage was two sons and two daughters, the



J. E. Wamaker

eldest John E. Wannamaker, who married Martha Nelson Duncan of Spartanburg, South Carolina; George W. Wannamaker, who married Miss Elizabeth Bates of Orangeburg County; Salley J., the wife of Associate Justice C. A. Woods of Marion, South Carolina; and Annie L., the wife of Prof. Thomas W. Keitt of Clemson College.

John J. Wannamaker was a large slave holder and planter of the ante-bellum type. He was very successful and became a noted agriculturist in his day, practicing rotation of crops and diversified operations in which live stock occupied a prominent place. He was kind and considerate for his slaves, and scrupulously particular about the cleanliness and comfort of their quarters. A portion of land was set apart and planted in cotton each year for them. The cotton was worked along with his own crop. He had this crop picked, ginned and sold, and at Christmas time distributed the net proceeds to the heads of the families. On the plantation once owned by him, now in the possession of his son, there are negro men and women once his slaves. They have never left the place. They speak kindly and even affectionately of "de ole boss."

Liberal endowment with a superior order of moral and intellectual gifts, he consecrated all his powers to his church and country. Responding to the call that summoned him to his ministerial office, his decision was prompt and final. He was ordained a deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at the session of the South Carolina Conference held in the City of Columbia, A. D. 1838, and two years later he succeeded to the ordination of elder, and this constituted him a local preacher, under the supervision of the annual conference. He made full proof of his ministry, serving faithfully and acceptably, congregations at Asbury Chapel, Laurel Chapel, Prospect and Shady Grove.

And now the year 1860 had rolled around, in South Carolina history as momentous as the year 1776 in the history of the "old thirteen." The people of the Palmetto State were stirred from center to circumference over the aggressions of our northern brethren. A great convention of delegates representing the state was called to meet in Columbia on the 18th of December, 1860. This convention was to decide the momentous question, "Should South Carolina dissolve her relations with the Federal Union?" Mr. Wannamaker had just turned life's 59th mile post, but yielding to the solicitation of personal friends and an influential constituency and actuated by patriotic motives, he consented to serve as a delegate in the great convention of the people of South Carolina held in 1860-61-62. On December 6, 1860, an election was held for two delegates to represent the people of St. Matthews Parish. Mr. Wannamaker was elected on the first ballot. He attended the convention, was active, vigilant and faithful, as the journal of the convention will show. The Ordinance of Secession was passed. That decision involved the pouring out of rich blood and countless treasures, but the signers of that memorable document stood firm upon the principles of right and truth and justice as God gave them to see it. The signers of the Ordinance of Secession were actuated by the same sublime courage and exalted patriotism that actuated

the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On the 9th of January, 1861, a shot was fired from a battery on Morris Island, at the "Star of the West" and the war was on. Mr. Wannamaker was ineligible to go to the front, but he sent two sons who served throughout the war and contributed liberally both of money and supplies.

He did not live to see the downfall of the Confederacy, and was spared the horrors of reconstruction. Surrounded by his wife and children, friends and faithful servants, he passed peacefully away February 23, 1864. He was not quite sixty-three. "We live in deeds, not in years; in thoughts, not in figures on a dial." Rev. John J. Wannamaker was five feet ten inches in height, erect, square-shouldered, very neat and trim in personal apparel. He was a strikingly handsome man, with high forehead, expressive dark brown eyes, a nose slightly aquiline, mouth and chin indicative of firmness, but also of kindness. He was scrupulously careful and exact in money matters, but generous and broad in his sympathies. He was a man well poised, having a fine sense of justice and right. In all the relations of life he was faithful and true.

JOHN EDWARD WANNAMAKER. Thirty-five years ago, speaking to a New England audience, Henry Grady said: "The new South is enamored of her new work. Her soul is stirred with the breath of a new life. The light of a grander day is falling fair on her face. She is thrilling with the consciousness of growing power and prosperity. * * * We have established thrift in city and country. We have fallen in love with work. We have restored comfort to homes from which culture and elegance never departed."

A South Carolinian who fell in love with work when a boy, whose boyhood strength and diligence helped to restore comfort to a little home left fatherless, and who in the generation since Colonel Grady spoke has, by precept and example, added substance and performance to the orator's vision, is John Edward Wannamaker of Aeolian Hill Farm in Calhoun County.

With no long list to his credit of important public positions at home or abroad, with no dramatic achievements in commerce or politics, the career of John E. Wannamaker must be described in the simple terms of unselfish service and devotion to work, beginning in his own home and community and increasing gradually and through definite influences affecting and shaping the agricultural destiny of his home state. For he has always been a farmer, and for years and years has practiced the essentials that are getting so much attention under the guise of twentieth century farming methods.

The story of his life, as pieced together from many sources, ought to be one affording inspiration to every boy in South Carolina and have an enduring place among the biographies of South Carolinians whose work has been most significant during the past half century.

The foundation of a useful life was laid in the character of his ancestry, some account of which is contained in the story of his father, Rev. John Jacob Wannamaker, on other pages. John Edward

Wannamaker was born at Poplar Springs near Orangeburg September 12, 1851. He was the eldest of two sons and two daughters, and had reached the age of twelve when his father died. Asked to give some information concerning his early home life and education, Mr. Wannamaker said: "I was the mainstay of my mother during the trying and troubled days of reconstruction then just ahead of us. She was indeed a mother tender and true, faithful, brave and courageous, having an unfaltering trust in God. Of course she believed in her children and they in turn believed in her, and were inspired by her high ideals and her sublime faith. I tried to 'play the part of a man' then, to do my best; and ever since, during my young manhood and maturer life, I have tried to keep the faith, to requite her somewhat for all she had done for me, until 1904, when after a long and useful life, in her daughter's home in Marion, South Carolina, surrounded by all her children, she fell peacefully on sleep.

"In my day educational opportunities were few and far between. Mother taught me at home—I entered a small neighborhood school when I was nine years old. My first teacher, Miss Emma Sire, was a gifted young woman. She was not only talented, enthusiastic and deeply in love with her work, but she was captivating, charming and beautiful, having a rosy complexion and large, lustrous, dark brown eyes. Needless to say I promptly fell in love with her and incidentally with my work, and so I made a good beginning. (This good woman and great teacher consecrated her life and her talents to the cause of education. She subsequently taught my own children, winning also their love. She taught school all her life until, a few years ago, 'like a ripe shock of wheat,' she was gathered home).

"Private tutors gave me instruction thereafter, and finally my uncle, Rev. T. E. Wannamaker, prepared me for college. I entered the freshman class of Wofford College in the fall of 1868 and was graduated from that college in June, 1872, with the degree of A. B."

He was then twenty-one years of age. In the meantime the executor of his father's estate had been his half-brother, Dr. W. W. Wannamaker, who promptly turned over to John the active management and control of the property. The affairs of the estate were administered for a period of nineteen years, nine years under the direct management of Doctor Wannamaker and ten years under John E. Wannamaker. One of the enduring satisfactions of Mr. Wannamaker's life has been the manner in which he executed this trust in behalf of the younger members of his family.

In 1873 he began his career as a farmer and organized Aeolian Hill Farm, a beautiful plantation two miles east of the Town of St. Matthews. From the beginning nearly fifty years ago, when agriculture, like all other industries, was under a cloud of depression, Aeolian Hill Farm has been synonymous with progress.

On the assumption that good seed is the foundation of good agriculture, Aeolian Hill Farm has been converted into an improved seed farm.

While many new ideas have been tested out on

his farm, Mr. Wannamaker's interests have broadened with the years to include the whole subject of agricultural betterment for his state. No movement has been undertaken in this direction in which he has not played some role of active influence. The war and reconstruction exerted a tremendous influence on his young life. As a man of education he realized not only the handicaps imposed upon the southern planter from without, but also the fundamental thought inherent in the system of production itself. Even with cotton as low as 3½ cents a pound the force of tradition would keep the majority of planters and a great part of acreage devoted to the old staple. Something had to be done to break this crust of custom and that something could only be agricultural education in the broadest sense of the term, involving experimental and demonstration work that would convince and open the minds of southern farmers to the infiltration of new ideas and new ideals.

One of the few official honors accepted by Mr. Wannamaker was that of president of the Farmers Association of Orangeburg County, a semi-political body, the primary object of which was to secure the establishment in the state of an institution of higher learning devoted to agricultural science.

The story of Mr. Wannamaker's role as one of the founders and as a trustee of Clemson Agricultural College has been interestingly told by Dr. W. M. Riggs, president of the college. The active leadership of the movement to establish the college in the state at large devolved upon the late Senator Tillman. "The citizens of Orangeburg County, to which Calhoun County then belonged," writes Doctor Riggs, "chose Mr. John E. Wannamaker as leader in the fight for a separate agricultural college. Mr. Wannamaker wrote, spoke and worked for the college and attended many state and county conventions, notable among which was the state convention of 1888. In this convention he was chairman of the Orangeburg delegation, and was one of the leaders conducting the fight for the establishment of Clemson College."

Mr. Thomas G. Clemson died in 1888. In his will he bequeathed to the State of South Carolina his estate, which included the noted John C. Calhoun property, for the purpose of founding an agricultural college. The Clemson bequest was accepted by the Legislature in 1889. Continuing in the words of Doctor Riggs: "When the terms of the Clemson will were announced Mr. Wannamaker was surprised to find himself named as one of the seven life trustees, but gladly accepted the responsibility of being one of the pioneers to carry out the purpose which had so long been dear to his heart.

"Mr. Wannamaker almost from the beginning has been a member of the Agricultural Committee and a member of the Fertilizer Board of Control. During the last few years of Senator Tillman's life he was virtually chairman of the Agricultural Committee and since Senator Tillman's death in 1918 has been chairman of this most important committee. Not only has he been greatly interested in the teaching of agriculture, but also in agricultural research work. He has been one of the chief advocates of branch experiment stations, and the Coast Station at Drainland is a monument to his enthu-

siasm and energy. Mr. Wannamaker was practically in charge of the establishment of this station and gave unstintingly of his time and energy to its development. He has been equally interested in the establishment of the station at Florence.

"As a member of the Fertilizer Board of Control Mr. Wannamaker has been indefatigable in his efforts in behalf of his fellow farmers. Realizing that they were spending nearly \$1,500,000 for fertilizers, he has sought diligently to see that they got value received for every dollar that they paid, and that South Carolina should not become a dumping ground for worthless or inferior fertilizers.

"During my twenty-five years' connection with Clemson College Mr. Wannamaker has been one of the trustees whom I have known best. I have seen him tested as to his judgment, his consecration and his love for Clemson College, and never have I failed to hear him ring true.

"Clemson College can never repay its debt of gratitude to this golden hearted citizen, who without compensation has during a quarter of a century given his time, his thought and his energy without stint to the development of an institution which is today a beacon light to the farmers of the state."

The Wannamakers have lived through the various transition periods and upheavals of the South, and again and again the family name and character have stood like rocks in the storm of change and adversity. John E. Wannamaker, though too young to bear a part in the war between the states, wore a red shirt as a symbol of his stand for law and order during reconstruction, and has always accepted as a patriotic duty the responsibility of furnishing counsel and action in solving the peculiar problems of the modern time which call for an adjustment of relations between the black and white races quite as fundamental as were the problems of fifty years ago. In seeking an amicable readjustment between the two races Mr. Wannamaker has been exerting his best efforts and influence for a number of years. In reaching such a solution his lifelong knowledge of and experience with Negro labor, his interests in and sympathy with these people, his kindliness and his wisdom, are factors making for a dispassionate, wholesome reconciliation, and in his own community at least have already resulted in a continuation of the traditional good feeling and hearty cooperation of the Negroes toward their white employers. Incidentally it might be mentioned in this connection that several of the old slaves born on the Wannamaker place have never left it.

It is well known that Mr. Wannamaker played a prominent part in his county during the World war. Mr. Reed Smith of the Extension Department of the University of South Carolina, whose position enables him to speak with authority on this subject, has written of Mr. Wannamaker's war services. Recalling the fact that the South Carolina State Council of Defense, when organized in June, 1917, realized that the keystone of its successful work lay in the selection of competent, enthusiastic and loyal county chairmen, and that the State Council selected Mr. Wannamaker as county chairman for Calhoun County, Mr. Smith continues:

"By precept and example he labored day in and day out from one end of his county to the other.

His work soon became notable for its uniform thoroughness and success. Neither he nor the organization he built up was ever called on in vain. He personally aided and guided, to success all the great movements and drives inaugurated by either the National or the State Council. All five of the Liberty Loan drives, including the Victory Loan, were put over promptly and efficiently, as were the other great war campaigns, Young Men's Christian Association, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Jewish Relief, United War Work, War Savings Stamps, food production and conservation, public health work, etc. The record of Calhoun County was 100 per cent, and the guiding and inspiring force behind it was Mr. J. E. Wannamaker. It is a matter of common knowledge that the State Council regarded him as a model county chairman. All who came in contact with him were deeply impressed with his sincerity, earnestness, loyalty, and the fine, high spirit of unselfishness and service which underlay his every word and act. South Carolina is richer for his life."

A fundamental source of strength in such a character is religion. For his early religious training Mr. Wannamaker is indebted to his father and to his noble mother. He is one of the prominent laymen of the Methodist Church, and in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South at St. Matthews, to quote the words of a former pastor, "for more than forty years he has served as steward, Sunday school superintendent and trustee. He has shown the same efficiency here that has been manifested in his business. Though he has been a large planter he has taken time during all these years to attend the quarterly conference of his charge held on week days. His religious life belongs to the type that is born of deep and abiding convictions, and which makes one faithful to duty 365 days in the year. His best work has been done in the Sunday school. If he failed to meet his school during the many years he has been superintendent it was because he was providentially hindered. He is an earnest worker in the interdenominational Sunday school cause. True religion, good citizenship and patriotism are always closely connected. Mr. Wannamaker has always cultivated the right public spirit. His ambition turned to public service rather than to public office." During the Interchurch World Movement it was under Mr. Wannamaker's direction that the survey of Calhoun County as a feature of the movement was carefully carried out.

The versatility of Mr. Wannamaker's gifts and interests is thus briefly commented upon by one of his old friends in Calhoun County: "He is a many-sided man. Successful as a large planter, he is modest and unassuming. He loves the soil and a quiet life on the farm is congenial to him. He is a college bred man with a mind thoroughly trained and when the necessity arises he handles a facile and interesting pen. A great reader, he owns a splendid library stocked with the choicest books, and keeps abreast of the times by reading not only a large assortment of the best daily papers but the choicest magazines of the day. He is an honor to any county."

As an index to his character it is interesting to note Mr. Wannamaker's attitude toward the system

of credit and open accounts, now so freely used by many. In his own words: "I believe in paying debts promptly. 'Pay as you go, or don't go at all.' I am thankful to say I have always paid a hundred cents on the dollar. Of course I use the banks for credit, but I am opposed to the pernicious habit, 'running accounts,' believing they foster extravagance, cause many disputes, and often bankrupt friendly relations as well as credit."

The central fact of all his life is the last to be mentioned—his home and family. January 31, 1878, he married Martha Nelson Duncan, daughter of Maj. David R. Duncan of Spartanburg. The wedding ceremony was performed by her uncle, Bishop W. W. Duncan. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wannamaker: Mary Duncan, David Duncan, Annie, John Edward, Jr., D'Arcy Piemont, Wallace Bruce, Virginia Nelson, and William Robinson. Two are deceased—Annie, who died in childhood, and D'Arcy Piemont, in his young manhood. Mary, Duncan, John and D'Arcy were graduated from their father's alma mater, Wofford College. Virginia and William are in school. Wallace Bruce is a graduate of Clemson College. Early in the war with Germany he enlisted in the navy, having some thrilling experiences on one of the American destroyers off the coast of Ireland.

FRANCIS MARION WANNAMAKER, son of John J. and Rachel Treutlin Wannamaker, was born near St. Matthews, South Carolina, August 17, 1835, spent the greater part of his life in that neighborhood, and died there October 2, 1890. As a mark of affection, esteem, and gratitude for his unselfish public service, citizens asked the privilege of erecting a modest monument to him in the family burying ground. On it are chiseled the following words:

"The best years of his life he freely gave to public service, without reward or the hope of reward, save that which arises from a consciousness of duty well performed."

In the judgment of all who knew Mr. Wannamaker this brief epitaph tells the simple truth of his life. Taken in connection with the sorrow and suffering of the time in which he lived, it also reveals to those who know, a real tragedy. For while the life story of the man must, therefore, in itself be interesting and deserve perpetuation, it gains vastly in interest and increases greatly in significance for the student of our cultural history in that it may be regarded as typical in a broad sense of the lives and experiences of many noble young southerners of his time.

Brilliantly endowed by nature, handsome of form and face, attractive in manner, lovable in disposition and distinguished at all times by the marks of fine breeding and noble feeling, young Wannamaker was a welcome member of student groups and organizations of the universities of South Carolina and Virginia, where he was educated. Inheriting a noble estate and many slaves, he felt himself compelled to become a planter, though by nature and education he would have chosen a profession. Hating slavery as an unholy and inhuman institution, he could not liberate his slaves nor advocate the general abolition of slavery without becoming in the eyes of his fellow-citizens a traitor.

Loving his country, and loyal to it, a man of peace living in the bosom of his young family, he suddenly felt himself called by pure patriotism to volunteer as a private soldier in defense of his state, even before the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, and he served without murmur or complaint through all those horrible years of war, winning the rank of captain before its end. A gentleman by birth and nature and accustomed by right as such to the enjoyments of ordered life and society, he found himself compelled by vastly changed conditions on returning to his home to earn a scanty support for his family in the sweat of his brow against odds which have seldom faced men. A man of culture and refinement and a lover of justice as defined by law and maintained by organized government set up by an intelligent society, he was forced, though a returned soldier who had given his best for his land, to submit to the stinging humiliation of living under the vicious regime of "carpet baggers" and thus compelled to take up the difficult task of helping his state throw off the shackles and re-establish a government of intelligence and justice. In all of this consuming work, body and mind worked ceaselessly and the years passed slowly with the hope of peace and ease ever deferred.

It is only in the lives of such men that the misery of those years can be clearly visualized and the tragedy of young southern manhood of this type be realized. Easy enough to condemn the South for seceding and thus bringing on the war; who will be so lacking in human sympathy and the knowledge of human nature as to brand Captain Wannamaker and the many thousands of his kind as traitors to their country? It required no political shrewdness to know how most painfully to humiliate South Carolina because of her part in the war; who would defend now the forcing of this man and his kind to live under the so-called "government" set up by vicious, venal, and rapacious politicians from without and freshly emancipated ignorant slaves, who were easily debauched and misled by the adventurers from the North? No depth of morality and no great statesmanship are necessary to perceive now the unwisdom and injustice of some of the things done by the South in its effort to end the nightmare of reconstruction; who would maintain that men of the mind and heart, the tradition and training, the faith and character of Captain Wannamaker should have longer borne the gross injustice fastened upon their communities and their state by authority of the national government, which turned a deaf ear to the voice of reason and prudence?

Through all of this Captain Wannamaker went. He was a soldier who sought no selfish glory; he returned to his family and his desolated home as a member of a defeated army, but with only charity and hope in his heart and a sigh of relief that it was all over. Seldom ever did he speak of the war except to draw illustrations or to do honor to heroism, unselfishness, and patriotism. With fortune gone he turned fearlessly to elemental work though he had formerly lived in luxury. He became a teacher, then a carpenter. A leader by nature, he seemed called by Heaven to head the cause of justice and humanity, and he sacrificed the best years of his life in those postbellum days, enduring privation, suffering in-



FRANCIS M. WANNAMAKER

dignities at the hands of the "rulers," experiencing arrests and feeling often the hairbreadth nearness of death as punishment for his deeds in protecting the oppressed. It came to the point that he had only rest time for his own use, and this he utilized for a mastery of the law. It is a crowning tribute to his intelligence and his indefatigable energy that though he began the study late and pursued it under such difficulties, he later rose to fame, not merely as a passionate and fearless pleader in the cause of justice before courts and juries, but also as a keen interpreter of the law and a well versed scholar of it.

At various times in his life Captain Wannamaker could have held political office of high rank; he chose only such as enabled him to serve best his fellow men at crucial times. For example, he became trial justice (magistrate), at a time when this officer of the law was if honest and fearless a true shelter in the time of storm for the oppressed whites and misguided negroes of his state. He was also a member of the Legislature that marked the end of carpetbag rule in South Carolina, and he did much to show the new road of progress.

Generous to a fault, a man of undulled noble impulses, a loyal supporter at any cost of friends, Captain Wannamaker throughout his life did really serve men and causes without thought of personal gain. Though a brilliant and successful lawyer whose services were in great demand he left at his death only a small estate. He lives, however, in the memory of thousands, both white and black, as an example of an honorable, sincere, fearless, incorruptible man who loved justice and hated wrong, and who would share all he had with a needy man, whether he be black or white, whether the need be for money or food or sympathy or legal advice. He was thus potentially a great man who through circumstances or fate had his activities circumscribed and his great possibilities unrealized in a sense just because he lived when he did and as he was really forced to live.

Captain Wannamaker married early in life Eleanor Margaret, daughter of that godly minister of the Gospel, Lucius Bellinger. The surviving sons and daughters of this marriage are Rachel Truetlin, wife of Harry A. Raysor; John Skottowe; Frances Marion, wife of Thomas H. Dreher, all of St. Matthews, South Carolina; William Hane, of Durham, North Carolina; and Olin Dantzler, of Rome, Italy.

DOLPHUS J. BOLT. Of the men of South Carolina who have wielded successfully the implements of construction, who have achieved worthy ends as promoters of the fundamental occupation of agriculture, and who have lent dignity and integrity to the discharge of their duties as citizens, none are more firmly established in the confidence of their fellow-citizens than is Dolphus J. Bolt, who is carrying on successful operations on his well-cultivated property in Anderson County.

Mr. Bolt was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, October 20, 1869, a son of Abram and Mary Matilda (Clark) Bolt. His father was born in Laurens County, this state, May 12, 1839, and died in Anderson County, April 29, 1909. He was a son of Asa and Hannah (Crombie) Bolt, who removed from Laurens County to Anderson County in 1851,

and Asa Bolt was a son of John and Nancy Bolt, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, who, with his parents and two brothers, Abram and Edmund Bolt, came to South Carolina at an early day and settled in Laurens County. Asa and Hannah (Crombie) Bolt were the parents of nine sons and three daughters: William, Tolliver, John H., Thomas, Crombie C., Abram, Lewis Martin, Edmund, Oliver, Elizabeth, Mary Caroline and Theresa Adeline. All of the sons served with gallantry as soldiers of the Confederacy during the war between the North and the South, and Thomas and Crombie C. Bolt met heroic deaths on the field of battle, while Lewis Martin and Edmund Bolt died of disease while in the service.

Abram Bolt, father of Dolphus J., was married September 9, 1856, to Mary Matilda Clark, who was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, February 2, 1841, and who still survives her husband. To this marriage there were born the following children: Martha Jane, born August 3, 1858, Lawson Abner, born February 20, 1862; Thomas Lorenzo, born January 25, 1867, and met an accidental death July 5, 1885; and Dolphus J. Abram Bolt was a farmer by vocation, a pursuit which he followed all his life, and so conducted his affairs that he was held in the highest esteem by those who came into contact with him in business affairs, while as a citizen he always discharged his responsibilities in a manner which left no doubt as to the quality of his public spirit.

Dolphus J. Bolt was reared on the home farm and passed his boyhood in much the same manner as other agriculturists' sons of his day. He was reared in the country schools and throughout his life has been surrounded by a rural atmosphere and influence, as his energies have been applied to the business of farming, a vocation in which he has won his way to success through his close application, untiring industry and progressive use of modern ideas in his work. He is appreciated for his many stable and reliable traits of character, for his unceasing devotion to the best interests of the community, and for the example offered in his life of ability, perseverance and ultimate success. In religious faith he is identified with the Methodist Church, in which he is a steward, and his fraternal connections include membership in the Masons, in which he is a master, and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Bolt was married in 1892 to Miss Lessie Hays, who was born December 1, 1874, and died July 7, 1908, having been the mother of five children. Mr. Bolt's second marriage occurred in 1911, when he was united with Miss Emmie B. Simmons.

CLELAND SINGLETON GREEN. The eldest son of Allen Jones Green and Helen Coles Singleton was born on the Kensington plantation in lower Richland County, June 21, 1872.

He received his education in private schools in Columbia, South Carolina, and at the University of South Carolina. Upon leaving the University in 1893, he entered the employ of the Columbia Mills Company, Columbia, South Carolina, and there received his textile education. In 1900 removed to Baltimore and was associated with the Mt. Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, subsequently being made secretary of the Consolidated Cotton Duck

Company in 1905. Later on he removed to New York, where he now resides, and became associated with Parker Wilder & Company, a well known firm of commission merchants who handle several large cotton mill accounts.

Mr. Green is a descendant of some of the best known and distinguished families in South Carolina; on his paternal side to the Greens, Jones, Prides, Cadwaladers and Taylors; on his maternal side to the Singletons, Coles, Richardsons, Lowndes and Rutledges.

In 1900 he married Miss Grace Davis Moore, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Moore of Columbia. They have one son, Thomas Cleland Green, born in 1904, and now a student at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Green now resides in New York, but has lost none of his affection and interest in his state and home town, and still considers Columbia, South Carolina, his home.

R. FLOYD CLARKE has been a New York lawyer nearly forty years, is a recognized specialist in corporation and international law, and his learning and achievements have given him a rank among America's foremost lawyers.

While most of his life has been spent elsewhere, his earliest recollections are associated with the City of Columbia, South Carolina, and his ancestry was one of distinction in the state for many generations.

Mr. Clarke was born at Columbia, October 14, 1859, and he has boyhood recollections of the catastrophe that overwhelmed his native city when Sherman's army took possession and engaged in riot and pillage in March, 1865. His parents were Capt. Lemuel C. and Caroline B. (Clarkson) Clarke, of Richland County. His father, a native of Georgia, was a merchant in Columbia before the War of 1860. Under Gen. A. W. Walker he held the rank of captain in the Coast Guard along the Carolina coast, and among other engagements was in the battle of Pocotaligo. The mother of Capt. Lemuel Clarke was Caroline (Heriot) Clarke. Lemuel C. Clarke died in 1893.

Mr. Clarke's maternal grandfather was Thomas Boston Clarkson, who in ante-bellum days was one of the cotton planters of South Carolina. He owned four plantations in that part of Richland County lying between Hopkins and Gadsden stations, and had about a thousand slaves.

The family residence at the time of the burning of Columbia by Sherman's army was on Blanding Street. Soon after the close of the war the family removed to New York, where they lived about two years, and in 1867 established their home at New Orleans. In that city, as if the war and its aftermath had not already caused them distress enough, they went through the great yellow fever epidemic of 1868, several members of the family, including R. Floyd, being afflicted with the disease. In 1870, when R. Floyd Clarke was eleven years of age, a permanent family residence was established in New York. Mr. Clarke attended the old No. 35 public school in Sixth Avenue. Among other schoolmates upon whom destiny has fastened memorable distinctions was Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Clarke acquired his collegiate education in the College of the City of

New York, graduating with the class of 1880. He studied for his profession in the Law School of Columbia University, graduating LL. B. cum laude in 1882. He also had the honor of winning the first prize in municipal law, the sum of \$250. The subject of his thesis was "Original and Collateral Promises in the Law of Guaranty." In 1899 the College of the City of New York bestowed upon him the degree Master of Arts.

During 1882-83 Mr. Clarke was managing clerk for the firm of Olcott & Mestre, and was a member of that firm in 1883-84. From 1885 to 1903 he was senior member of the firm Clarke & Culver. For many years his practice has been in corporation and international law, and as a specialist in these branches he has been counsel for many large corporations. He is admitted to practice in the New York State Supreme Court, the South Carolina Supreme Court, and the United States Supreme Court and is a member of the American Society of International Law, the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and besides various contributions to law journals he is author of the *Science of Law and Law Making*, published in 1898, by Macmillan & Company.

While in college he was a Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club, Yarchmont Yacht Club, Columbia Yacht Club, Down Town Association, a well known lunch club of New York, University Club, Manhattan Chess Club, Pine Orchard Club, Sachem's Head Club, and the New York Southern Society. He is a life member of several of these organizations.

Outside of his profession Mr. Clarke is doubtless most widely known as a yachtsman. He has owned at different times three sloops and one schooner, as well as power boats, and for many years one of his chief diversions has been cruising on nearby waters. His country place, "Sea Chanty," on Stony Creek Harbor, Connecticut, is located in the midst of very beautiful scenery and is a favorite stopping place for his fellow yachtsmen. Here he has every comfort and convenience for yachting, bathing, fishing, and all the delightful pleasures and recreations of seashore summer life, and the home is the scene of many fine social and recreational functions that are enjoyed by Mr. Clarke's large circle of friends.

MACBETH YOUNG. No department of the great national program of the recent war was carried out with greater efficiency and with more general satisfaction and aroused less criticism than the execution of the "Selective Service" law. There was wise planning and administration at the head, but the burden of detail and the greatest credit must rest upon the "Local Boards." The services of the men who responded to this call for duty should never be forgotten as the honors and credits for the war work are parceled out. It was a duty involving endless labors, very disagreeable tasks, and probably represented a more severe sacrifice on the time and energies of the board members than any other war service, that of the fighting soldier alone excepted.

The above facts deserve mention and to be recalled in connection with the career of an able lawyer of Union, Macbeth Young, who served as chairman of the local board for Union County continuously from April 27, 1917, to March 31, 1919. The work of that board was done with an efficiency probably not surpassed by any other county in the state, and it is the general consensus that most of the credit belongs to Chairman Young, who had to assume the burden of the details as well as the broader administrative functions of the office.

That was the most recent of many services he has rendered during his career as a citizen and lawyer. Mr. Young was born at Laurens, South Carolina, Confederate States of America, September 10, 1863, a son of John Laurens and Jane (Garlington) Young, both members of prominent South Carolina families. John L. Young, a native of Laurens County, spent practically his entire life in Union County. He was a civil engineer by profession and for many years before the war was promoter of large enterprises. He is perhaps best remembered for having built the Spartanburg and Union Railroad from Alston to Spartanburg, and served as its president until volunteering in the Confederate war, where he served as a lieutenant of the Johnson Rifles. This is Union County's famous military organization, conspicuous for service in four wars, the Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American and the World's war. It is noteworthy that Macbeth Young volunteered in the Spanish-American war in 1898 as a member of the Johnson Rifles, which became Company E of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. He volunteered a private and served as sergeant of this company. John L. Young in every way was a leader in business, a man of substance and of wide influence in his county and state. He took a prominent part in the restoration of South Carolina to white men's government in 1876. During that period he was called upon to fill several important offices.

Macbeth Young attended the old Union Academy and the University of South Carolina, where he was graduated in 1883. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1886, and for a few years practiced in the West, in Kansas and Arkansas. Returning to Union in 1896, his time has since been taken up with business affairs and the general practice of his profession. He served six years as mayor of Union, and represented Union County in the State Senate from January, 1911, until November 1, 1914. For six years he was democratic county chairman and is now the Union County member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. He has traveled both the York and Scottish Rite routes and is also a Shriner.

Mr. Young married Miss Mary Bates Craven, of Batesville, Arkansas. She is a member of the Bates family for whom Batesville was named. The Bates and the Craven families are both of historic interest in Arkansas and Missouri. Mrs. Young has been an indefatigable Red Cross worker, is a prominent member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and belongs to other social and philanthropic movements.

WILLIAM DORROUH FERGUSON, M. D. The Ferguson family has long stood conspicuous in the pro-

fessional affairs of Laurens County, where William Dorrouh Ferguson is an able physician and surgeon, while his father before him was a lawyer.

Doctor Ferguson was born in Laurens, February 22, 1872, a son of John Williams and Mary Catherine (Dorrouh) Ferguson, both natives of Newberry County. His father was born November 16, 1834, and died May 4, 1915. The grandparents were George and Mary (Peterson) Ferguson, natives of Newberry County, while the great-grandfather was Ward Ferguson, a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, whose people came from Dumfries, Scotland, and were among the first families of Fairfax County. Doctor Ferguson is of Revolutionary stock both through his father and mother. His parents were married in December, 1869. His father served as colonel of the Fourth South Carolina Reserve during the war between the states. He was a graduate of Oglethorpe University, studied law under R. P. Todd of Laurens and practiced his profession for many years. At one time he had been professor of Latin in Laurensville Female College. He served several times as a member of the State Senate and was a member of the Board of Trustees of South Carolina University. He and his wife were Presbyterians. They had four children: William D.; Mary Todd; John Williams, a cotton mill man in Georgia; and George Young.

Doctor Ferguson attended the University of South Carolina from 1887 to 1891, leaving in his senior year. He was graduated April 1, 1897, from the Medical Department of South Carolina College at Charleston, serving one year as interne in the City Hospital and two years in New York and Philadelphia. He began practice at Laurens in 1900. He is a member of the medical societies, is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a Presbyterian. In November, 1903, he married Miss Claudia Irby, a daughter of Dr. W. C. Irby of Laurens.

RUFUS DAVID EARLE. The finding of a groove in life in which one's heart and mind are emphatically enlisted assures success to nine out of ten of the toilers of earth. The farm is the largest and most beneficent camping ground for the survey of life's possibilities, for here the farmer is too busy to dream other than with his eyes wide open and his senses alert, the while health is being engendered by muscular action, regular hours and wholesome diet. It was among these fortunate and congenial surroundings that Rufus David Earle, now a prominent and substantial farmer of Fork Township, Anderson County, determined upon his career.

Rufus D. Earle was born in Dallas County, Arkansas, December 9, 1879, his parents being Rev. Francis Wilton and Ellen Rebecca (Taylor) Earle. His father was a native of Anderson County, South Carolina, and a brother of the late Rev. Julius Earle of the same county, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this application. Francis Wilton Earle was a Baptist preacher who also followed successfully the vocation of farming, and was married three times, the mother of Rufus D. Earle having been his second wife. There were no children born to his first and third unions who grew to maturity, but by his second marriage he had five children: Mary Elizabeth, Robert Gail, Elias Samuel, Rufus

David and James Benjamin. The mother was a native of Arkansas, and in that state the father died at the age of fifty years. He was a veteran of the war between the states, in which he had fought as a soldier of the Confederacy, and was a man of strong intellectuality and marked force of character.

Following the death of his father, Rufus D. Earle was brought to Anderson County, South Carolina, at the age of eleven years by his uncle, the Rev. Julius Earle, in whose home he remained one year, the while attending the country schools. He was then taken into the home of Nathan Farmer, of Fork Township, with whom he remained, learning the various lessons pertaining to instruction in the art of farming, and also completing his educational training in the public schools and at Anderson. His career was temporarily interrupted by the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted in Company C, First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. Upon receiving his honorable discharge he returned to the duties of civil life, and from that time to the present has been increasingly successful in his farming operations, at this time being the owner of a valuable and well cultivated property in Fork Township. He is accounted as a skilled and progressive agriculturist, who believes in modern customs but still maintains his regard for the old and practical fundamental methods. As a citizen he is held in high esteem because of his integrity and public spirit, and his friends and well wishers are numerous. His fraternal connections are with the Master Masons and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Earle married Eulah Lee McAdams, daughter of Samuel Thomas McAdams, and they are the parents of three children: Emma Elizabeth, Sarah Ellen Rebecca and Rufus D., Jr.

WALTER HERBERT HUNT. The busy professional career of Walter Herbert Hunt as a lawyer began at Newberry more than thirty-five years ago. In a third of a century he has attained all these honors and dignities to which an ambitious lawyer aspires, and his life has been one of signal usefulness and honor in his native community.

He was born at Newberry, April 16, 1861, son of Walter Herbert and Susan (McCaughrin) Hunt. His maternal grandfather was Thomas McCaughrin of Newberry. His father was a Newberry merchant, and the first American ancestor was Walter Herbert, who came from England and settled in New Jersey in 1742. Mr. Hunt had a happy boyhood, enjoyed the comforts and influences of a good home, had every opportunity to develop the intellectual side of his nature, and also spent much time in outdoor sports. He attended the common schools, the Newberry Male Academy, and completed his sophomore year in Newberry College. He left college to take up the study of law in a private office, and was admitted to the bar May 29, 1883. In the years that followed he rapidly achieved success in his profession, and his name has been associated with many important enterprises and movements in his home town. The firm of Hunt, Hunt & Hunter, of which he was senior partner, attained the very highest rank among the law firms of the state. From 1882 to 1888 Mr. Hunt was secretary of the Democratic County

Executive Committee. He has served as special judge of the Circuit Court in several counties. He held the rank of lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor Hugh S. Thompson, but never allowed his name to be placed on a ticket as a candidate for office. Much of his practice has been as attorney for banks, cotton mills and other business corporations. From youth he has been devoted to the great profession of the law, and while his record is one of manifest public spirit in his community, he has never designedly sought honors outside of his chosen vocation. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

February 23, 1887, he married Miss Lucy W. Baxter, daughter of James M. Baxter of Newberry.

HON. EDWARD COKE MANN. When after nearly twenty years of consecutive service the veteran Congressman A. F. Lever resigned his seat in August, 1919, as representative of the Seventh South Carolina District, to take his place as a member of the Farm Loan Board, a special election was required to give the Seventh District its proper representation, and in that election, held October 7, 1919, the choice of the voters fell upon Edward Coke Mann, who at that time was solicitor of the First Circuit. Mr. Mann, who took his seat in Congress a few weeks after election, went to Washington possessed of the very highest qualifications for his responsibilities.

He is a lawyer by profession, and during his practice at St. Matthews has distinguished himself as a thinker and debater in public questions.

He was born at Lowndesville, Abbeville County, November 21, 1880, son of Rev. Coke D. and Eliza J. Mann. His father was for many years an active member of the South Carolina Methodist Conference, and the itinerant ministry required his residence in many towns of the state. In these towns Edward Coke Mann acquired his education, and later won a scholarship in Berkeley County at The Citadel at Charleston. He entered this famous military school in 1897 and graduated in 1901. The year following he taught school in Clarendon County, and for another four years was connected with the American Tobacco Company. In the meantime he took up the study of law and graduated LL. B. from the University of South Carolina in 1906. While in university he won the oratorical medal and represented the University in the State Conference and was state representative at the Southern Oratorical contest at Birmingham.

The first year he practiced at Darlington as a partner with Solicitor J. Monroe Spears, later was a member of the firm McLauchlin, Tatum & Mann at Bishopville, and upon the creation of Calhoun County in 1908 established his home and offices at St. Matthews. He gave all his time to his private clientele and to building up a sound reputation as an able lawyer until 1916, when he became a candidate for solicitor of the First Circuit and was elected. He made a splendid record as a prosecuting attorney for three years before he entered Congress.

Mr. Mann married Miss Mary McEachern, of Laurinburg, North Carolina, in 1908. Their one son, Edward, Jr., was born in 1911.

HARRY L. GOSS. Though a resident of New York City since 1905, where he has earned a highly successful career as a cotton merchant, Harry L. Goss travels back to South Carolina over the road of memory almost daily and is also a frequent visitor to his home state in person.

The Gosses, who originally came from Bristol, England, to Virginia, have been identified with Union County in South Carolina since 1790. The several generations have given useful and honorable citizens to that county and state. The New York cotton merchant is a son of the late Henry L. Goss, who was a leading planter and banker at Union, serving as vice president of the old Merchants and Planters Bank. He married Ida Wallace, who is still living at Union.

Harry L. Goss was born at Union, South Carolina, in 1878, and spent his early life in the old home community, acquiring a thorough training for business. He has been a cotton commission merchant since going to New York in 1905, and is a member of the old and well known firm of Sorrells & Company, cotton commission merchants with offices at 66 Beaver Street, adjoining the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Goss has a membership in the New York Cotton Exchange, and is in close touch with the financial center that dominates the cotton industry of America.

Mr. Goss also retains property and financial interests in his home county. He married Miss Madeline Wightman, of New York City. Mr. Goss is a member of the New York Club, the India House, a prominent business club, takes his golf on the links of the Ardsley Club, and is a member of the Amateur Billiard Club, the New York Southern Society, and the West Side Club.

WADE C. HUGHES, former county superintendent of schools of Oconee County, is one of the hard-working young lawyers of Walhalla, and has thoroughly justified the confidence of his numerous friends by his work in the profession.

He was born at Richland in Oconee County October 7, 1878, son of Marshall T. and Annie C. (Fennell) Hughes. This is an old Welsh family. His great-grandfather, Edward Hughes, came to South Carolina from Maryland and settled in the vicinity of Horse Shoe Bend in Oconee County. The grandfather, Henry R. Hughes, was born in Oconee County and was killed at the battle of Gaines Mill while serving in the Confederate Army during the war between the states. Marshall T. Hughes was born and reared at Horse Shoe Bend, while his wife grew up in the vicinity of Ninety Six, South Carolina.

Wade C. Hughes spent his early life on a farm. He acquired his early education in the country schools and in 1901 graduated from South Carolina's famous military school, The Citadel, at Charleston. He made a successful record as a teacher, and from January, 1908, to July, 1913, served as superintendent of schools in his native county. He graduated in law from the University of South Carolina in 1907, and the same year was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court. He has since, in the intervals of his school duties, carried on his legal work at Walhalla, and for the past seven years has given all his time to his pro-

fession as a member of the firm of Sheldon and Hughs, attorneys. He is now serving as United States commissioner, is a democrat, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, past master of Blue Ridge Lodge No. 92, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also a past chancellor commander of Walhalla Lodge No. 67, Knights of Pythias.

In 1912 he married Miss Annie Biemann, granddaughter of Dietrich Biemann, who was one of the founders of the Town of Walhalla.

WILLIAM LEONIDAS BASS. Many men who have gone through life with physical and mental faculties unimpaired have never expressed a tithe of the energy and the achievement of useful work that was part of the record of William Leonidas Bass of Lake City, who at the age of thirteen was permanently crippled, and yet made a real name for himself as an educator, editor and lawyer.

He was born March 10, 1862, in what is now Marion County, South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Henry Bass, was an Englishman who settled in Transylvania County, Virginia, before the Revolution. Joseph, his son, moved to Marion County, South Carolina. Thomas Randolph Bass, father of the Lake City lawyer, was also born in Marion County, and followed the vocation of physician and farmer. He was one of the most prominent democrats in the reconstruction regime, and from 1872 to 1874 represented Marion County in the Legislature. He married Mary Anna Carter.

Up to his thirteenth year William L. Bass lived on a farm, attended common schools, and participated in all the robust sports of boyhood. He was fond of machinery and enjoyed tasks requiring skillful work with the hands and brain. After suffering several years of disease and subsequent illness he had to train himself for a vocation suited to his condition as a permanent cripple. In June, 1884, he finished his course in the South Carolina College in the Normal Department, and then read law under Thomas M. Gilland of Kingstree, being admitted after examination before the Supreme Court in 1885. In 1889 Mr. Bass became principal of the Lake City High School, and in 1896 became superintendent of the graded schools of Blackville. During 1897-98 he was editor of the Valdosta (Georgia) Mercury and in 1899 began his work as a practicing lawyer at Lake City. Through the law he satisfied his ambition for a career of usefulness, though his intellectual interests were always along the lines of natural science and mechanics. He contributed as a writer and editor in the course of his law practice, and fellowship with the great minds of the past was a sustaining power in his own career. His love of outdoors was chiefly satisfied in the sport of fishing.

Mr. Bass was a recognized leader of the democratic party in Florence County. He represented the county in the Legislature from 1902 to 1906, and in the latter year was elected senator. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, was long active in the work of the Good Templars, was a vice-chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and during college days was for two terms president of the Euphradian Society.

On June 16, 1886, he married Miss Eddie R.

Lucas. Her father, Edward R. Lucas of Darlington, was in charge of the printing of currency at Columbia for the Confederate States during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Bass had two living children. William L. Bass died in February of 1920.

JOHN JOSEPH DARLINGTON was born in the year 1792 in London, England, where his father was engaged as an officer in the British Customs Service, having charge of the Department of Indigoes. He was married in the year 1815 to Elizabeth Barnett, the only child of which marriage, Henry Dixon Darlington, was born in London, July 24, 1816. About the year 1827 John Joseph Darlington removed to New York City, where he established himself in business, first at 82 Broadway and afterwards on South Seventh Street, Williamsburgh. His residence was on South Fourth Street, Williamsburgh. In the year 1852, on his return from a visit to England, he jumped from the vessel to the wharf before the gangplank was out, missed his footing and was drowned. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1837, shortly after which time Henry Dixon Darlington removed to South Carolina, locating first at Charleston and afterwards at Edgefield.

Henry Dixon Darlington and Charlotte G. Blease were married June 21, 1840, at Edgefield, South Carolina, where they lived for some time, after which the family residence was fixed at Due West, South Carolina.

John Thomas Darlington, eldest son of Henry D. and Charlotte G. Darlington, was born at Edgefield, South Carolina, August 17, 1841, and prior to his death in September, 1916, was editor and proprietor of the Leaksville Gazette. Leaksville, North Carolina. He entered the war between the states first as a member of Company B, Fourth South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, afterwards reorganized into the Palmetto Regiment of Sharpshooters, and participated in nearly all the battles in Virginia from 1861 to the close of the war in 1865.

Henry Manly Darlington, second son of Henry Dixon and Charlotte G. Darlington, was born at Edgefield December 29, 1843, attended Erskine College at Due West, but before graduating became editor and publisher of the Anderson Gazette, the home organ of Hon. James L. Orr, then speaker of the National House of Representatives. He entered the Confederate service in April, 1861, engaging in the first battle of Manassas, being a member of Company B, Fourth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. He died October 10, 1861, of typhoid fever contracted in the service, and was buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Centreville, Virginia.

The only daughter of Henry D. and Charlotte Darlington, Mary E. Darlington, was born at Due West, South Carolina, December 5, 1851, was educated in the Due West Female College and at Shorter Female College, Rome, Georgia, engaged in teaching and for a time was professor of Latin and mathematics at Cooper-Limestone Institute, but retired from her vocation in 1889, returning to Due West until 1895, when she came to Washington and here engaged in teaching until 1899. She still lives at Washington.

Joseph James Darlington, third son of Henry D.

and Charlotte G. Darlington, was born at Due West, South Carolina, February 10, 1849, was graduated from Erskine College in 1868 with the degree of A. B., received the degree of A. M. from Erskine College in 1872, studied law in the office of Richard T. Merrick, Washington, D. C., was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1875, was elected professor of contracts, personal property and bills and notes in the law department of Georgetown University in 1881, and received the degree of LL. D. from the Georgetown University in 1887.

He was a resident of Washington from 1872 until his death June 24, 1920, at the age of seventy-one. He had been a prominent attorney of the city for more than forty-five years, recognized as one of the leaders of the district bar and a nationally famous lawyer. His partner was W. C. Sullivan. Mr. Darlington was a former director of the Washington Loan & Trust Company and at the time of his death was director of the Federal National Bank, president of the Washington City Orphan Asylum and the Baptist Home of the District of Columbia and a trustee of Erskine College. He was a trustee of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky. His "Darlington on Personal Property," which he wrote in 1891, has for years been a college text book. He was a staunch democrat, and noted for his benefactions to charity. He taught a large Sunday school class at the Fifth Baptist Church for many years, was a member of Lafayette Lodge of Masons, St. Andrew's Society and the Southern Society.

He was also general counsel for the Washington Railway and Electric Company, serving in that capacity twenty years, for the Potomac Electric Power Company, American Ice Company, Swartzel, Rheem & Hensley, Inc., National Savings & Trust Company, Washington Gas Light Company, Riggs National Bank, Federal National Bank and others. He was a member of the District Bar Association and the Lawyers' Club and had been general counsel for the old Metropolitan Railway Lines. A tribute paid him by Chief Justice McCoy of the District Supreme Court was: "He was a fine lawyer, fair to the court, and possessed of the ability to make himself thoroughly understood—a very necessary requisite for a successful practitioner. We have heard from time to time of him as he has been lying abed awaiting the end. I hope that all of us will be able when that time comes to face death with the same bravery and the same humility and the same absence of fear."

July 21, 1885, he married Elizabeth Rachel Meador, of Washington. Her father was the late Rev. Chastain C. Meador of Washington. Mrs. Darlington died in 1890, mother of two children, Miss Anne C. Darlington and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. C. Augustus Simpson, both of Washington. The home of the Darlington family is at 1610 Twentieth Street N. W.

PRESLEY JEFFERSON BOYLSTON. With the ancestral occupation of planting in the Blackville District, Presley Jefferson Boylston has been identified for half a century or more and with the management of his farm, the duties to which a public spirited

citizen responds, and the pleasures of home and family he has led a life of comparative calm and tranquillity as compared with the strenuous incidents of the four years when he wore the uniform of a Confederate soldier.

Mr. Boylston was a comrade at arms with his brother, George William Boylston of Blackville, and he has many interesting memories of the events of the war. He was born August 20, 1840, near the Edisto River, seven miles from Blackville, son of Austin and Mary (Reed) Boylston. The very patriotic record of his ancestry is set down in the sketch of his brother. He attended school in what is now Barnwell County and left school to enlist with his brother. When the first company failed to make its quota, he and his brother joined Company B of the Second Regiment, Heavy Artillery, under Capt. (afterwards colonel) Tom Lamar, who was succeeded as captain by Captain Reed, who later was killed at the side of the Boylston brothers. Presley Jefferson Boylston celebrated his twentieth birthday in camp. He drilled for two months at Camp Butler and his first exposure to enemy's fire was at Secessionville.

He has the historic distinction of having fired the first cannon in that fight. His company suffered heavy losses, including many killed and wounded. Presley Boylston carried what was known as the "friction punch." He says the grapeshot and canister used in the Civil war kept the gunners hustling all the time, and long-range shooting was often guesswork. In this first fight, while the enemy were advancing rapidly and could not be stopped, he kept on firing at the "blue cloud," though as fast as gaps were made the ranks closed up and at last there remained of his company only one soldier and Captain Reed, who soon afterward fell mortally wounded. Just at that critical moment reinforcement arrived and checked the apparently irresistible advance of the enemy.

For a week prior to this attack, says Mr. Boylston, the officers had been making the men sleep on their arms, and every morning had given a false alarm to afford them actual experience. The morning of the first fight, about 4 o'clock, when it was dark and cloudy, Mr. Boylston awakened his brother George and said the enemy was coming. Several of their pickets were surprised and captured, and not a sound was made in the advance until within a hundred yards of the Confederate works, when the boys in gray turned their fire upon them, grape, canister and musketry, and after that the battle was general and continuous for hours. The front on which the attack was made was only 200 yards wide with swamp on each side. Six cannon were mounted on the walls and soon all but one gun of the yankees were disabled.

The Confederates had on the peninsula at Secessionville and in the immediate defense of the works five regiments, comprising about 3,000 men. It was headquarters of the advance forces on James Island. This fight is known in history as the battle of Secessionville. All through the war, after the first fighting, Mr. Boylston was stationed at that point, while his brother George was sent to Fort Johnson. In the first fight it was thought that Presley Boylston was killed, and when he later appeared

such was the joy of meeting that the brothers embraced each other and George Boylston has always reported that they kissed each other.

On another occasion when he helped to make history, Mr. Boylston fired the first gun from the masked batteries upon the enemy vessel Isaac P. Smith coming up the river, and aided in the capture of the vessel with 500 men and fine cannon and, best of all, a supply of provisions. Mr. Boylston, as he looks back, feels that he was under fire almost constantly. Once when he was firing from a trench he noticed the shots of the enemy closer at hand, and looking around found he was the only man left in the trench while the enemy were upon him. He retreated, and the tin pan in which rations were served and which was hanging on his back, became the target upon which the enemy concentrated their fire. He had a narrow escape then and many times afterwards.

Like his brother George, he was one of the thirteen men who never surrendered and never took the oath of allegiance. He made the dangerous journey home with his brother and eleven comrades, all of whom were South Carolinians except five Georgians.

After the daily perils of a soldier's life Mr. Boylston had to face the tremendous task of assisting in rehabilitating a devastated country, gave what aid he could to the restoration of white rule in reconstruction times, and otherwise has concentrated his attention upon his plantation.

December 20, 1868, he married Mrs. Mary (Crum) Muhler, a daughter of Rev. Lewis Crum and a sister of his brother George's wife. Their wives were daughters of a Methodist minister, but Mr. Boylston for many years has been a Baptist. For nearly forty-seven years, from youth to old age, they lived happily together until the death of Mrs. Boylston July 19, 1915. To their marriage were born nine children, and three sons and two daughters still survive. The daughter, Marie, is unmarried. Mr. Boylston has nineteen grandchildren, ten boys and nine girls. Every one of these grandchildren married a Boylston, though not related. Mr. Boylston now lives alone at his beautiful home near Blackville, though his children and grandchildren are all near him and around that village. Mr. Boylston is one of the prominent surviving members of Morrall Camp of United Confederate Veterans.

WILLIAM C. WOLFE of Orangeburg has made a career of genuine distinction. His name stands high on the roll of successful South Carolina lawyers, and his busy years have also brought him in touch with many varied interests, including agriculture, banking and literature.

He was born at Orangeburg February 2, 1871, oldest son of Dr. William C. and Julia C. (Rumph) Wolfe and is of German and Swiss ancestry. His great-grandfather, Gen. Jacob Rumph, was a Revolutionary soldier. His middle name is Chevallette, and he is related to the Chevallette and Rowe families of the Carolinas. He is a grand-nephew of Gen. David Flavel Jamison, who was president of the Secession Convention. He also comes of a race of lawyers. One of his ancestors, Judge Rumph, presided over the first court held in Orange-

burg after the Revolution, while his maternal grandfather, Col. David Rumph, was a colonel in the war between the states and a lawyer. Another uncle, prominent in the law, was Charles W. Wolfe.

He spent his early life on his father's farm. The training of the country was beneficial to his delicate constitution, though many years of close study and personal application were necessary to overcome the handicap of thorough systematic mental instruction. He attended a country school, also Sheridan's High School, and spent a year at Wofford College, where, however, he made a brilliant record among his classmates. After reaching his majority he conducted a farm and still owns extensive farming interests and has spent much time in directing the operations of his fields.

He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1893, that being his chief experience in politics. While in the Legislature he drafted the resolution calling for a constitutional convention, and was active in securing the passage of the Public Cotton Weighers Act. During that period of his life he also worked for several daily papers and was one of the editors of the Cotton Plant. He has kept up his literary work during the busy years of his law practice.

He began the study of law at home and without supervision in 1894, and with such success that he was readily admitted to practice upon examination by the Supreme Court. In a quarter of a century he has achieved a name and reputation known far beyond the boundaries of his home county. It is said that his practice is one of the largest in the state. He has been conspicuously successful in the criminal law, but also handles a large general and civil practice. Mr. Wolfe has served for several years as president of the Planters Bank of Orangeburg and is director and attorney for a number of other banks, and an executive official in a number of mercantile and manufacturing enterprises in Orangeburg.

Mr. Wolfe married Miss Alma Sawyer in 1893 and to her he credits much of his success in life. They were the parents of ten children. Mr. Wolfe is a Methodist.

WALTER HAZARD of Georgetown has practiced law thirty-eight years, has been an editor, public speaker, public official and is one of the state's ablest citizens.

Mr. Hazard was born at Georgetown December 25, 1859, son of Benjamin I. and Sarah Freeborn (Ingell) Hazard. In the paternal line he is descended from Duc de Charante of Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The family name in England was variously spelled as Hassard, Hasard, Hassart, Hazard. Three brothers settled in this country during the seventeenth century, two in Rhode Island and one in the South. Walter Hazard is a descendant of the Rhode Island branch, which has included a number of prominent men and women. One kinsman was Oliver Hazard Perry, the great naval hero of the War of 1812. Another relative of the family was Senator Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina. Another was Rowland Hazard, the celebrated woolen manufacturer, who founded the mills at Peacedale, Rhode Island. Na-

thaniel P. Willis of Pennsylvania, the distinguished critic, was a collateral kinsman.

Benjamin I. Hazard, father, of the Georgetown lawyer, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, but located at Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1849, and almost until the time of his death in 1898 was a successful merchant in the city. He had an exceptional degree of business sagacity, and his wonderful energy brought him a notable station among South Carolina's successful business men. His wife, Sarah Ingell, was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, and she is remembered for her evenness of disposition, kindness of heart, and the benevolences she bestowed on all those about her. Her father, Capt. Jonathan Ingell, died of wounds received in the battle of Weldon Railroad in North Carolina during the Civil war.

Walter Hazard grew up at Georgetown, was liberally educated, graduating in the classical course from Princeton College in 1877, prepared for his profession in a lawyer's office at Georgetown, was admitted to the bar in 1881, and from that date to the present, except one year while recuperating his health from overwork, has practiced continuously at Georgetown. In 1882 he founded the Georgetown Enquirer, a weekly paper, and was its editor until 1889, when he sold it to the proprietor of the Georgetown Times. In addition to an extensive general practice he has represented the Bank of Georgetown as attorney since 1883. At one time he was a private in the old Georgetown Rifle Guards, a company which as Company A, Tenth South Carolina Regiment, distinguished itself in the Confederate Army. Mr. Hazard was elected and served as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1882 to 1884, 1888 to 1890, and was senator from 1892 until 1893, when he resigned on account of ill health. For some six or eight years from 1885 to 1893 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Winyah Indigo School District, being secretary of the Board, and was president of the famous Winyah Indigo Society, an educational institution, in 1892-93, and again since 1913 to date.

Mr. Hazard is a lawyer whose studies and interests have brought him a wide range of knowledge, including an acquaintance with general and classical literature. He has been a student of civil and political development, has done a great deal of political work and until a few years ago was a member of the County and State Conventions as a delegate and worker. His name has several times been mentioned for Judge of the Circuit Court and for Congress, but he has never been a candidate. He is an ardent supporter of President Wilson and his policies, including the League of Nations covenant, and is a staunch admirer of the character and statesmanship of the President, whom he regards as the saving genius who has guided America through the period of war and industrial unrest wherein a President less sympathetic and less democratic would have precipitated a complete crisis.

Mr. Hazard was chosen as the orator of the day at South Carolina Day at the Jamestown Exposition on June 27, 1907, delivering the address at the auditorium. He was, until it ceased to exist, a member of the Palmetto Club, a social organization famous for its hospitality and which entertained

President Cleveland upon his visit to South Carolina during the last year of his term. Mr. Hazard is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was four times elected deputy to the General Convention, and for many years a delegate to the diocesan councils.

October 17, 1882, at Georgetown, Mr. Hazard married Jessie Minnie Tamplet. On November 23, 1897, he married her sister, Florence Adele Tamplet, who died August 31, 1920. Both wives are descendants of a Huguenot family that settled in lower South Carolina in the early history of the state. Mr. Hazard has had four children. Both sons died in infancy. Walter Rowland, born in 1884, and Walter, born in 1900. The two daughters, both unmarried, are Paula Elizabeth and Minnie Tamplet Hazard.

CAPT. WILLIAM Y. STEVENS is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Charleston County, South Carolina, and, like other members of the family, he has been long and prominently identified with navigation interests. He is now vice-president of the Stevens Line Company, engaged in a general passenger, freight and towing business throughout the coast-island waters of South Carolina, with residence at Rockville and business headquarters at Yorges Island in Charleston County. Of the importance and operations of this company more specific data may be found on other pages, in the sketch of the career of Capt. Joseph S. Stevens, an elder brother of him whose name introduces this review.

Capt. William Yates Stevens was born at Legareville, Johns Island, Charleston County, on the 9th of August, 1871, and is a son of Daniel Augustus Stevens and Agnes Isabel (Yates) Stevens, the former of whom was born on Johns Island and the latter in the City of Charleston, she being a daughter of Rev. William B. Yates, who gave many years of devoted service as a sea chaplain and who maintained his home at Charleston until his death, the lineage of the Yates family tracing back to Welsh origin.

Daniel Augustus Stevens was reared and educated in the maritime district of Charleston, and was one of the gallant young southern sons who went forth in defense of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated on the nation. He served with the rank of first lieutenant in a South Carolina regiment, and after the close of the war, in 1865, returned to his native island. Later he resided for a time in the City of Charleston, and he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives on Edisto Island. He was a son of Dr. William Stevens, who for many years was established in the practice of medicine on Johns Island. Doctor Stevens was a son and namesake of Dr. William Stevens, Sr., who served as a surgeon with the patriot forces in the War of the Revolution and who was captured by the British. He was taken to England, where for nine months he was held a prisoner in the historic Tower of London. After his release he returned to South Carolina, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Daniel Augustus Stevens died about the year 1905, and his widow still maintains her home on

Edisto Island. Of their six children one died in early childhood; Captain Joseph S., eldest of the number, is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Jennie, now deceased, was the wife of Cecil Wescott, of Edisto Island; William Y. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Daniel Augustus, Jr., is a resident of White Point, South Carolina, and Mary Gertrude is the wife of William Bailey, of Edisto Island.

To the schools of Edisto Island William Yates Stevens is indebted for his early education, and he was only fifteen years old when he initiated his service in connection with navigation interests. He worked on various boats sailing from South Carolina ports, later was connected with navigation on the Great Lakes, but for the past twenty years he has been associated with his elder brother, Capt. Joseph S. Stevens, in successful and independent enterprise incidental to navigation interests about Charleston, where he is now vice-president of the Stevens Line Company. The Stevens Line operates three steamboats of modern type and also two motor boats. One of their steamers operates in connection with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and a substantial and prosperous passenger and freighting business is controlled by the corporation. The company is at the present time giving attention to the development and improvement of Folly Beach, which is destined to be one of the most attractive resorts in the metropolitan district of Charleston.

Captain Stevens is a popular and appreciative member of the Sea Island Yacht Club, of which he is serving as commodore at the time of this writing, in 1920. He holds membership in the Pilots' Association of Charleston—Palmetto Harbor No. 74, and is affiliated with the Jacksonboro Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He is well known in the maritime and business circles of Charleston and in a generic sense it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

August 9, 1899, recorded the marriage of Captain Stevens to Miss Virginia W. Bailey, daughter of Constantine and Mary (LaRoche) Bailey, and of this union have been born five children: William Yates, Jr., and Daniel Augustus, twins; Mary LaRoche, Constantine Bailey and Virginia. William Yates, Jr., died in childhood. Daniel Augustus is taking a course in engineering at the North Carolina State College in West Raleigh. Miss Mary LaRoche Stevens was graduated in Confederate College at Charleston as a member of the class of 1920. The attractive family home at Rockville is a center of generous and gracious hospitality.

RICHARD M. POLLITZER, M. D., is a Charleston physician whose work and attainments have brought him favorable prominence as a specialist in children's diseases, a field to which his practice is now limited.

He was born in Charleston October 15, 1883, son of Gustav M. and Clara (Guinzburg) Pollitzer. His father was a native of New York City and his mother of Baltimore. Gustav M. Pollitzer, who died in 1909, was the son of a well known early day citizen of Beaufort, South Carolina. His own particular achievements were in Charleston, where he

was influential and public spirited, and for many years served as commissioner of the City Hospital and member of the board of health and was a school commissioner. In business he was a cotton merchant. The mother of Doctor Pollitzer, Clara Guinzburg, is a graduate of the Normal College of New York City and a daughter of Aaron Guinzburg, rabbi and scholar, who was elected to the chair of Semitic languages in Harvard University. Both the paternal and maternal sides of Doctor Pollitzer's family have furnished a number of well known professors, editors and musicians to the professions. One that may be mentioned here is his paternal uncle, Dr. Sigmund Pollitzer of New York City, who has a national and international distinction as a dermatologist.

Richard M. Pollitzer's mother and three sisters are still living. His sister, Anita L. Pollitzer, is nationally known for her prominence in the woman suffrage movement, and by profession as an artist, being one of the faculty of the University of Virginia. Carrie T., who is a kindergarten teacher of ability, having had wide experience and post graduate instruction at several universities. Another sister, Mabel, is a graduate of Columbia University and teacher of biology at the Memminger High and Normal School of Charleston.

Doctor Pollitzer attended the grammar and high school of Charleston and the College of Charleston, and in 1908 graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. He served as interne at the Roper Hospital one year, took a summer course at Columbia University in New York, and for several years gave from a month to six weeks' attendance at the Post Graduate Medical School of New York and the Graduate School of Medicine at Harvard University. He was a resident of Boston for a year and a half during 1916-17, and while there graduated from the Children's Hospital and served as interne in the contagious department of the Boston City Hospital for four months.

Doctor Pollitzer has been in active practice about ten years, and since 1917 has limited his work exclusively to the care and the treatment of the diseases of infants and children. He was elected in June, 1920, professor of the diseases of children in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina and is pediatrician to the Roper Hospital and visiting physician to the King's Daughters Nursery. He is also vice president of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association, vice president of the Associated Charities of Charleston, is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Alumni of the Children's Hospital of Boston. Doctor Pollitzer has done what he could to advance the efficiency of his profession and has contributed a number of scientific papers, chiefly on diseases of children, to the transactions and programs of the State Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association.

Doctor Pollitzer is a member of the Charleston Social Workers Club, of the Medico-Chirurgical Club, the South Carolina Society, and is a member of the National Economic League and the South Carolina Land Development Association. These indicate in some measure the breadth of his interests. He has always endeavored to keep in touch with

important national and international problems, and though his opinions are formed largely through what he reads and hears, yet he tries to think independently and act upon his own convictions. Normally he is a democrat in political affiliations. December 30, 1919, at Foreston, South Carolina, Doctor Pollitzer married Miss Cora L. Sprott. Her father, W. T. P. Sprott, has served as a member of the State Legislature and is a farmer and stock raiser in the Foreston community. Mrs. Pollitzer is descended through her mother from Tiege Cantey, who settled in Charleston in 1672.

WILLIAM MATHEWS LAWTON. While for many years he has been a resident of New York City, engaged in a successful publishing business, William Mathews Lawton was the first member of the Lawton family in perhaps two hundred years to leave permanently old Christ Church Parish in Charleston, where the Lawtons have been known and influential people for many generations.

Mr. Lawton himself was born at Mount Pleasant in Christ Church Parish in Charleston County in 1860, son of Winborn and Anne (Maybank) Lawton. Both the Lawton and Maybank families originated in Cheshire, England, and the American ancestors of both came to Charleston about 1650. William M. Lawton is in the seventh generation of the Lawton family of Charleston. His father was a prominent and wealthy cotton merchant of Charleston, and besides the home place at Mount Pleasant owned and operated before the war a large plantation, worked by slave labor, in Beaufort County. The home on this plantation, the crops and everything of value, were burned, destroyed or stolen by Sherman's raiders. Just before the advance of this invading army the family refugeeed to Greenville in upper Carolina.

William Mathews Lawton has only fragmentary recollections of the experiences of the family in war times. Not long afterward his parents sent him abroad to England to get his education. On the Mersey River he enlisted for training in the English Merchant Marine on board the Conway, a training ship of the English navy. He attained the rank of midshipman in the merchant marine. In 1877 he was awarded the Dufferin prize, a very fine sextant, "for proficiency in practical seamanship." This award was made much to the surprise, and no doubt the envy of the English boys, who were not accustomed to seeing such honors bestowed upon an American. Mr. Lawton has always retained and cherished the sextant. During the war with Germany, there being a great scarcity of navigation and other instruments, he loaned it to the United States Navy and after doing full service it was returned to him.

Mr. Lawton had an interesting experience and much travel during the several years he was with the British Merchant Marine. On leaving the sea he located at Baltimore, engaging in the dry goods business, and has been a resident of New York since 1883. Mr. Lawton is a member of the firm Clifford & Lawton, publishers of a number of leading trade magazines, with offices at 373 Fourth Avenue. At different times he has renewed his associations with his native state, and his wife is likewise a



L. S. Hardin.

Southerner. She was Miss Mary Creecy of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, descended from one of the original French Huguenot settlers of Roanoke Island. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton have two children, Winborn and Mary Lawton Walker.

JAMES WILLIAM THOMSON, whose career has been one of exceptional dignity and important service, has for over twenty years been professor of education and ethics in the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College at Rock Hill. He was educated for the law, a profession which his talents would undoubtedly have adorned, but found a higher incentive, though less remunerative one, in the field of education.

Mr. Thomson was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, July 28, 1863. His father, Thomas Thomson, was born in Scotland, was brought to America about 1820, and lived in Abbeville District of South Carolina. He studied law, practiced in the Abbeville District, was a member of the State Legislature for more than twenty-five years, and was in the convention adopting the Ordinance of Secession. Soon afterward he entered the army, rose to the rank of colonel in the Confederate service, and after the war resumed practice and in 1877 was elected Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit. The wife of Judge Thomson was Margaret Gomilion.

James William Thomson was educated in private schools in Abbeville, graduated with the A. B. degree from Erskine College in 1881, and in 1919 was awarded the honorary LL. D. degree by that institution. He studied law in the office of Maj. Armistead Burt, and was qualified for practice in 1884. His legal career was of brief duration. Being asked as an accommodation to coach a few young students preparing for college, he became so fascinated with the work that he turned to teaching as a regular employment. For six years he conducted the Abbeville High School and for another six years was superintendent of the Rock Hill city schools.

It was his special ability as an educator and organizer that led to his selection by Winthrop College, the State College for Women, as professor of education and ethics. That post he has held continuously since 1898. Doctor Thomson is widely known over the state as an authority on actual educational conditions, and is an expert on state geography and local history. While he has never been in politics and has never held an elective office, his career constitutes a broad public service. He served in Abbeville County and later in York County as a member of the County Board of Education. He is an old line democrat and has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1894.

December 8, 1885, at Abbeville Doctor Thomson married Sarah Amanda Perrin, daughter of James Wardlaw Perrin and connected with one of the oldest of the up-country families in South Carolina. The grandfather and three uncles of Mrs. Thomson were members of the Secession Convention. Mrs. Thomson is survived by five children: Mary Livingston, wife of Samuel Reid Spencer; James William; Emma Cothran, wife of John Lacy McLean; Wardlaw Perrin who married Elizabeth Alexander; and Margaret.

LAWRENCE LEGARE HARDIN, one of the youngest bank presidents of South Carolina, has nevertheless

had a long experience both in banking and manufacturing, beginning when he was a small boy.

He was born at Batesburg in Lexington County, South Carolina, April 24, 1878, son of Dr. Edward King and Ida (Clinkscales) Hardin. His father, a native of Chester County, South Carolina, was for many years an active physician.

Lawrence L. Hardin had a public school education and at the age of fourteen found employment in the bank at Batesburg, remaining there three years and gaining much valuable experience. He afterward attended Wofford College at Spartanburg, graduating in 1900. For several years he lived in North Carolina, was connected with a cotton manufacturing concern at Gastonia and for three years was cashier of the Planters Bank at Rocky Mount, North Carolina. He then resumed cotton manufacturing at Gastonia, where he was a resident for another five years.

Returning to his native state in 1912 Mr. Hardin became cashier of the Bank of Columbia and since September, 1916, has been president and directing head of this institution. He is also president of the Perpetual Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Hardin is a past president of the Columbia Rotary Club, is a member of the Ridgewood Club, and is a Chi Phi college fraternity man. He served as a member of the board of trustees of Columbia College and is active in Y. M. C. A. work. He has also been active as chairman of the board of stewards of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and superintendent of the Sunday School.

August 25, 1904, Mr. Hardin married Miss Addria Chreitzberg, daughter of Rev. Hilliard F. and Mr. and Mrs. Hardin have three children: Lawrence Legare, Jr., born October 9, 1906; Addria Aston, Addria (Kirby) Chreitzberg. Her father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, born April 19, 1911; and Hilliard Francis, born December 12, 1917.

ELLISON ADGER SMYTH, a member of the distinguished Smyth and Adger families of Charleston, has for many years been a prominent figure in the industrial affairs of upper South Carolina, with home at Greenville. He is one of South Carolina's foremost cotton manufacturers, and has enjoyed a place of authority in cotton manufacturing circles for many years.

He was born at Charleston October 26, 1847. His father was Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D., a native of Belfast, Ireland, who for over forty years was the honored and beloved pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Charleston. His mother, Margaret M. Adger, was born in Charleston, where her father, James Adger, was long prominent as a banker and merchant.

Ellison Adger Smyth completed his education in the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston with the class of 1865. In the meantime in November, 1864, a youth of seventeen, he was called to the colors with the 44th South Carolina Regiment, and this service as a Home Guard and as a cadet of the military academy completed his military record.

During the campaign of 1876, when South Carolina was redeemed from radical rule in the movement

headed by Governor Wade Hampton, he was captain of the Washington Artillery Rifle Club, at Charleston, South Carolina, with the only battery of artillery in South Carolina, and was continually on active duty during those exciting times.

After the war Mr. Smyth engaged in the wholesale hardware business at Charleston, but in 1881 organized and built the Pelzer Cotton Mills, at Pelzer, South Carolina. For forty years this has been one of the largest groups of cotton mills in the state. Mr. Smyth is president and treasurer of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, is president of the Belton Mills, the Bank of Belton, the Belton Savings & Trust Company, the Chicora Bank, and is a director in some thirty other corporations. He is a former president of the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company, the Toxaway Mills, the Riverside Manufacturing Company, the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, the Grendel Mills, the Greenville News Company, and is a past president of the American Cotton Manufacturing Association and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina.

A distinctive honor was conferred upon him in 1898 when President McKinley appointed him as the only democrat on the United States Industrial Commission, and he had a part in compiling the voluminous records of that commission published by the United States Government. Mr. Smyth has always affiliated with the democratic party in South Carolina, but as a manufacturer believes in protection for American industries. He is a member of the Poinsett Club of Greenville, the Manufacturers' Club of Charlotte, North Carolina, the New York Club and India House in New York City. His church home is the Fourth Presbyterian Church at Greenville.

February 17, 1869, at Charleston, Mr. Smyth married Julia Gambrill, daughter of Launcelot Gambrill of Baltimore, where her family were long prominent in social and financial circles. Mr. and Mrs. Smyth have five children: Margaret Adger, wife of A. F. McKissick of Greenville; James Adger who married Mary C. Hutchinson of Summerville, South Carolina; Annie Pierce, wife of Lewis D. Blake of Belton; Sarah Annie who was married to John A. Hudgens of Pelzer; and Jane Adger, unmarried.

THOMAS FRANKLIN McDOW, one of the leading lawyers of the up-country, was born at Liberty Hill, Kershaw County, South Carolina, December 27, 1863. On his father's side he was of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Thomas McDow, having emigrated from Scotland about 1760. His father, Dr. Thomas F. McDow, was one of the most prominent and successful physicians in the state. His mother, Isabella Cunningham, belonged to a wealthy and cultured family of Irish descent, her maternal grandfather being the first senator from Lancaster County. Mr. McDow's parents were among the largest land and slave holders of Lancaster, and were noted for their hospitality.

He was educated at Bingham School at Mebane, North Carolina, under that distinguished educator, Col. Robert Bingham, who has remained his lifelong friend. After leaving Bingham, he attended the South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina.

He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and soon

formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Ernest Moore, now the circuit judge of the Sixth Circuit. In 1888 he removed to York and formed a partnership with Col. W. B. Wilson and W. B. Wilson, Jr., under the firm name of Wilson, Wilson & McDow. This partnership continued until 1892, when he removed to York. For more than twenty years he has been on one side or the other of nearly every important case tried at the York bar. Mr. McDow is engaged in general practice and is regarded as one of the ablest trial lawyers, both in the civil and criminal side of the court, in the state.

He has twice served as special judge, by appointment of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and his service as a special judge was such as to win the highest commendation and praise.

He has been actively identified with the best interests of his town, county and state. He has served two terms in the Legislature, introduced the bill providing for one of the dormitories at Winthrop College, and was the author of the bill submitting the issuing of bonds to build the magnificent court house erected at York.

He has been a lifelong democrat and stands high in the councils of his party in the state. He was county chairman of the Conservative Faction in York County in 1892, and has been prominently identified with that faction in the state which bitterly opposed both Tillman and Blease. He has long been an advocate of woman suffrage, and favored giving the ballot to the women of South Carolina in both the County and State Conventions long before the passage of the Anthony Amendment.

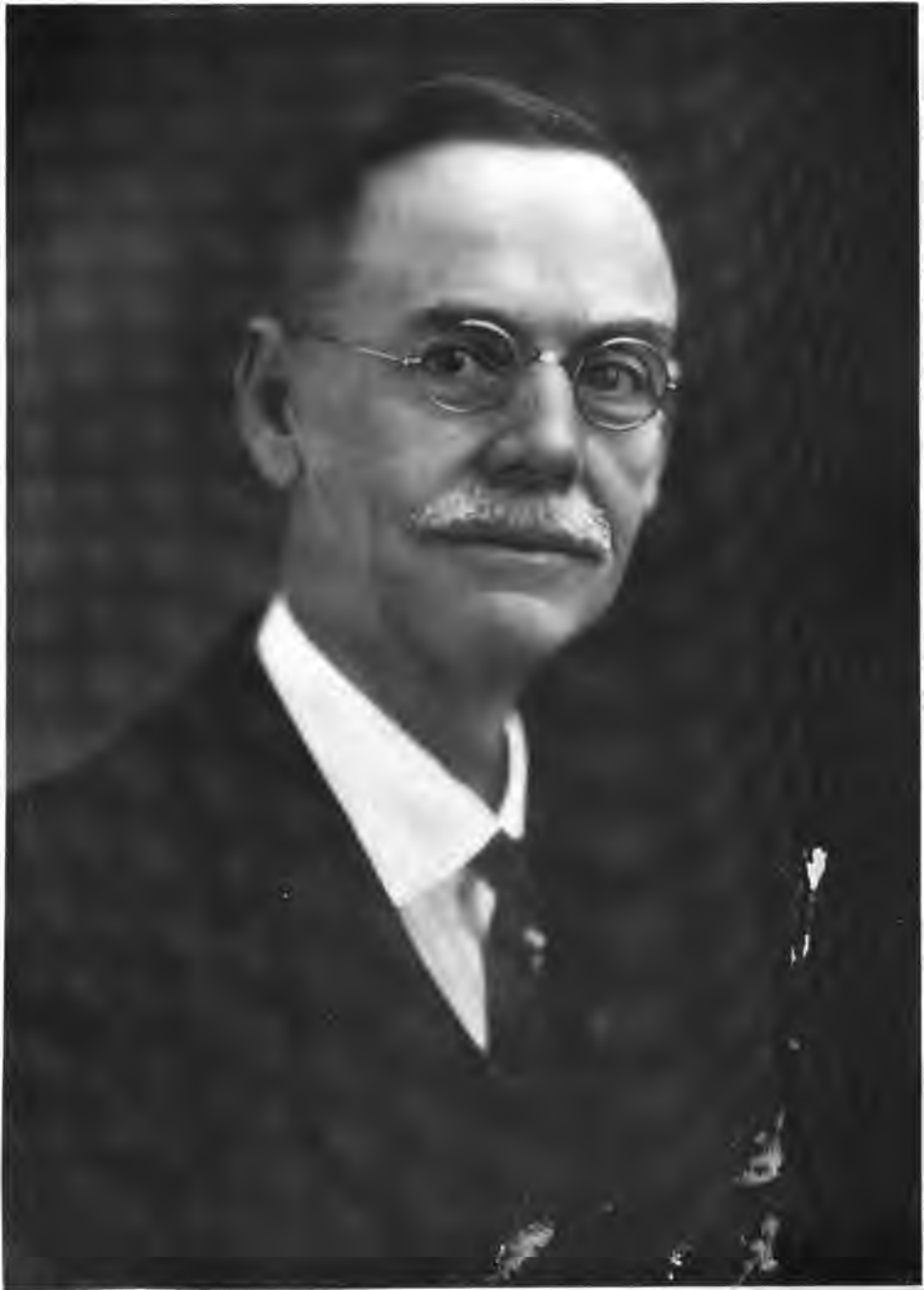
Mr. McDow is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the York Graded schools, and has given his best efforts to the promotion of education in York. When the United States declared war he was appointed Government appeal agent, and was selected as one of the staff of speakers of the southern division of the Red Cross, and made numbers of speeches in different parts of the state for the Red Cross, the United War Work, Jewish Relief Work, etc.

In 1893 he was happily married to Miss Mary Simons Clarkson, of Charlotte, North Carolina. Of the children born to them Thomas F. McDow, Jr., died at the age of seven on November 22, 1908, and Margaret Clarkson McDow is a student at Agnes Scott College at Decatur, Georgia, and Clarkson McDow is at Hastoc School, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

In 1912, when Mr. McDow was a candidate for the State Senate, the Columbia State, the leading daily paper of the State of South Carolina, had this to say of him:

"A man of uncommon ability, an intense lover of his State and his people, bold, incorruptible, and eloquent, a legislator constant in his attention to duty, not only does York County suffer, but the whole State is the loser, if he be not returned. In a total of about 4,300 votes, he apparently only lacks 16 votes of the nomination, and for the good of South Carolina we hope that a careful count will show that he has in fact been elected."

Mr. McDow is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, a Knight Templar, and an officer in the Presbyterian Church.



М. А. Мобль

JOHN S. WILSON. Admitted to the bar in 1880, John S. Wilson of Manning has given more than three-fourths of his professional career to public service and continuously for thirteen years has occupied the bench as judge of the Third Judicial Circuit. He was elected January 23, 1907, over Representative T. B. Fraser of Sumter.

Judge Wilson is of Scotch-Irish stock and both his great-grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. His grandfather, Col. David Wilson, of Williamsburg County, represented that section of the state for several years in the State Senate. His maternal grandfather, Samuel J. Snowden, of Indiantown, was a cultured and able gentleman. Judge Wilson's father, Samuel Itley Wilson, a college graduate, served as a Confederate soldier, leaving his young wife to answer the call to the front. He died in 1867, leaving his widow, Mrs. Mary J. (Snowden) Wilson, and five children. The oldest of these children was John S., then eleven years of age.

John S. Wilson was born October 21, 1856, at Indiantown on the border line between Georgetown and Williamsburg counties. His birthplace was in a community noted for its ideals of education, culture and refinement. He acquired his initial schooling in the Indiantown Academy and also at Manning, where he lived with a relative. Later he attended the academy of Rev. Robert Latham, who subsequently was head of Erskine College. Though prepared for college he was obliged to interrupt his educational progress by returning to the farm. Naturally he was one of the honest, wide-awake boys trained with the "red shirt" clubs in 1876-78, and helped overthrow the corrupt negro and carpet bag rule of that period.

After remaining on the farm a year Mr. Wilson returned to Manning, read law with Joseph F. Rhame, and was admitted to the bar before the State Supreme Court in 1880 and began the practice of his profession at the place named. After forming a partnership with his preceptor and Col. B. Pressley Barron and successfully practicing he served as trial justice at Manning for several years, then resigned and practiced alone until 1888, when he was elected solicitor. So successful was his record as a prosecuting officer that he was never opposed as a candidate for that position. He met some of the best and most aggressive lawyers in the state and invariably held them to their best efforts. A sketch of Judge Wilson published in *The State* at the time he was elevated to the bench says: "He has won in many cases celebrated in the annals of the Court, notable among which may be mentioned the Brownfield appeal from Georgetown, which was an attack before the Supreme Court of the United States on our jury law, the plea being made that they violated the constitution in that they discriminated in effect against negroes on the juries." This Mr. Wilson won after a most dogged fight. In civil work he has had many notable cases, representing some of the largest industries and most prominent men in Eastern Carolina, and he has appeared from time to time before the Supreme Court in hard legal battles."

Previous to Judge Wilson's election to the circuit bench he had been in partnership with Charlton Du Rant and S. Oliver O'Brien at Manning. As a private practitioner, a solicitor and a judge, he has been

considered both substantial and magnetic, possessing traits which both inspire confidence and admiration. His peculiar personal force was shown some years ago when he was called to his old home in Indiantown by the murder of an uncle in a store at that place. The outraged citizens were determined to lynch the perpetrator of the crime (a negro) but Mr. Wilson stood for law and order. He took the negro whose hands were red with the blood of his kinsman and rescued him from the mob, to be tried according to the laws of South Carolina as "made and provided" for such cases.

Judge Wilson married early in life Miss Elizabeth Ingram, daughter of Dr. John I. Ingram of Clarendon. Six daughters and two sons were born to their union.

FRANCIS OLIVER BATES. The affairs of the Roper Hospital at Charleston are in the very capable hands of Francis Oliver Bates, one of the experienced young business men of the city, who has gained a knowledge of men and affairs through practical contact with them. He was born at Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina, November 8, 1886, a son of William and Carolina A. (Cox) Bates, and grandson of William John Bates, also born in South Carolina of English descent. Both parents of Francis O. Bates were born in Berkeley County, and his mother is of Scotch descent. He was the third child of his parents, a twin brother of his dying in infancy.

Growing up in his native county, he attended its grammar schools, and then gained the training in the fundamentals of business life at the Stokes Business College of Charleston. Following his graduation from this institution Mr. Bates became bookkeeper for a sash, door and blind factory, leaving it to occupy the same position with a wholesale rice house. He was then made bookkeeper of Roper Hospital on April 1, 1911, succeeding to the superintendency on July 1, 1912. The hospital is conducted on business principles, and the efficiency of the service is largely due to Mr. Bates' excellent management and methods.

In 1915 Mr. Bates was married to Mabel L. Lotz, and they have one daughter, Caroline. Well known in Masonry, Mr. Bates is a Scottish Rite and Shriner Mason, and he also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Charleston, holds his membership. Both he and Mrs. Bates are very well known, and are the center of a delightful congenial social circle.

MOSES HILL MOBLEY. This is a family name that can confidently be spoken as one synonymous with the best traditions of South Carolina through a period of nearly two centuries. As the record in full is one that might easily fill a volume by itself, only the barest mention can be made of some of the outstanding characters in the honorable ancestry to which the present county treasurer of Richland County is heir.

The Mobley name and family in South Carolina is descended from Sir Edward Moberly, Baronet, of England. It was introduced to America by William Mobley, a native of England. He was reared in the Episcopalian or Established Church faith, but

at the age of eighteen came to America in company with William Penn, the founder of the Quaker Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. After a brief residence in Pennsylvania he located at Point Tobacco, Maryland. He married a Quakeress, Phoebe Lovejoy.

One of the sons of William Mobley was Edward Mobley, who came to South Carolina about 1758 and located in what is the extreme northern part of Fairfield County, adjoining the Chester County line, not far from the present Town of Blackstock. He married Susanna DeRuel, and among their twelve children was Samuel Mobley. Samuel Mobley married Mary Wagner, whose father, Hans Wagner, had accompanied the Mobleys from Maryland to South Carolina.

On their plantation the Mobleys built the historic Mobley Meeting House, which stood for a long number of years. It was built to serve the needs of the Episcopal people in that community, but was offered for the use of the Friends, Baptists and other denominations. It stood on a beautiful eminence near the main Chester Road. An encounter with the Tories during the Revolution at that point is known in history as the Battle of Mobley's Meeting House. When the Revolutionary war came on the Mobleys at first took no part, saying frankly they had no quarrel with the mother country. They were converted to ardent patriots by the depredations of the Tories under Tarleton and other British leaders, and from that time there were no more ardent defenders of the home soil than the Mobleys. Recently an investigation has been made in the records of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, revealing the fact that eleven of the Mobley name, including Edward Mobley and his son Samuel mentioned above, respectively the great-great-grandfather and great-grandfather of Moses Hill Mobley, were soldiers for American independence. Other names in that list were Capt. Clement Mobley, Capt. Thomas Mobley, Capt. Eleazer Mobley and the famous courier John Mobley.

Moses Hill Mobley was born in the Mobley community in the extreme upper part of Fairfield County in 1860, son of Edward P. and Marion R. (Mobley) Mobley. His grandfather also bore the name Edward P. His mother was the daughter of John Mobley, and thus through both his father and mother Moses H. Mobley is descended from the original Edward Mobley.

Edward P. Mobley, his father, was educated at Mount Olivet and Mount Zion schools, and during the war between the states was a faithful soldier of the Confederacy, serving with Company H, Second South Carolina Cavalry, Butler's Cavalry, in Hampton's Legion. He was a man of the finest character, and while there are many eminent names connected with the period of reconstruction days no one was more completely devoted to the movement for restoration of civil law and popular government than Edward P. Mobley. Late in life he moved to Columbia and died in that city.

Moses Hill Mobley was reared in the old Mobley homestead, and lived there until he came to Columbia in 1896. He attended the Mount Zion School and afterward the Bryant and Stratton Business College. In September, 1918, he received the regular democratic nomination for county treasurer of

Richland County and was elected and began his official duties on July 1, 1919. He is making a splendid record for thoroughness and efficiency, and is a most popular figure in public affairs in Columbia and his home county. He is both a Scottish Rite and a York Rite Mason, a member of Richland Lodge, No. 39, Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and is a past commander of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. His family are active members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Mobley married Miss Emma A. McCrory. They are the parents of six children. James M. married Miss Carrie Lyles, of Fairfield County. William M., assistant county treasurer under his father, married Miss Gussie Lyles, of Fairfield County. Maj. M. R. Mobley married Miss Annie Lee MacNeill, of Florence, South Carolina. He volunteered at the beginning of the war with Germany not long after his graduation in medicine from the Medical College of South Carolina, and is now in the regular army stationed at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. He served eighteen months in Europe. The oldest daughter, Nannie Lee, is the wife of Professor W. B. Compton, a graduate of Wofford College and a well-known teacher. Mary H. is the wife of Captain Jesse T. Reese of Columbia. Queenie is the wife of Dr. Frank Cranford of Inverness, Florida, a graduate of Davidson College, North Carolina, and also of the Charlotte, North Carolina, Medical College. He volunteered and served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

WILLIAM MCCROREY MOBLEY, who is a son of Moses Hill Mobley, to whom special reference is made on other pages, has performed a commendable share of public service both to the state and his home county of Richland.

He was born at Gladdens Grove, Fairfield County, January 29, 1886, was educated in public schools, attended Mount Zion College at Winnsboro, and as a young man learned telegraphy. He was employed as a telegraph operator several years and was advanced to the responsibilities of train dispatcher for the Southern Railway at Columbia.

Mr. Mobley left the railroad service to become manager of State Warehouse No. 2 at Columbia, holding that position under the commissioners Colonel J. L. McLaurin and Colonel W. G. Smith. Since July 1, 1919, he has been assistant county treasurer of Richland County. Mr. Mobley is one of the influential young leaders in South Carolina democracy. He is affiliated with Richland Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Columbia Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knight Templar, and Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston. He is affiliated with the Baptist Church.

At Columbia November 22, 1905, he married Gussie Mary Lyles, of Fairfield County. Her people were one of the first families to settle in Fairfield County. To their marriage has been born one son, Moses Hill Mobley, Jr.

JUDGE ERNEST GARY, the subject of our sketch, was not only a circuit judge but frequently presided as an associate justice when a member of the Supreme Court was disqualified; he, also, often sat with the

court en banc, when the circuit judges were called by the chief justice to the assistance of the Supreme Court under the peculiar provisions of the South Carolina Constitution—hence there are unusual opportunities for portraying his judicial qualifications.

Judges may be divided into two classes: in one class are those who adhere to the theory, that it is the duty of the judge to follow precedent, although the decisions upon which they rely, may not be founded upon reason and justice, or even when the reason for the precedent no longer exists. Judge Gary cannot be thus classified. Perhaps he himself could not have used language more accurately expressing his views, as to the qualifications of a judge, than the words of the distinguished jurist, Col. R. W. Boyd, in venturing the following suggestions to a former pupil, who had been elected a member of the Supreme Court and is now, 1920, its Chief Justice: "That part of jurisprudence, untouched by the modern statute law, the Court of last resort, is expected to make and keep pure, wholesome and perfect, and in complete adaptation to the multiform changes in human life and its surroundings. Bow with reverence to wise precedent, but keep your eyes open to the discovery of vicious precedent. Know all cases, but try them by the eternal principles of right and justice, to which hold fast, as far as permitted. Construe with broad common sense, and, catching the modern spirit, strive to rid the laws of unnecessary technicalities. Be broad minded and progressive, keeping in touch with the advance of human thought; and never forget that the Court was established by the people, not for the ingenious working out of curious results, but to do justice between man and man."

Although a precedent may not have been formally overruled, it should not be followed when it has ceased to reflect the customs, traditions, and the spirit of progress arising out of new conditions.

The great judge is progressively sympathetic with the public needs, but not submissive to the popular demands.

The law is not an exact but a progressive science; its purpose is practical, and not for metaphysical subtleties; nor will it consent to regard as right and just, that which every sound heart feels to be wrong.

It has been said that poets and musicians are born; so are judges. The heart of the judge should be sensitive to wrong, and should feel the justice of the case, while the mind must be trained, to search for the reasons, that prompt the heart to reach its decision.

A judge should possess the elements of a statesman, and should understand the character and habits of the people who inspired the precedents of the past, in order to determine their present applicability. Mansfield and Marshall did not become great judicial magistrates, by devoting their energies exclusively to the niceties of the law, but by pursuing, also, those studies that qualified them as statesmen.

Mr. Justice Holmes in illustrating this modern spirit in his book, entitled, "The Common Law," says:

"The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience. The felt necessities of the times, the prevalent moral and political theories intuitions of public policy, avowed or unconscious—even the preju-

dices which Judges share with their fellow-men, have had a good deal more to do than the syllogism, in determining the rules by which men should be governed. The law embodies the story of a nation's development, through many centuries. * * * In order to know what it is, we must know what it has been, and what it tends to become. We must alternately consult history and existing theories of legislation. * * * The substance of the law at any given time pretty nearly corresponds, so far as it goes, with what is then understood to be convenient. * * * The very considerations which Judges most rarely mention, and always with an apology, are the secret root from which the law draws all the juices of life. I mean, of course, considerations of what is expedient for the community concerned. Every important principle which is developed by litigation, is, in fact, and at bottom, the result of more or less definitely understood views of public policy,—most generally, to be sure, under our practices and traditions, the unconscious result of instinctive preferences, and inarticulate convictions, but none the less traceable to views of public policy in the last analysis."

Professor Simon Greenleaf thus stated to his students, the necessity for a knowledge of the law, from the personal and historic side: "Judges and lawyers, like other classes of men, become interested in the absorbing topics of the day, and subjected to their magnetic influences; and some passages in the history of the times, or some glimpses of their temper and fashion, may be seen in the most dispassionate legal judgments. The manner of the decision, the reasons on which it is professedly founded, and even the decision itself, may receive some coloring and impress, from the position of the Judges, and their political principles, their habits of life, their physical temperament, their intellectual, moral and religious character. Thus we should hardly be expected to find any gratuitous presumption, in favor of innocence, or any leanings in mitiori sensu, in the blood-thirsty and infamous, Jeffries; nor could we while reading and considering their legal opinions, forget either the low-breeding of Saunders, the ardent temperament of Butler, the dissolute habits, ferocity and profaneness of Thurlow, or the intellectual greatness and integrity of Hobert, the sublimated piety and enlightened conscience of Hale, the originality and genius of Holt, the elegant manners and varied learning of Mansfield, or the conservative principles, the lofty tone of morals and vast comprehension of Marshall."

The facts mentioned in the beautiful tributes to Judge Gary, by the members of the Supreme Court and some of the most distinguished jurists of South Carolina, during the memorial ceremonies in his honor, leave no doubt that he possessed all the essential qualifications of a great judge; nor is it surprising that one of them—the Honorable C. J. Ramage, his life-long friend, should have uttered these words:

"As a Circuit Judge, he never had a superior in our State. The name of Ernest Gary will go down in our judicial history, written in letters of gold. He easily ranks with O'Neill, of sainted memory, of strong moral purpose and wonderful common sense; with David L. Wardlaw; of immense learning; of

exquisite judicial fibre, of wonderful grasp of all the detailed complications of a case, both as to law and fact; with the magnificent Wallace; with the wonderful Hudson, who had Coke's ability as a lawyer and Bacon's wisdom and terse conciseness of speech.

"Judge Gary had a power of striking at the heart and core of a legal difficulty—a knack of dispelling the fog bank that usually settles over a case, by the electric power of his genius; he could in an instant refer to some decided case exactly in point. He 'could call up spirits from the vasty deep' of the law. He saw clearly the underlying principles, the elemental fires that are at work in the determination of every difficult case.

"He had a head for the law—an unerring instinct for the pivotal point in a case, and a sound judgment in applying his great intellect to the facts.

"Where ordinary minds could only grope he saw as by a flash of lightning that shineth from the east even unto the west. To these gifts were joined a passionate love of justice, a courage equal to declaring the law under all circumstances, and knowing no master but the law."

When the distinguished J. B. Kershaw, then judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, was being urged to allow his name to be placed before the Legislature for re-election, Judge Gary's friends were desirous of placing him in nomination as the successor of Judge Kershaw, but he stated that he could not enter the race against Judge Kershaw, and, if elected he would not accept the office. Afterward Judge Kershaw decided that his health would not permit him to hold the office for another term, and Judge Gary was elected as his successor. The first court he held was at Camden, the home of Judge Kershaw. When Judge Kershaw was about to conclude his judicial career, and, after appropriate resolutions had been offered, and touching remarks made by the bar, as to the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his high office, he introduced Judge Gary to the bar as his friend, and bespoke for him the same kind and courteous treatment, that had been manifested during his term of office.

Judge Gary was one of the strong men of his time, not only as a lawyer and judge, but as a great hearted friend and sterling citizen, whose career was characterized by the simplicity and perfection of his life. Indeed, he was a child of Nature; and as soon as the court was adjourned, he would fly to the fields with his dog and gun, or to the streams with his fishing rod and tackle. He was also fond of social life, and this caused him to be honored in an unusual manner, while on the bench, by being twice elected president of the South Carolina Club, which has an exceedingly interesting history. It was regarded as a state institution, and its object has been described as two-fold: (1) To give a brilliant entertainment every year, during the holding of the State Agricultural Fair in order that the ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the state might have the opportunity of becoming acquainted, and (2) To separate socially, those who were aligned with the dominant political party, which was then composed of aliens, carpet-baggers, a low element of the native whites, and negroes. No official of the state government at that time was eligible to membership, or could be invited as a guest of the club. It was in-

tended that those who ignored the traditions of the state, should suffer the penalty of social ostracism. Dancing was, of course, a feature of the yearly meetings, but it was rather incidental than the sole object of the club.

It is a remarkable fact, that so many judges were officers of the club. They were as follows: William T. Gary, circuit judge, first president; Y. J. Pope, chief justice, president; R. C. Watts, associate justice, president; W. C. Benet, circuit judge, president; Ernest Gary, circuit judge, president; Eugene B. Gary, chief justice, vice president.

Ernest Gary was born at Cokesbury, South Carolina, on the 29th of January, 1857. He was the second child of Dr. F. F. Gary and Mary Caroline (Blackburn) Gary. His ancestors, both on his mother's and father's side, took an active part in behalf of American independence, and their conspicuous deeds of bravery are commemorated in history and marble. Other facts connected with his ancestry, are set forth in the sketches of Chief Justice Gary and Judge Frank B. Gary, who are his brothers.

Ernest Gary attended the Cokesbury Conference School and was trained by Judge W. C. Benet, who had no superior in the state as an educator. He studied law with his uncle, William T. Gary, who was afterwards a circuit judge in the State of Georgia. Later he became a partner of another uncle, Gen. M. W. Gary, at Edgefield—a partnership which continued until the death of General Gary in 1881. He was then associated with Hon. N. G. Evans until 1892.

Judge Gary was elected a member of the Legislature in 1886; he was re-elected in 1888, and again in 1890; during the last term he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1892 he was a presidential elector at large, on the democratic ticket. He was chosen by a large majority, in 1892, a circuit judge, and was unanimously re-elected in 1897, 1901, 1905, 1909 and 1913.

On the 15th of November, 1905, he married Miss Eliza Rhett, daughter of Col. Jno. T. Rhett of Columbia, South Carolina.

Judge Gary died on the 30th of June, 1914, survived by his mother, his wife, his two brothers and his only sister, Marie, who was the wife of Mr. James M. Eason of Charleston, South Carolina.

With the bench and bar of the last quarter of a century, his life is a sacred memory, and an inspiration to the finest ideals of professional and personal conduct.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS COMPANY. While the public is generally familiar with the many wonders of applied electricity, less is said and known of the sources of the current and the many remarkable inventions and improvements by which it has become possible to bring electricity into vital touch with everyday domestic and industrial life. Less than thirty years ago it was considered an experiment to carry the electric current more than a few miles beyond the source of generation. Many of the problems of transmission have been solved, and in the highland country of South Carolina can be found some of the most modern and complete hydro-electric plants in the country.

A number of these are comprised under the ownership of the corporation known as the South Carolina Light, Power & Railways Company, which develop over twelve thousand horse power at the plant on the Gaston Shoals of Broad River and distributes it for domestic lighting, industrial power and transportation purposes to Spartanburg and to a dozen or more outlying villages, cotton factories and other mills.

This corporation is the result of a consolidation of the Spartanburg Railway, Gas & Electric Company and the Electric Manufacturing & Power Company, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1912. The Railway Gas & Electric Company dates from 1901, while the Electric Manufacturing & Power Company was established in 1908. The present corporation does all the electric light, power, gas and street railway business of Spartanburg and supplies electric light and power for manufacturing, commercial and domestic and municipal uses in Gaffney, Cowpens, Blacksburg, Pacolet, Clifton and Converse, serving many of the great cotton mills in and near these towns. The company owns the great hydro-electric plant at Gaston Shoals, where the waters of Broad River are obstructed by dams, one of which is over seven hundred feet long, and passing through turbines are made to develop about twelve thousand horse power. The company also owns the street railway and gas plants at Spartanburg, operating over twenty miles of urban and interurban railway, while the gas plant has the manufacturing capacity of 250,000 cubic feet of gas daily. An auxiliary steam plant was built in Spartanburg in 1913, with a capacity for generating about five thousand horse power.

The business and work of this corporation is typical of a new and modern era in the Piedmont District of South Carolina, and the prosperity of half a dozen cities or towns is a direct reflection of the introduction of this modern source of power, not to speak of the many comforts and conveniences that accompany the application of the electric current to domestic uses.

The vice president and general manager of the Light, Power and Railways Company is one of the prominent electric engineers of the country, and during the past twenty years has probably done as much as any other individual in behalf of Spartanburg and the surrounding industrial district. Mr. F. H. Knox was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was educated in the University of Pittsburgh as an electrical and civil engineer, and acquired his practical experience in the plant of the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburgh, entering the service of that corporation in 1889.

He came to South Carolina and located at Charleston in 1897 as engineer and assistant manager for the Charleston Street Railway Company. His home has been in Spartanburg since 1899. He was manager for the Spartanburg Railway, Gas and Electric Company and since the consolidation of that with the Electric Manufacturing and Power Company has been vice president and general manager of the larger corporation.

Mr. Knox is now president of the Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Company and the Parr Shoals

Power Company, Columbia, South Carolina, having been elected to this position in January, 1920.

MRS. FLORENCE JACOBS BAILEY. Two family names closely identified with the business, religious and civic affairs of Clinton for a long period of years have been Jacobs and Bailey. The late Rev. William P. Jacobs was for forty-three years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Clinton.

The record of his American ancestry began with the arrival of John Chew and wife from England on the good ship *Charitie* in 1622. They settled in Hogg Island, Virginia, living first at Jamestown and afterwards represented Hogg Island as a Burgess from 1623 to 1629 and was Burgess from York County from 1634 to 1652. He was born about 1590 and died in 1660, his wife having passed away in 1651.

His children representing the second generation of the family in America were Samuel who married Anne Ayers, and was born in 1625 and died in 1677; Joseph, who continues the line to the Jacobs family, Nathaniel, William, Benjamin, John, Caleb, Sarah and Anne. The son Joseph married Mrs. Elizabeth Houslap Battie, daughter of Henry Houslap. The third generation was represented by their son Joseph Chew, Jr., of St. George County, Maryland. Their son John Chew represented the fourth generation, and the fifth generation was also represented by John Chew, who lived at Alexandria, Virginia. John Chew married September 17, 1777, Margaret Reeder or Ready.

Elizabeth Chew, daughter of John and Margaret, representing the fifth generation, was born June 11, 1778, and in 1799 became the wife of Pressly Jacobs. Their son Ferdinand Jacobs was born August 10, 1808, and married Elizabeth Redbrook.

Rev. William Plumer Jacobs, D. D., LL. D., was a son of Ferdinand and Elizabeth Jacobs, and was born March 15, 1842, at Yorkville, South Carolina. On his graduation from Charleston College he entered the Theological Seminary at Columbia. He was one of the few men in his time who understood the art of phonography, and his services were in great demand as a reporter. He had the distinction of reporting the convention in Charleston when South Carolina seceded from the Union. However, his great service was rendered during the many years of his pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Clinton. He was not only an able minister and church builder, but participated actively in everything for the advancement of his time. He founded the Presbyterian College of South Carolina and also the Thornwell Orphanage and was president of the orphanage at the time of his death on September 10, 1917.

Rev. Mr. Jacobs married Mary Jane Dillard, daughter of Dr. James H. and Margaret Dillard. Her ancestors on both sides were Scotch-Irish stock, coming from County Antrim, Ireland. Her grandfather was Maj. James Dillard of the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Florence Jacobs Bailey represents the ninth generation from the original John Chew of England, and was born April 11, 1866. She was reared and educated in Clinton and was the first graduate

of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. She has always taken a very prominent part in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church, was for several terms president of the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society, and in the Daughters of the American Revolution has served as regent, secretary and treasurer, is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and a worker in the Civic League.

September 12, 1888, Miss Jacobs became the wife of William James Bailey of Clinton, son of Mercer S. and Rosanna Bailey. Mr. Bailey in 1886 founded the M. S. Bailey & Sons, bankers, the first bank in Laurens County, and the name has been prominently associated with the financial and industrial affairs of the county for a long period of years. William J. Bailey is also secretary and treasurer of the Clinton Cotton Mills.

The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey was William Cyrus Bailey, born August 6, 1889. He was educated in Davidson College of North Carolina and then entered business with his father, becoming cashier of M. S. Bailey & Sons, Bankers. He was only thirty years of age when death called him on February 8, 1920. He married Marion Fleming of Augusta, Georgia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fleming.

COL. HOLMES BUCK SPRINGS, whose distinguished record as an officer in the American Expeditionary Forces in France and Belgium is fresh in the minds of South Carolinians, was a leading business man of Georgetown for a number of years, and recently moved to Greenville, South Carolina.

He was born at Bucksville, in Horry County, South Carolina, August 14, 1879, son of Albert Adams and Alice (Buck) Springs. His father carried on an extensive business operating tug boats, steamships and other vessels at his native town of Southport, North Carolina, and Georgetown, South Carolina. For a number of years he was also a rice planter and was at all times vitally interested in all matters pertaining to his city, county and state. He died at Georgetown, South Carolina, October 3, 1913.

Colonel Springs' mother, Alice Buck, was born at Bucksville, South Carolina, December 3, 1854, and died at her summer home on Pawley's Island, August 20, 1890. Her brief life was distinguished by the beauty of her motherhood and her devotion to church, to home and to all forms of charity. She was a descendant of the eighth generation of the Woburn Buck family of Massachusetts. Many libraries contain a copy of the Buck genealogy giving the history of this family in its various generations. The original ancestor, William Buck, was born in England and came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635. The father of Alice Buck was Henry Buck, who was born at Bucksport, Maine, in 1800, and came to South Carolina in 1838. He was a prominent business man and at one time represented Horry County in the State Senate. Though a slave owner, he believed strongly in the integrity of the Union. He died in 1870.

Colonel Springs was educated in the Winyah High School at Georgetown, in The Citadel at Charleston, where he acquired the training that served as the basis of his military career, and finished his education at the Spartanburg Business College. From

1898 to 1904, inclusive, he was connected with the Bank of Georgetown and in 1904 organized the real estate and insurance firm of Springs & Siau Company, Incorporated. He was actively connected with that company, as its president, until 1918 when he sold his interests before going to France. In 1913 he organized the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Georgetown, of which he is president and director. He helped to organize four building and loan associations. He is president and director of the Serial Building and Loan Association, vice president and director of the Palmetto Building and Loan Association, president and director of the Winyah Masonic Temple Association, secretary and director of the City Extension Realty Company and director of the Carolina Grocery Company. He is also interested in the Bank of Georgetown, a director of the Waccamaw Transportation Company, is interested in the Peoples National Bank of Charleston and other interests throughout the state. Colonel Springs served as secretary and treasurer of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce for eleven years, and for three years was its president. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Rivers and Harbors Congress and is at present a trustee of the University of South Carolina.

Fraternally Colonel Springs is affiliated with Winyah Lodge No. 40, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was senior warden for eleven years; with Winyah Chapter No. 45, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was treasurer for nine years; with Winyah Council No. 24, Royal and Select Masons; South Carolina Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine; with Lodge No. 900 of the Elks. He is also a member of the Country Club, Cotillion Club and Prince George Winyah Church, Protestant Episcopal.

From the records on file in the state archives, it appears that Colonel Springs has been identified with the state and national military organizations continuously for a total period of twenty years, nine months, twenty-seven days. His service to the state began July 1, 1898, when he enlisted as a private in the South Carolina organized militia, serving until May 31, 1900. From June 1, 1900, until October 3, 1903, he was second lieutenant of Company I, Second South Carolina Infantry; October 4, 1903, to April 1, 1904, first lieutenant Company F, Third Infantry; April 2, 1904, to December 12, 1905, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Third Infantry; December 13, 1905, to June 29, 1909, captain, Company F, Third Infantry; June 30, 1909, to February 21, 1910, major, Second Battalion, Third Infantry; February 22, 1910, to April 3, 1915, lieutenant-colonel, Third Infantry; April 4, 1915, to May 6, 1915, lieutenant-colonel, Second Infantry (the National Guard having been reorganized); May 7, 1915, to August 4, 1917, colonel, Second Infantry. He commanded this regiment in the Mexican Border service from August 14, 1916, to March 19, 1917. His service with the Federal Armies began June 25, 1917, and until September 14 of the same year, he commanded the Second South Carolina Infantry. From September 14, 1917, to April 24, 1919, he served as colonel, infantry, assigned to staff duty, as commander of trains, acting division quartermaster and acting general of the Thirtieth Division of the United States Army. It is interesting



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to know that by division order he officially held all three of these staff positions at one time during the preparation for the Battle of Bellicourt and Nauroy, France, September 29, 1918, when the division broke through the Hindenburg Line.

Quotations from two official letters may best describe Colonel Springs' service in the great war. The first from Colonel John K. Herr, chief of staff of the Thirtieth Division: "Since I first joined this division last June until the present time I have been intimately associated with you on the staff and fully conversant with the highly efficient manner in which you have performed your duties as commander of trains, as acting division quartermaster and as acting G-1 of this division. You have been called upon to undertake many other duties in this division which required prompt action and good judgment. You have at all times delivered the goods. Your untiring energy, cheerful good nature, and pleasing personality have been great assets to this division, and you may feel well satisfied in having performed highly important duties entailing the supply and feeding of a fighting division through days of battle and under most trying circumstances, without a single failure."

Even more interesting is a letter from Gen. Samuel L. Faison, of the Thirtieth Division, written to Colonel Springs May 7, 1919, at the time of the demobilization of the division. In one paragraph General Faison writes: "I take very great pleasure, Colonel Springs, in recording officially that you have been on duty with this division in various capacities during the entire time of its existence and that you have performed every duty assigned you with credit to yourself and to the entire satisfaction of your superior officers. As commander of trains, acting chief quartermaster, acting G-1, and finally in command of troops on the United States Naval Transport 'Madawaska,' every duty has been approached by you with cool confidence and executed with marked success; in fact our successes in France have been due in no small measure to your indefatigable energy and marked business ability. Your unflinching courtesy and intelligent industry have been the keynote of your success and I congratulate you not only upon the gratifying success attending your efforts, but also even more are you to be envied for the deep affection felt by officers and men alike of the Thirtieth Division who have had the good fortune to be closely associated with you in your various activities. I know that I am voicing the opinion of all who know you."

Colonel Springs was instrumental in the organization of the "Old Hickory Association, Thirtieth Division, A. E. F.," at Le Mans, France, and was elected its first president at the reunion of the division at Greenville, South Carolina, September 29 and 30, 1919.

Colonel Springs in September, 1919, moved to Greenville. Though one of the most prosperous cities of the South, Greenville welcomed his coming as a distinct addition to the civic and business personnel of the community. One of the Greenville papers editorially made note of the event in the following words: "The coming of Col. Holmes B. Springs of Georgetown to this city, where he is to make his home, is very gratifying news to the people of Greenville, where Colonel Springs became so well

and favorably known during his stay at Camp Sevier. It is also but another indication of the appreciation of this city's future by trained and successful business men, who have their eyes upon Greenville, as a possible future home. Colonel Springs brings with him to Greenville a business experience which will add greatly to the assets of the city in this respect, and also he brings with him quite a record of achievement in his old home town of Georgetown, where he has always been identified with the financial, business and commercial activities of that delightful community." On moving to Greenville, he became a member of the firm of Parrish, Gower & Springs, real estate, stocks and bonds.

On October 22, 1919, Colonel Springs married Miss Louise Wilson, of Oaks, Georgetown County, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Itly Wilson and a niece of Judge John S. Wilson.

WALKER GILL WYLIE, M. D. Having rounded out a period of fifty years of service to the community, there is every appropriateness in celebrating the fame of Dr. Walter Gill Wylie during his life and in fact any time for a score of years past his associates and friends have lost no opportunity to show how much he was appreciated.

One of the notable occasions at the University of South Carolina was an address delivered by Doctor Wylie on February 23, 1912. In introducing the speaker a member of the faculty said: "The University boasts a large number of very distinguished sons. One unfortunate fact in connection with many of those distinguished men is that they have attained distinction after leaving the State of South Carolina. Fortunately the distinguished South Carolinian who is to address us tonight, while he has attained his eminence in a larger field, has not confined his energies to that field but has done much for his native State; and we are proud to honor him and to welcome him back to South Carolina." In the words of another speaker: "Dr. Wylie belongs to a remarkable group of men that saw fit to leave the South and seek their fame and fortune in the North; men like T. Gaillard Thomas, John A. Wyeth and our own J. Marion Sims. He really needs no introduction because the men and women, the sons and daughters of this State of ours who have received their health, their life and their happiness through the medium of his skill constitute a more enduring monument than granite or marble and a more eloquent testimonial than could be given by any words of mine."

The character that Doctor Wylie has exemplified in a long professional career was in some degree molded and influenced by a long line of sturdy Carolina ancestors. His great-great-grandfather, a Scotch Covenantan, settled on Rocky Creek near Great Falls in Chester County, South Carolina, and with his two sons, William and James Wylie, fought against the Tories and British under General Marion during the Revolutionary war. Doctor Wylie's grandfather and father were both born and reared on Rocky Creek, and five generations of the family have been familiar with Great Falls and vicinity. The grandfather, Peter Kelso Wylie, was for forty years probate judge at Chester.

At Chester Walker Gill Wylie was born September 2, 1848, son of Alexander Pearson and Juliet Agnes (Gill) Wylie. For nearly half a century his father was a leading physician and surgeon of Chester, and while his reputation perhaps never extended beyond his home community, his life was none the less one of great beneficence.

At the age of sixteen Doctor Wylie entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant and during the winter of 1864-65 commanded a company of boys in active service under Hardee and Johnson in front of Sherman's army as it passed through South Carolina. In spite of the general dissolution of resources and institutions as a result of the war Doctor Wylie made continued progress in his studies, and when he graduated from the State University in 1868 he had mastered all the scientific subjects taught including civil engineering. In the same year he entered the Bellevue Medical College in New York City, receiving his M. D. degree in 1871. In the fall of 1870 by competitive examination he became surgical interne in Bellevue Hospital, serving eight months, and in 1872 again by competitive examination, entered upon a service of eighteen months as surgical interne in the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York.

Doctor Wylie went abroad in 1872 to make a study of hospital construction and nursing systems, especially the system made famous by Florence Nightingale. On his return to this country and on his reports as a basis the first training school for nurses in the United States was established in connection with Bellevue Hospital in 1873.

At that time Doctor Wylie also began private practice in New York, and enjoyed a steadily growing fame as a skillful and successful operator in abdominal surgery. Doctor Wylie attributes his success as a surgeon to his practical mechanical training, applying the laws of mechanics and physics to his practical work as a surgeon. He was a constructive pioneer in modern surgery, and undoubtedly one of the world's foremost in his generation.

Doctor Wylie in 1882 was appointed visiting gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital, serving twenty-five consecutive years in that position and after that as consulting surgeon. In 1882 he became professor of gynecology in the New York Polyclinic School of Medicine for Post-Graduates, and assisted in founding that institution. After lecturing on gynecology and abdominal surgery for twenty years he retired with the title of emeritus professor.

One of the tokens of regard from his home state which Doctor Wylie has always deeply appreciated was the award made to him in 1910 by the University of South Carolina of the McMaster gold medal, which was to be given to the alumnus who had done the most for humanity. In 1876 the Boylston prize of Harvard University was awarded him for the best essay on hospital organization, "Hospitals, their Organization and Construction," published in 1876, a treatise that set the standard for hospital construction in use many years. Medical journals and published proceedings of medical and scientific organizations have been enriched by articles contributed by Doctor Wylie for over forty years. A list of many of his more important articles was published in the *Medical World* about ten years ago.

While the great work of his life was centered in gynecology and abdominal surgery, Doctor Wylie has devoted his later and more leisurely years to eugenics, and out of his long study and experience he has done much to illuminate this comparatively modern science involving the proper mating of husband and wife, the proper bringing into the world of their children, and the care and upbringing of children. As a youth under the teaching and guidance of his mother, Doctor Wylie schooled himself never to deviate from the moral law, and after a lifetime of rich and varied experience he is convinced that the moral law is as fixed a principle of science as is gravitation itself. While a great surgeon and eminent scientist, Doctor Wylie has seldom lost an opportunity to emphasize the influence of the mother as the fundamental fact in moulding the character of the child.

In the introduction of Doctor Wylie before the audience at the University of South Carolina reference was made to his distinctive contributions to his native state. Were his name as a surgeon not so well established and widespread Doctor Wylie would enjoy no small degree of eminence as an engineer. He studied civil engineering, as has been noted, at South Carolina College. His teacher was Prof. Joe Le Conte. By subsequent study he became a master of civil engineering and mathematics, and in later years applied this knowledge to consummating the greatest hydro-electric power projects in the South, including the power plants and works of the Southern Power Company at various points on the Catawba River in South and North Carolina. The enterprises built by Doctor Wylie formed the nucleus of the Southern Power Company, of which Mr. J. B. Duke of New York is now president, succeeding Doctor Wylie who acted as president of the corporation for several years. Doctor Wylie not only built these plants but supplied all the money for initial expenditures.

He first became interested in hydro-electric power development in the South in 1896, when in association with his brother, Dr. R. H. Wylie, he built the plant of the Anderson Water, Light & Power Company at Portman Shoals, ten miles from Anderson, supplying water, electric lights and electric power for industrial purposes to the City of Anderson and surrounding country.

However, the real beginning of hydro-electric development of the Carolinas came in 1902 when Doctor Wylie began the construction of the plant of the Catawba Power Company at India Rock on the Catawba River eight miles from Rock Hill. The works were completed and placed in operation in 1904. Doctor Wylie located this project, financed it with his own and his brother's money, worked out all the engineering problems and the accomplishment has been one that demands the respect and admiration of electrical engineers everywhere.

His next project was the great hydro-electric plant at Great Falls, where the conjunction of the Catawba and Fishing Creek forms a fork of land. This is a historic spot. Here the British Colonel Tarlton in the Revolution shot down in cold blood the American soldiers who had been surrendered to him. The spot has a sentimental interest to Doctor Wylie. It was the home of his ancestors, and he had been thoroughly familiar with it from early boyhood. The

Great Falls project embraced the building of three dams, all of which were completed in due time, furnishing over a hundred thousand horse-power for the cotton mills at Great Falls.

June 13, 1877, Doctor Wylie married Fanny Damon of Northampton, Massachusetts. The two daughters born to their marriage were Juliet A. and Lucilla D., the latter now deceased. The three sons, all still living, are Sims Gill, Edward A. Gill and W. Gill Wylie, Jr.

ROBERT HAWTHORNE WYLIE, M. D. The achievements of Dr. Robert H. Wylie rank him as a worthy associate of his distinguished brother, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, and both of them, though they spent their early lives in South Carolina have had their home and professional interests in New York for many years.

Robert Hawthorne Wylie was born at Chester in 1863, son of Dr. Alexander P. Wylie. He acquired his early education in Chester Academy and came to New York when a youth. He afterwards attended Yale College, graduating in 1883, and studied medicine in the University of the City of New York, graduating with the class of 1885. He has been associated with Bellevue Hospital practically ever since his graduation. For eighteen months he was an interne, was in the dispensary, then as assistant visiting surgeon and gynecologist, and later as regular visiting gynecologist. Like his brother his work is gynecology and diseases of women. He served several years as professor of gynecology in the New York Polyclinic and is now professor emeritus.

Though their professional fame belongs in New York City, Dr. Robert Wylie has been actively associated with his brother in financial and development enterprises in their home state of South Carolina. Doctor Robert came to South Carolina and acquired the site and other properties for the first of the great hydro-electric power industries in the state, the Anderson Light and Power Company in Anderson County.

Dr. Robert H. Wylie is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State and American Medical associations, the American Gynecological Association, and many other professional and scientific organizations. He is also a member of the University Club. He married Miss Belle Mulford. Their six children are Lucilla A., Robert Hawthorne, Jr., Kathryn, Amos Kelso, Belle and Virginia Winifred.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY. Probably the life of no one man would better repay the careful study of the impartial historian than that of Benjamin Franklin Perry of Greenville, who was Provisional Governor of South Carolina following the Civil war. He was the outstanding exponent of Union sentiment in South Carolina until the ratification of the Ordinance of Secession. He fought steadfastly and courageously against overwhelming popular opinion, and it is for this reason chiefly that his career has a historical value not found in the men who voiced the popular clamor of the time, and were thoroughly conventional in their attitude and leadership.

Benjamin Franklin Perry was born November 20,

1805, in what is now Oconee County, then part of Pendleton District. He and Commodore Oliver Perry were of common ancestry, springing from the same stock. His father was a native of Massachusetts and fought in the Continental Army during the Revolution. Governor Perry's mother was a daughter of John Foster of Virginia who served as a lieutenant in the regular American Army. The father of Governor Perry moved South to Charleston in 1784 and met and married his wife at Greenville, and subsequently engaged in farming at Oconee.

B. F. Perry worked on his father's farm, attended school until he was sixteen, and then continued his education at Asheville, North Carolina. In language he made astonishing progress by his great capacity for labor and his retentive memory, and it is said he learned the Latin grammar in one week. At Asheville and when only sixteen he wrote and published an article advocating the claims of Mr. Calhoun for the presidency. Mr. Calhoun at that time was opposed to state rights.

Greenville was a small backwoods village when in 1824 B. F. Perry began the study of law in the office of Judge Earle. He was the Fourth of July orator at Greenville at the age of nineteen. Finishing his law studies under Col. James Gregg of Columbia, he was admitted to the bar in 1827, and at once began practice at Greenville in the western circuit.

He first became conspicuous in politics in 1832, appearing as a leader in the fight for the preservation of the Union. This fight he continued to wage for twenty-eight years, against the overwhelming sentiment of the state. He became the editor of the *Mountaineer*, making it the recognized organ of the Union party of the state. Immense majorities of the people were against him, led by almost all the talent, learning, social and political power, with John C. Calhoun, the ideal of the state, at their head, promulgating his theories of nullification and finding almost unanimous endorsement. He was a delegate to the Union Convention at Columbia in 1832, and represented his county, being elected at the head of the ticket in the general convention of the people of the state called in the fall of the same year.

In 1834, at the age of twenty-nine, he was the Union nominee for Congress in his district against Warren R. Davis, and was defeated by a majority of sixty in a total vote of 7,000. The congressman-elect dying before he could take his seat, Governor Perry again became candidate of his party against General Thompson, but was disabled by an accident early in the canvass. He was elected to the State Legislature without opposition in 1836. There he maintained and was the leading exponent of the principles he had always held. He opposed the agitation of the slavery question, and was a warm and conspicuous advocate of the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad. He was re-elected in 1838, and as chairman of the Committee on Claims became noted for his ceaseless guardianship of the state's interest and economy in state finance. Especially did he seek important reforms calculated to give the people themselves a broader share in government. All prisoners were then confined in county jails, the governor and presidential electors were chosen by the Legislature, and through this parish system the lower part of the state was given an undue repre-

sentation in the Senate. These were some of the objects against which he directed his chief energies while in the Legislature, again and again accepting defeat, but always retaining the confidence and support of his constituency.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1844. While in the Senate he voted alone against the resolution ordering the expulsion from the state of Mr. Hoar, who was sent here by the State of Massachusetts. Governor Perry spoke energetically against the resolution and had his solitary vote recorded on the negative side, declaring that hostile majorities had no terrors for him, while he was conscientiously performing his duty. In another contest for Congress he was defeated by Governor Orr. Mr. Perry was chosen by the Legislature an elector at large for South Carolina to vote for Cass for President. In those years he proved a powerful influence in behalf of the successful building of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

In 1850 the secession and disunion feeling rose so high that it was said South Carolina was practically a unit in its readiness to break up the government and form a new Confederacy. Governor Perry boldly proclaimed his opposition to secession and disunion as destructive of liberty and the very institutions of the South for the preservation of which the Union was to be dissolved. At that time he determined to establish a Union paper at Greenville, after every other paper in the state had gone over to secession. To personal friends and advisers who sought to dissuade him he made the memorable reply: "I will go on with the paper if it sinks my fortune and sacrifices my life." No one living out of the state can adequately appreciate the terrific excitement of the people at this dangerous crisis. The crowning glory of Governor Perry's life is the more than Roman courage with which he took this position. It was a post requiring not merely physical but moral courage of the highest order. He boldly assumed the editorial department of the paper and the difficult and dangerous path before him he trod with courage, patriotism, wisdom and high courtesy, such as to win the respect and admiration of even his opponents.

Again he was elected to the Legislature, he and two colleagues from Greenville County being the only Union men in the body. While in the house he delivered a great speech in defense of the Union, and declared that he intended to have the speech printed and published and handed down as a legacy to his country and his children—a promise he faithfully kept. It was the first check the secession movement received in this state at that time. He was a member of the State Convention in 1851, and as member of the committee of twenty-one appointed to prepare business he submitted an able minority report dissenting from the resolutions of Judge Cheves which defended the right of secession but declined to use it at that time.

Governor Perry was one of the delegates from this state in 1860 to the famous Charleston Convention of the democratic party. He refused to withdraw with the other delegates from the state and voted steadily for R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia as the candidate of the party for President. The galleries hissed him every time he arose to vote, and when he rose to speak the hissing became so loud

and continuous that he could with difficulty proceed. The chairman, Mr. Cushing, threatened to clear the galleries, but the man who had faced and defied angry multitudes and put his life and property in jeopardy a score of times was not the one to be frightened by such demonstrations. "Let them remain, Mr. Chairman," he said in the deep, strong tones and deliberate manner always characteristic of him, "I would like them to hear what I have to say." And they did hear him while he spoke with all his power for the unity of the great democratic party, and declared that on its success depended the life of the Union. As is well remembered, his urging was of no avail. The party split and nominated two candidates, and Abraham Lincoln was elected.

Then in 1860 an election was ordered for a convention of the people to declare the Union dissolved. Governor Perry fought secession then, predicted the war and defeat of the South, and went down flying his colors to the last and raising his voice for the Union. Greenville County was carried along in the rush and at that time Governor Perry, a Union candidate for the convention, was defeated for the first time in his own county for thirty years. After the adoption of the secession ordinance he yielded to the will of the majority. "You are all going to the devil and I will go with you," was his good-humored announcement of his purpose. From that time he was unswerving in his loyalty to the confederacy. Being fifty-six years old he could not enter active service, but his eldest son was sent to the front, and Governor Perry supported the Government with voice, service and purse. During the war he served as member of the Legislature, Confederate commissioner, district attorney and district judge.

He shared with his people in the misfortunes of the war and stood by them with conspicuous firmness and boldness in the dark hours after the war. Without the solicitation of himself or his friends he was chosen by President Johnson the provisional governor of the state. The appointment was received with universal satisfaction. His early record as a Union man was such as to insure him the good will of the North, and he already possessed the full confidence of the people of his own state. He was well fitted in every way to guide the state, and his administration of six months was in every way notable. He ignored all party claims and alliances, and appointed to fill the offices those persons who had occupied them at the close of the war, obtained an order abolishing the military tribunals that had been trying civil and criminal cases so far as white people were concerned, and restored the confidence of the people by refusing to levy or collect taxes, and using the pardoning power liberally. Under his government the first election after the war was held, resulting in the choice of the Hon. J. L. Orr. In the meantime he had employed all his influence with the Federal administration, particularly with the President and Secretary Seward, and through them secured some mitigation of the rigors of military rule. There was also a degree of personal triumph to Governor Perry when he saw the Legislature while he was provisional governor carry out many of the reforms he had urged years before, including the abolition of the Parish system, the right of

electing governor and presidential electors by the people, the establishment of a penitentiary, the amalgamation of the courts of law and equity, and the complete separation of the state from all connection with banks.

At the expiration of his service as governor, he returned to Greenville, but he continued his active interest in public affairs, and his efforts to improve the condition of his state and people. He was elected to the United States Senate, but, like the other Southern senators was denied the seat. His faithful and heroic stand for the Union, made at far greater sacrifice and against worse odds and more danger than any man then on the floor of the Senate had endured, was forgot or disregarded. Men who had been disunionists while he was facing furious mobs and enduring banishment from honors and almost from friendships, and holding his faith in and love for the Union solitary in a crowd of angered opponents, voted to shut him out of the Senate chamber because he refused to desert his people in the humiliation and desolation he foresaw coming on them. He was a bitter opponent of the reconstruction measures and wrote and spoke strongly to prove that the people would be better under an indefinite military rule than under negro and carpet-bag government—a conclusion which all the white people had reached by 1876 when their campaign cry was "Hampton or a military governor."

He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of 1867 and in 1868 represented the state in the National Convention, nominating Seymour and Blair. As if eager to atone for the injustices of the past and to express their confidence and affection and their appreciation of the vindication of his wisdom brought by time and events, the people of his state continued to heap honors on him. In the Fourth Congressional District Convention of September, 1872, he was unanimously nominated for Congress and he accepted the responsibility as leader of the forlorn hope. Immediately after the election in which he was defeated he published an address to the voters urging them to oppose the radical government and to continue to fight it, denouncing the corruption of the party in power, and not forgetting to upbraid the white people for the apathy and timidity they were showing. His last prominent public service was in 1876, when at the age of seventy-one he went as one of the South Carolina delegation to the St. Louis Convention by which Tilden and Hendricks were nominated.

In the words of his best biographer, A. B. Williams, sometime editor of the Greenville News, "Governor Perry's political career is that most known and interesting to the public, but through long years it was a succession of apparent failures. In the practice of his profession in which he was matched against single antagonists and not against a legion of politicians and orators and angry multitudes of people, he was uniformly successful. He took a high place at the bar early in life and retained it to the end, winning honor and money. His practice was always marked by conscientious devotion to his cause, careful study and strong, logical handling. He was always a dignified and courteous lawyer,

giving others all the respect they merited and rigidly exacting like treatment, conforming his conduct to the highest standards of professional ethics. He was employed by General Thompson in 1851 to assist in the defense of Doctor Gardiner, indicted in the District of Columbia for perjury in presenting false claims against the Mexican Government. It was a famous case of the time and offered fees then considered immense. But Governor Perry, after spending several weeks investigating the case, became convinced of Gardiner's guilt and promptly returned home. When he became convinced that the judiciary of this state was corrupt he retired almost entirely from active practice and sought the retirement of his farm 'Sans Souci' near Greenville City where he lived until his death.

"Governor Perry during his life had many friends and many enemies. He was not an effusive man and made little display of his friendships, but they were valuable and enduring. He was a 'plain, blunt man,' and when he disliked or distrusted, made no secret of it. Stubborn in his opinions, he was always willing to concede honesty to his opponents, and to give courtesy while it was appreciated and reciprocated. His fighting was all done fairly and openly. Of scrupulous integrity and with unspotted purity of character, he hated rascality or meanness or anything he took for it with an unrelenting hatred, and was always ready to lead warfare against it. He did not often win friends; he commanded them by the force of his character and his unswerving loyalty.

"Governor Perry was a man of pure life, simple tastes and temperate habits. The last years of his life were spent at his place in the country, where he had built one of the handsomest residences in the state. There he had one of the most complete libraries in the country, covering the whole range of literature, and he devoted himself to making new literary acquaintances and renewing old ones. He was an eager buyer and reader of new books, and a prolific writer for the press, although he rarely appeared in print during the last years of his life except when his interest was especially aroused in some matter of local or general moment. At one time he prepared and published in newspapers a series of historical sketches of this section of the state, and reminiscences of the many distinguished men he had known and been associated with. Some of these were compiled and printed in book form by Dr. Hext M. Perry, preceded by a brief biography of the Governor, making a volume of much interest. Governor Perry left doubtless material for many other volumes of historical interest, including newspaper files, unpublished sketches and memoirs, a carefully kept diary of his life, and many of his speeches and more important published articles."

While not a member he was a supporter of the Christ Episcopal Church, and his conduct conformed to the teachings of Christianity in which he was a sincere and earnest believer. In 1837 at Charleston, Governor Perry married Miss Elizabeth F. McCall, daughter of Hext McCall and a niece of Robert Y. Hayne. They had seven children. Mrs. Fanny Perry Beattie of Sumter is a surviving daughter.



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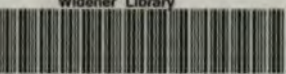
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